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Appointment for Special Work

WAR AIMS OF GOVERNMENT PRESENTED BY COLORED SPEAKERS

Announcement Made Through Office of Emmett Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary of War

Western Reserve 6-1-18

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK.

Through the office of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, it is announced that the War Department and the speaking division of the Committee on Public Information, recognizing the importance of enlightening Negro public opinion as to the War aims of the Government, have decided to appoint a special committee of speakers, to be composed of leading colored Americans, who shall, as opportunity offers, seek to create and mobilize public opinion which shall back up the Government in the prosecution of the war.

As has been stated, the issue of this struggle depends to a large extent on the way public opinion in the United States is stimulated and directed. It is indeed only through the united efforts of enlightened and enthusiastic Americans that the full strength of the Nation can be exerted, that victory can come to our righteous cause, and that America can accomplish those things for which she entered this conflict. Upon the leaders of our public opinion, therefore, rests a responsibility heavier than perhaps ever rested upon any group of people in our entire history. It is a task which can be performed only by men and women who themselves are well informed and who co-operate with all patriotic organizations, governmental and private, which are unifying public opinion in support of the national purpose.

The following gentlemen who are representative of Negro thought and opinion, have been requested by the War Department and the Committee on Public Information to render the services above indicated.

List of Speakers.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, chairman colored branch of the Maryland Council of Defense and Consul General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States; Baltimore, Md.

Hon. William H. Lewis, former assistant Attorney General of the United States; Boston, Mass.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor Tthe Crisis Magazine; New York City.

Hon. Charles W. Anderson, former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York City; now assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York; at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, vice-president, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

Nearly every important organization represented.

Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor the Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

Mr. Perry W. Howard, president National Negro Bar Association, Jackson, Miss.

Dr. E. C. Morris, president National Baptist Convention, Helena, Ark.

Bishop George W. Clinton, senior Bishop African Methodist Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. E. P. Jones, president National Baptist Convention, unincorporated, Vicksburg, Miss.

Mr. Fred R. Moore, publisher the New York Age, New York City.

Hon. J. C. Napier, president National Negro Business League, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Charles Banks, first vice-president of the National Negro Business League, Mound Bayou Miss.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw, trustee Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. George W. Harris, editor New York News, New York City.

Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, attorney at law, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott, bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Judge Robert H. Terrell, municipal judge, Districtof Columbia, Washington.

Hon. James A. Cobb, former assistant U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Benjamin J. Davis, district grand secretary of the colored Odd Fellows of the State of Georgia; editor and publisher of the Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Georgia.

Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. Isaac Fisher, editor Fisk University News, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. V. H. Tulane, trustee, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Montgomery Ala.

Mr. George H. Woodson, district grand attorney, colored Odd Fellows of Iowa, Buxton, Ia.

Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, attorney at law, field agent of the Crisis, Glendale, Md.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, principal Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.

Major Allen W. Washington, president Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Va.

Dr. William A. Creditt, principal Downington Industrial and Agricultural School, Downington, Pa.

Mr. Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher, the Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. E. W. Moore, Second Baptist Church, Columbus, O.

Dr. Ulysses G. Mason, treasurer colored Pythian Organization, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. H. A. Rucker, former Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. W. T. Andrews, editor the Baltimore Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Robert E. Clay, president Temperance Organization and Bristol Negro Business League, Bristol. Tenn.-Va.

Hon. Charles N. Love, editor, the Texas Freeman, Houston Texas.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, newspaper correspondent, Washington, D. C.

Rev. L. L. Campbell, moderator St. John Encampment, Austin, Texas.

Rev. C. T. Walker, pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.

Mr. A. J. Johnson, Negro Board of Trade, Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. John Hope, president Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Nelson C. Crews, editor Kansas City Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. N. D. Shamborguer, pastor M. E. Church, Cattanooga Tenn.

Mr. W. Clarence Hueston, attorney at law, Kansas City, Mo

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, former Governor of Louisiana Washington, D. C.

Dr. A. J. Carey, pastor Institutional Church, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. W. E. Easton, custodian states offices, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hon. Ralph W. Tyler, former auditor for the U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, author and lecturer, Memphis, Tenn.

Hon. William C. McCard, attorney at law, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. William L. Huston, attorney at law, Washington, D. C.

Mr. James E. Shepard, president National Training School Durham, N. C.

Mr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary National Negro Press Association, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Charles N. Love, editor and proprietor the Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Walter L. Cohen, president the Peoples Benevolent Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. W. H. Brooks, St. Marks M. E. Church, New York City.

Mr. Joseph L. Jones, chairman

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Executive committee National Negro Press Association, Cincinnati, O.

THE RED CROSS' ATTITUDE.

The Bee April 13, 1918

We are advised that Mr. Emmett J. Scott has been selected to serve as a member of the Finance Committee of the local chapter of the Red Cross. It is reported his selection was at the instance of Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, a local white man. It appears to The Bee, since the local chapter is composed of local people, some colored person in Washington, out of the more than one hundred thousand colored population here, might have been found sufficiently capable of representing the race. Mr. Scott is a citizen of Alabama. He is just here temporarily. The person chosen ought to have been a local colored man or woman. Mr. Scott would do wise to decline to serve. Colored people have been insisting, because of the very large sum the race has contributed to the Red Cross throughout the country, that the organization should give recognition to colored nurses and colored physicians. To date the amount contributed by colored people to the Red Cross is far in excess of what will be spent on deserving colored people by that organization. Rather than recognize colored nurses, although nurses are in great demand, and rather than recognize colored physicians, the Red Cross appoints Mr. Scott on the Finance Committee of the "local" chapter of its organization. We asked for bread, and they gave us a stone. We asked for recognition of our loyalty and contributions, and our abilities justified, and they attempt to camouflage us with a bit of imagination. The Red Cross is a splendid — a beneficent — organization. Mr. Scott is a worthy, an exceptionally creditable man, of high attainments, and a true race man. But neither of these should blind us to the justice of the Red Cross recognizing colored nurses and colored physicians. If this justice—this representation—is to be denied us by the Red Cross; if the Red Cross is to bow, in this great crisis, when loyalty, patriotism and service is being called for, to the South's demand for discrimination and segregation, then the Red Cross should not call upon colored people for contributions, and the race, rather than accept this discrimination at this time, ought to combine to look after its own—separate and distinct.

The Bee is in hopes that the Red Cross will see the inconsistency of calling on us for taxes, but refusing us representation. The Bee is in hopes that the Red Cross will consider that the selection of Mr. Scott on the Finance Committee of the local chapter is NOT a recognition of our earnest plea for a recognition of well-equipped colored nurses and colored physicians, each and all of whom are willing and anxious to serve the country in this the hour of peril.

MORE SOLDIERS TO DIE FOR TEXAS RIOTS

Did Emmett J. Scott Hasten Matters?

The Topeka

Death Penalty Approved a Few Days After Letter to Fred Moore Was Sent to Mr. Scott.

Plain Dealer.

We note with deep sorrow that President Wilson has approved of the findings of the court martial by which six brave colored soldiers are to be hanged for participation in the Houston riots in August, 1917. Death sentence of ten others were commuted to life imprisonment. It will be remembered that these soldiers were acting in self defense from the fact that they had been mistreated and assaulted by the police of Houston and it had been reported to them that a mob of white men had threatened to swoop down upon their camp and drive them out. Acting on this information the soldiers prepared themselves and receiving orders from non-commissioned officers that the mob was descending upon them, they begin to fire and at the same time marching upon the town, which action resulted in the death of several persons.

They were taken to Fort Sam Houston, disarmed and through the policy of Texas officers investigation was started and some weak minded men from the South who had been in the service only a few months were induced to turn state's evidence on a promise of immunity. From what we have read of the trial it seems that this was a kangaroo court and the men were never fairly tried.

There have been three court martials. Sixty-three soldiers were tried in the first which resulted in the hanging of thirteen without their cases ever being reviewed by President Wilson. Forty others were sent to the Federal prison for life and the remaining ten were disposed of in various ways, three or four were sent to military prison and a few were given jail sentences. A second court martial resulted in the conviction of sixteen which sentences President Wilson has just approved with the following statement:

"I commute the remaining sentences," the president said in a statement attached to the record, "because I believe the lesson of this lawless riot will have been adequately pointed out by the action already taken and that now directed and also because I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country they are citizens of and for the liberations of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of the great fields of battle."

It is amusing to us to read this comment when we think that President Wilson has just issued an order against mob violence and here approves of the hanging of six brave soldiers and thirteen have already been hanged for the same offense without his consent which act was in our opinion the same as lynching. The President has at this time under consideration the case of five others who were sentenced to be hanged for participation in the riots. This makes a total of twenty-four brave colored soldiers to be executed for participation in the Houston riots. The President says that the reason he commutes the sentences of these ten is because of the loyalty shown by the colored people and the bravery of the boys at the "very front." We fail to understand how the colored soldiers or the colored race are to gain any consolation from this statement when thirteen soldiers have already been put to death and the cases of eleven more are hanging in the balance expecting at any time to be executed. It seems to us that this would strike constarnation in the hearts of the brave colored soldiers at the front and those at home like wise.

The evidence snows that this riot at Houston occurred in the night when it was very dark and it was impossible to tell who were taking part. These soldiers were convicted upon circumstancial evidence given by soldiers forced to testify as they did on account of fear or promises made them for their own safety. As President Wilson has well said, our colored citizens and soldiers are loyally doing their part in a patriotic way and are bravely bearing arms for the defense of democracy in this country and yet at the same time the President has been informed of the mistreatment of colored soldiers in this country, but as yet no steps seem to have been taken to correct this evil.

It is a shame and disgrace to Christian civilization to have all of these men executed and imprisoned for trying to defend their rights in Texas. The officers who are responsible for starting this trouble have never been punished to any extent.

Was it Moore's Unthoughtfulness and Scott's Anxiety to Make Good?

We desire to call the attention of the public and especially the colored people as to the why we think this approval of the findings of this court martial by the President was rushed through after laying dormant for several months.

Following is a copy of a letter which we sent to Mr. Fred R. Moore of The New York Age. Mr. Moore proceeds to send the letter to Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, and Mr. Scott in turn presents the letter to Secretary Baker. We are printing below copy of the letter sent to Mr. Moore by Mr. Scott after the letter written by us had been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War:

Our Letter to Mr. Moore.

Topeka, Kans., July 31, 1918.

Mr. Fred R. Moore,
Editor The Age,
New York, City.

My Dear Sir: I am contemplating a trip East, starting about August 20 and would like for you to arrange a meeting for me that I might get before some patriotic people of the race and make a talk with reference to the Kansas Defense Society, an organization which is raising funds to defend those soldiers of the 24th Infantry who were court martialled for participation in the Houston riots and are now incarcerated in the federal prison at Leavenworth. For this same offense, as you will remember, thirteen were hanged. This case was never reviewed by President Wilson and we have secured three lawyers who are preparing to bring habeas corpus proceedings in the United States court as we expect to take this case to the highest court in the land, if necessary. I shall visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and some places in Indiana; and shall ask the people to donate whatever they feel disposed to give and I am sure every patriotic colored citizen will do something in this matter. Let me hear from you if you can arrange this meeting or get someone to do so. I shall let you know the exact date that I will be in your city.

With kindest regards, I am.

Very truly yours,
NICK CHILES,
President Kansas Defense Society.

Scott Replies to Moore.

Washington, Aug. 12, 1918.

Mr. Fred R. Moore,
247 W. 46th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Moore: I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you by Mr. Nick Chiles. The Secretary of War thinks it would be most inadvisable to have Mr. Chiles undertake such a speaking tour as he suggests. The Secretary says:

"I do not know what lawyers he has retained, but I feel perfectly certain that no cases have ever been examined with as much care as the Houston Riot cases are now receiving. I have substantially completed my examination of them, but the record covers thousands of pages, and when the President is called upon to act he will be fully informed of every circumstances which can in any way be made to operate in favor of the convicted men."

Under the circumstances it seems to me that it would not be unwise for you to communicate these facts to Mr. Nick Chiles. I am enclosing carbon copy of this letter for that purpose unless you care to send the original.

Yours sincerely,
EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant, Room 131.

* * *

In the first instance Mr. Moore had no business sending the letter to Mr. Scott and Mr. Scott had no business presenting our letter to the Secretary of War. It seems to us that the War Department was sleeping on this matter that the President has just approved and probably intended to leave it until after the war. From the tenor of Mr. Scott's letter it seems that the War Department got busy and rushed this matter through and sent it to the President for approval. No doubt this is the finding of the War Department and the President merely approved what they sent up to him. We are very sorry that Mr. Scott presented this letter to the Secretary of War and it is our opinoin that had this letter been kept from the War Department that these soldiers would have had longer to live.

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Appointment for Special Work

HOW THE NEGRO STANDS WITH THE POWERS AT WASHINGTON

Scott and Tyler Alarmed When The Plaindealer Man Called at the White House.

The Topeka Plaindealer.

Colored Nurses for the Army and Other Stories are all Bosh—A Personal Talk With Sec. Baker and Mr. Tumulty.

We have just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C. En route we stopped at Chicago, Gary, Ind., Detroit, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and a few hours at Harrisburg, Pa. We will be for sometime dwelling upon our trip and what we saw and heard and what the race is doing, the good as well as the bad.

Our mission was to see the colored newspaper men in the different cities we visited and solicit their aid in helping us in strengthening the Kansas Defense Society for the Court Martialled Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth which organization will also take up other matters pertaining to the race from time to time. We were in a rush and herefore did not have time to visit all of the colored journals.

At Chicago we visited at the office The Defender, of which, Hon. R. S. Abbott, former member of the Plaindealer staff is editor and owner; The National Defender and Sun, Gary, Ind., our friend, Hon. J. D. Cook, editor; The Detroit Leader, Hon. W. P. Kemp, editor; The Amsterdam News, E. A. Warren, editor; New York Age, Fred R. Moore, editor; The Christian Recorder at Philadelphia, R. R. Wright, editor and also manager of the publishing house; The Afro-American at Baltimore, Col. Murphy, editor and the office of The Daily (Baltimore) Herald, the only colored daily newspaper in the United States; and the office of The Eagle at Washington, Finley Wilson, editor. We were courteously received and assured by these editors that we were on the right track and they would give us their support and make the Kansas Defense Society an organization to be supported by the colored newspapers of the country. We think the time has come when organizations of this character should be managed and conducted by colored people. We are taking the case of the thirty-nine court martialled soldiers as our initiative step and have secured attorneys who will bring proceedings in a few days to test the question as to whether or not these soldiers were fairly treated and are being legally held as we claim they were not.

One of our main objects at the National Capital was to visit some of our congressmen and senators and the President, Secretary of War and Hon. William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads. We are under many obligations to Senator Curtis for making the proper arrangements for us at the White House and also at the War Department and Department of Justice. Arrangements were being made for us to meet Secretary McAdoo but as that gentleman was sick, we had preparations for a conference with him discontinued.

A Talk With Mr. Tumulty.

On our arrival at the White House we were ushered into the private room of the private secretary to the president, Mr. Tumulty and after a few minutes he came in and asked our wishes and when we told him that we desired to see President Wilson, were informed that he was at golf so we took up our matter with Mr. Tumulty with the understanding that he was to submit it to the President for consideration. In a typewritten letter we complained to the President about the treatment of our colored soldiers on Pullmans and that they were not allowed to eat in the dining rooms of railroad trains; the discrimination against colored commissioned officers and the need of colored officers with all of our regiments for the reason that white officers do not understand colored men as they do themselves and as long as we have colored soldiers it is no more than right that they should be officered by colored men. If more colored men were commissioned and promoted there would be a better feeling among the members of the race and better fighting by our soldiers as the recognition of their merit would serve to encourage them. We also told him that we were reliably informed that of all the draft boards in the United States not a single colored man was permitted to serve as a member, and that the colored people of the country were asking that they be given colored nurses to care for our soldiers. We called his attention to the fact that colored surgeons are being commissioned and not being called; and that our young men were barred from the marine and navy departments and never given proper consideration.

We expressed our thanks for what he said to the American people in his appeal to them to stop lynching but we hoped that he would go further and ask Congress to enact a law that will make lynching a crime punisbable by fine and imprisonment and providing for an indemnity to be paid to the relatives of the unfortunate person.

We personally called the attention of Mr. Tumulty to the outrages perpetrated upon a commissioned colored officer en route from New York to Camp Doniphan, Okla., under orders from the War Department who was arrested and taken from a Pullman at Chickasha and fined $24 which he paid. We asked him to have this town refund the money to the officer because this soldier was on a mission for the Government and the Government also had control of the railroads at the time and no civil officer had the right to interfere with soldiers traveling under orders from the Government. His reply was, "Can this be true?" and he looked astonished. We assured him that it was a fact and he asked that we send him the particulars and he would look the matter up. Now we have already written about this matter to this department and also to the secretary of war but we shall inform Mr. Tumulty again of this henious crime against the Government and a brave colored soldier. We do not know how serious Mr. Tumulty is on outrages of this character nor how far his administration will go toward investigating the same but we shall do our duty and await results.

Four Minutes With Secretary Baker.

By special arrangement on the part of Senator Curtis we were permitted to have a four-minute interview with Secretary of War Baker.

After the usual red tape of a colored messenger taking our letter of introduction to the Secretary of War, we were invited into a room and asked to be seated among a large number of other people who were in waiting for the same purpose. At 12:45 Mr. Baker came into the room and from left to right he begin conversing and receiving the visitors, each of whom had business of some nature with him. Mr. Baker is a man who seems to move on the impulse of the moment, is small in statue, weighing about 140 pounds and about five foot five inches in height.

Scott and Tyler Worried as to Our Mission With Mr. Baker.

About the time Mr. Baker was to give us an audience, in stepped Mr. Emmett J. Scott, his special assistant and Mr. Ralph Tyler, and for what purpose we do not know, but it seemed to us that they were there to see what we had to say to Mr. Baker, having been tipped by some of of the "runners" in the hall that a strange colored man was about to approach the Secretary of War, and the colored contingents could not understand how a colored man unannounced and alone could have business with Secretary Baker without coming through Scott and Tyler. Mr. Scott made the first visit alone and we met him and assured him that we would call on him after we were through with the Secretary of War. He then left and in a few minutes he returned with Mr. Tyler.

Our interview with the Secretary of War was not very pleasant for him as we not only submitted to him complaints as given in our letter to the President, but we asked him personally about the case of the commissioned officer who was arrested and fined at Chickasha, Okla., for riding in a Pullman from New York en route to Camp Doniphan under orders from his department and we would like for him to see to it that this soldier was refunded the fine he was compelled to pay. He said that he had no power to do anything, but this soldier could ask redress in the courts to which we replied that this man was in the service of the Government and his time was not his own and that it was the duty of the Secretary of War to issue a general order against discrimination of any kind against American soldiers. Such an order would put an end to all such outrages. Ths seemed to peeve Mr. Baker and he asked us if we wished to do all of the talking. Our reply was that we merely wanted to make suggestions to help him if he desired to do the right thing by the colored soldiers. He said that all complaints concerning colored soldiers should be turned over to Mr. Scott. (This of course tickled Scott and Tyler.) We told Secretary Baker that Mr. Scott could not issue the orders that were necessary but that it was up to the Secretary of War and in answer to this he stepped aside and handed our complaint to Mr. Scott. We bade him goodbye and called at Mr. Scott's office to await his return in company with Mr. Tyler.

On arriving, Mr. Scott joyfully asked if we heard what the Secretary of War said in reference to his authority and we with equally as much joy asked if he heard what we said to the Secretary; and that he, Scott, knew well that these outrages against colored soldiers over the country were NOT being given proper consideration by the War Department and that he could only take these matters up with the Department, but had no power to issue general orders which was the thing needed to put a stop to all outrages.

Scott's Job Carries no Power.

If the Secretary of War would give Mr. Scott authority to issue general orders against outrages that are perpetrated upon colored soldiers, then we would think Mr. Scott had a position of some worth, but as it is he is simply a sort of go-between to keep the colored people from laying at Secretary Baker, but instead they are directed to Mr. Scott, who can do no more about correcting an error than the party who makes the complaint. The case of the colored officer being fined in Oklahoma was handed to Mr. Scott before his visit to Camp Funston which was some three months ago, and he was going to turn things upside down in that case, but investigation shows that the matter is dead—forgotten by the men through whom Mr. Scott was to obtain redress for the humiliated army officer. Special assistant to the Secertary of War sounds big and that's all.

Colored Nurses for Army Service is a Hoax.

All of this stuff that has been sent out through the colored newspapers about the desire for colored nurses is all bosh. We want to give facts. We met the lady who is at the head of this department and we questioned her in reference to colored nurses and she referred us to another officer, Col. Baldwin, in the Surgeon General's department and he informed us that the Government was organizing a trained nurse department for the instruction of white women but no colored would be admitted. He said that there was now being erected small buildings at Funston, Dodge, Grant, Dix, Taylor and Sherman for colored nurses and after these were completed the Red Cross would recommend nurses to be appointed to these places and they would probably number from seven to ten at each place making a total of fifty or sixty. He volunteered the information that a cablegram was sent to General Perishing asking if he could use colored nurses and he replied that he could not and the reason the department gives for such an answer is that there are so few colored soldiers in the different units in the French hospitals that it was unnecessary to have colored nurses, but we said it was because the French had no prejudice and treated all soldiers in their hospitals alike.

The Case of Colored Doctors.

We called upon Lieut. J. S. Coulter in the Surgeon General's department and inquired as to the reason our colored medical officers are not being assigned to duty after being commissioned. He replied that they were only assigned after the orders came from the adjutant general. Since the adjutant general has only assigned white men, our medical officers who have been commissioned cannot expect much encouragement. The following report was given to us in regard to colored officers in the medical department:

Medical officers commissioned 356.
Medical officers in service 95.
Dental officers commissioned 66.

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Dental officers in service 33.

Sanitary Corps Officers commissioned 1, recommended by authorities in France and at present serving abroad.

Our advise to the colored people is to write letters to their congressmen and senators and ask that an investigation be held concerning the treatment of our soldiers, including the stevedore regiment at New Port News, Va. We think the War Department should be asked to submit all complaints they have regarding outrages against colored soldiers to a military committee from the Senate and House for investigation. This was done in the instance of the mistreatment of white soldiers in the hospials by white officers who were dismissed from the service and the conditions thoroughly changed so that there are no complaints at this time but colored soldiers are complaining about indignities heaped upon them especially by Southern officers and there should be a united effort on the part of the race and the best white people to see that colored soldiers are not discriminated against and that colored commissioned officers be placed over colored soldiers and that they be promoted as they merit it.

Leaders Send Out False Statements

There is also something wrong with our leading colored men in Washington. There have been too many lies sent out from the seat of government concerning the advancement of nurses and soldiers which are misleading and damaging to the colored people as a whole. There are several hundred young colored girls filling out applications and making efforts to get into the trained nurse departcent when at the same time they are barred. We do not know who is responsible for these false statements but they should be stopped.

Complaints from Over the Country.

Mr. Scott showed us communications from different parts of the country conerning the mistreatment of colored soldiers and such matters should be given to the daily papers of New York and Chicago if the Washington papers fail to give them publicity. There are several camps where soldiers are not given proper athletic exercise and colored officers are not being assigned to duty as fast as commissioned from the schools.

In our next issue we shall give a detailed account of the progress of the race in Chicago and Washington.

EDITOR B. J. DAVIS HIGHLY HONORED

Atlanta Independent April 20, 1918.

Made a Member of the Public Speaking Division.

Washington, D. C., April 5, 1918.

Mr. Benjamin J. Davis, Editor,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Davis:

I am delighted to note your splendid willingness to be of service to our Government, especially in that way and manner for which you are so well qualified—namely, as a member of the public speaking division of the war department, etc. Your assistance in this direction, I am sure, will be vitally helpful and the necessary ammunition will be sent you within a few days.

Any and all suggestions concerning this or any other phase of my work here in the National Capital (that you may have the kindness to make) will always be welcomed and appreciated.

I have been gratified by the tone of your letter and other acceptance thus far received, and, at the first opportunity, I shall bring the same to the attention of the Secretary of War, etc.

Sincerely yours,
EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant.

JOHN D. BARRY WRITES ON "NEGROES AND THE WAR."

Louisville News April 27, 1918

Gives a Little Sketch of Emmett J. Scott.

Hon. Emmett J. Scott.

Shortly after we entered the war Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee, for many years closely associated with the late Booker T. Washington, wrote to Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, one of the Tuskegee trustees, suggesting that the Negro soldiers have a counselor in Washington, both to give them guidance and to look after their interests. Rosenwald at once approved and entered into communication on the subject with Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Major Robert R. Moton, who wrote to both President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. The result was that Scott was detached from Tuskegee for a while and sent to Washington, where he now has an office in the War Department. He has made himself so useful that he will probably stay there till the war is over.

In the first draft, out of one hundred thousand men, eighty thousand were colored. Out of every hundred colored men certified for service thirty-six were accepted. Twenty-five were accepted out of every hundred whites. Perhaps the boards were less regardful of Negroes. On the other hand, the Negroes may have been physically more fit. General Crowder says that fewer Negroes applied for exemption than whites.

In Atlanta virtually all the Negroes were accepted and virtually all the whites were exempted. The board was removed.

In the District of Columbia, though, at this time, the Colored people were about one-third the population, they contributed considerably more than one-third the number of scoldiers.

There were many problems associated with the Negroes in the war. Most of the more intelligent Negroes favored separation. But they were concerned about discrimination. It was natural that they should feel both suspicions and sensitive. For example, when they found themselves in large numbers assigned to battalions for manual labor there was some grumbling among them, though they knew that many of the white soldiers had also been assigned to such labor. One manual laborer in the ranks wrote from France: Our men want to fight and die in the trenchees just as other men want to fight and die in the trenches." According to the first estimate of the War Department three hundred and fifty thousand men were to be put into the service battalions and fifty thousand of them were to be chosen from among the Colored soldiers. Where the Colored were, roughly speaking, about one in twelve as compared with the whites of the first draft, they would contribute one in seven to the manual laborers. Nearly all the stevedores selected were Colored, for the reason that many of them were experienced stevedores from such ports as Galveston, Pensecola, New Orleans, Savannah and Charlestown.

Scott is a pretty busy man. His work obliges him to use several other Colored men in his office as assistants. Whenever a colored soldier wants advice or wants to file a complaint, it is to Scott he turns. And a more tactful counselor than this intelligent, accomplished Negro could hardly be imagined. On looking at his smooth, unlined, smiling face, you would never suspect that he was forty-five years old. He has seen his people do a good deal of traveling in the past quarter century and he has traveled with them. He makesa point of keeping in touch with the feeling and thought of the Colored race throughout the country. A great many of the two hundred newspapers and magazines that now represent them pass under his eye. For the Negroes are becoming articculate. Political, economic, educational and social opportunities, in spite of limitations, are counting in ways that would gladden Abraham Lincoln if he were alive today.

Here is one kind of comment, published in The Advocate of Cleveland, that reaches that office in the War Department, headed: "More Work for Mr. Scott."

"It is regrettable, it is depressing, it is discouraging to learn that a Colored man, wearing the uniform of an American army officer, en route to his post at Fort Sill, where ordered by his government, should be taken from the train, tried and fined by a local court, because he refused to leave his berth in a sleeping car, which he paid for, while passing through the State of Oklahoma, and especially so at a time when the railroads are under government control.

"It is wonderful—a marvel—that our race is showing such splendid loyalty to country—such patriotism—when denied the comforts and conveniences, the rights and privileges enjoyed by others who have offered their services to fight, bleed and die for their country.

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Emmett J. Scott, our only intermediary in the War Department—or any other department of this great government—will cite this case, and have steps taken, if possible, that will prevent other Colored men—officers or privates, wearing the uniform of an American soldier—being arrestel and fined for riding in a sleeping car from the far East to the far West.

"The race—the Colored race—will be one compact unit supporting Mr. Scott in urging that, at least while railroads are under government control, Colored soldiers be not subjected to the humiliation, insult and injustice of being taken from trains, tried and fined for enjoying American rights and privileges."

Scott is now investigating this case. It is only one of many now in his offices, presenting a wide variety of problems.

Those publications of the Colored people are very interesting. It's a pity they are almost wholly read by the Colored people alone. They might be read with great profit by the whites as well. Some of them, however, it is only fair to say, are helped by the whites, both of the North and of the South.

In the South white leaders of the Negro race are emerging.

In Dalton, Georgia, Mrs. L. H. Hammond has formed what she calls "The Southern Publicity Bureau," to enlighten and educate Southern public opinion. On the committee working with her she has Southerners of distinction.

The world is moving fast and the American Negroes are helping it to move in the direction of a genuine democracy that they count on sharing.

Food Conservation Movement Being Pushed Among Negroes

Chicago Defender Sept. 28

The colored people very generally are planning through the agency of their state administrators, negro state directors, county representatives, organizations and churches to secure promptly the New Home Card to be distributed the week of December 2 throughout the nation. Conservation Sunday on the first of December, is to be celebrated at one of the church services of every denomination. Every fraternal, educational and religious society, lodge, woman's club and war workers' organization will unite in the effort to reach their membership with the new message of food thrift to be given out during conservation week beginning Monday, the 2d.

The director of the negro section of the U. S. Food administration, Ernest T. Attwell, with headquarters at Washington, in discussing the special appeal to his people to assist in the campaign, said:

"Every negro in this country—and they are all American—desires to feel when this great world strife is over that he has contributed his full share in all the efforts looking toward the winning of the war since the United States entered the conflict. No racial group will benefit more if the ideals for which we are fighting are achieved; therefore, we ought not to let any other people do more in any direction in proportion to our means and opportunities. The program of the United States food administration with its doctrine of food economies, saving, production, conservation, offers our race a larger opportunity to contribute in real service toward helping to secure victory for the great cause which includes the ideals of world democracy, of freedom and liberty than in any other direction or activity.

"The immediate need is for our people to help in the distribution of the New Home Card of the United States food administration which every negro home should have as a guide for personal conduct as long as the fight against Germany goes on, and which is valuable as a food conservation code for the future. This New Home Card carries the food message by Mr. Hoover to the American people, emphasizing the need and importance of observing the food regulations so that the "common table" at which we and 120,000,000 allies must eat may be amply supplied."

For next year the American food program will be a direct reduction in the consumption of all food, particularly the staples, rather than a series of emergency regulations such as meatless and wheatless days and meals, and the substitution of one food for another. Stress is laid, however, upon the fact that the food administration does not wish curtailment in the use of milk for children.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Samuel Dean, well known post office clerk, has been appointed special assistant to the chairman of the executive committee, Niagara Falls Chapter of the American Red Cross. His duties will be to look after the welfare of the colored people of this city, La Salle, Sanborn, Ransomville, Lewiston and Youngstown, who have entered the service of the U. S. The appointment was made by Field Director Girard, of the American Red Cross.

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Appointment for Special Work.

EMMETT SCOTT TAKING CARE OF HIS BLACK SOLDIERS

Expires 6-15-18.

Investigates Rumors of Discrimination By Red Cross. Answers Various Inquiries. Red Cross Makes No Distinction As To Color of Soldiers. Serving Whites and Colored Alike Both At Home and Abroad

Washington, D. C., June 13.—Many inquiries are coming from the colored people of every section of the country as to what the American Red Cross Society is doing to relieve the needs of the Negro soldiers in the camps and cantonments of this country and what species of aid and comfort is being given to the colored warriors who are battling on the fields of France.

The subjoined letter from Mr. Joseph R. Hamlen, of the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross Society, in answer to an inquiry sent out from the office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, describes somewhat in detail the character of the work the organization is doing, and declares, among other things of vital importance, that the services of the Red Cross are being "rendered to white and colored officers and enlisted men alike, and without distinction." The letter of Mr. Hamlen follows:

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
National Headquarters
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scott—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 29th, in which you ask for information as to what the Red Cross has already done in the war zone or at the cantonments of this country for the Negro soldiers.

I am glad to be given this opportunity to tell you of our work in this respect. The Red Cross is rendering the same service to colored men that it is to white troops. No distinction whatever is being made because of the color of the enlisted man. Sweaters and other knitted goods and comforts have been distributed to white and colored alike. We are rendering the same service to the families of white and colored alike. Emergency supplies are furnished at the request of colored officers, and in the hospitals, our men who do communication work, write letters at the request of enlisted men, without distinction because of color.

Nearly 10,000 Sweaters to Colored Draftees in Ten Days.

I remember a specific instance of service rendered to a large number of colored drafted men last fall. They arrived at one of the large army camps during a period of intensely cold weather. The General in command of the Division appealed to us and we were able to furnish him with 2,500 sweaters within a few hours and a total of 10,000 within ten days. Practically all of the first 2,500 of these sweaters went to colored troops, and a great majority of the ten thousand went to them.

I hope you will state with as much emphasis as possible that our constant efforts in behalf of the soldiers and sailors on duty in the armed service of the United States, both of this country and in Europe, are rendered to white and colored officers and enlisted men alike, without distinction.

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) JOSEPH R. HAMLEN,
Assistant to the Vice-Chairman.

The above communication will doubtless be read with the deepest interest by the colored men and women of this country, who have been and are in perfect accord with the aims of the Red Cross Society, but who had not been informed through any reliable source as to what the organization has actually been doing to supply the wants of the 150,000 colored soldiers in the army establishment. Thousands of these gallant men are under fire on the battle-fields of France, and many more of our brave and patriotic colored Americans are in camp in our own land, preparing to join their brethren in the deadly conflict "over there."

As to the Use of Colored Red Cross Nurses.

The situation with regard to the use of colored Red Cross nurses is a matter which also is now receiving the attention of the War Department. The Secretary of War, Mr. Scott advises, will soon announce through the Office of the Surgeon-General, the decision with reference to the utilization of the many competent women of the race who have so cheerfully registered their willingness to aid in the winning of the war by serving as nurses in the military hospitals at home and abroad.

ADVISORY BOARD OF NEGROES TO PLAN WAR WORK IN STATE

Montgomery Advertiser 6-18-18

Major R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Heads the Committee; Montgomery Men Named

Seven well known negro citizens were named yesterday by the Alabama State Council of Defense, as an advisory committee for the purpose of organizing the negroes of the state into an effective force for war work. Major R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, was named president, and Dr. W. S. Buchanan was named vice-president. Dr. Buchanan is president of the colored normal schoool.

This committee will act in an advisory capacity with the State Council of Defense in all matters relating to the negroes of the state and will be charged with the duty of making plans for the complete organization of negroes and the co-ordination of their efforts in the war.

Each County Council of Defense will create an advisory committee of negroes similar and in addition to the state advisory committee and will assist in handling local problems and in organization work for the carrying on of industries essential to the conduct of the war.

The action was taken at the request of the national government and the organization is perfected for the purpose of handling problems peculiar to Alabama. Members of the committee in addition to Presdent Moton and vice-president Buchanan are Victor H. Tulane of Montgomery, R. B. Hudson of Selma, Dr. Eugene Mason of Birmingham, Dr. C. F. Johnson of Mobile, and Prof. E. T. Atwell of Tuskegee. Dr. Moton for some time has assisted the State Council of Defense in creating among the negroes full sympathy for all war work. Prof. Atwell has been connected with the State Food Administration in work among negroes, while Dr. Buchanan has enlisted for service in the United States Employment Department under George B. Tarrant, state director.

Some of the duties which will come before the advisory committee at once are:

To plan meetings among negroes which will be addressed by white and negro speakers.

To encourage negro farmers to increase their acreage of food products and to grow more and better crops.

To present the need of co-operation among all classes of citizens, emphasizing that the nation rather than the army is fighting Germany.

To emphasize the fact that they are rendering a patriotic service by remaining on the farm.

To encourage conservation in the cities and on the farm.

To encourage thrift and economy and urge support of the government by ubying Liberty Bonds and supporting war organizations.

FIRST NEGRO WAR CORRESPONDENT & LIBERIAN LOAN

Yesterday

Two Notable Additions to the Big Achievements to the Credit of Recent Conference of Coloured Editors at Washington

Ralph W. Tyler Named to Report Military Happenings on Western Front in France—United States Agrees to Loan $5,000,000 to Aid Republic of Liberia

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Two notable additions have been made within the past few days to the list of big achievements that may be justly credited to the influence of the recent conference of colored editors and leaders in Washington.

One of the direct requests of the Editors' Conference in June was that a reliable colored news-writer be sent to France to report the doings of the coolred troops on the Western front in France, for the information of the anxious millions of coolred Americans in this country and to the end that the correct story of the valor and patriotic devotion of their brethren might be told fully and in a sympathetic vein by one of their own blood and kindred.

In compliance with this request, the Committee on Public Information has resignated Ralph W. Tyler, of Columbus, Ohio, former Auditor for the Navy Department at Washington, as a regularly commissioned war correspondent, to specialize on the conditions surrounding the colored troops in France and to make daily reports of the activities and engagements in which the coolred soldiers are prominent. He will be on the staff of General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces overseas. Every facility has been provided by Mr. George Creel, director of the Committee on Public Information, for the prompt and accurate gathering of all facts that may be of interest to the colored people.

$5,000,000 Loan to Liberian Republic.

The second of this series of editorial conference achievements is the authorization by the Government of a loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia, in enli witthegerhqusH, i Liberia, in line with the request of the Conference. This fund is allotted to aid in the rehabilitation of that country's public financee, which have been reduced to a dangerously low ebb by the cessation of trade, and to develop production of rice and other foodstuffs for the allies, as well as to place on the market many of the greatly-needed products with which the little overseas republic abounds. Much of Liberia's commerce was with Germany, and this has been totally cut off since the former's declaration of war against the Teutons.

The granting of $5,000,000 credit through the United States Treasury had its inception several months ago when Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Liberian Consul-General, made application on behalf of his Government for same, and was helped forward quite perceptibly by a meeting at the White House later, when a committee laid before the President the peculiar needs of Liberia and made plain the faithfulnes sof her people to the cause of the allies, emphasizing the fact that Liberia is the natural ward of this powerful Government and that its welfare must be safeguarded by America in her hour of peril.

The members of the committee, who joined in the appeal to the President were Dr. Rubert R. Moton, Principal of the famous Tuskegee Institute; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, now serving as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States Minister to Liberia and now Liberian Consul-General in this country; Dr. James H. Dillard, of the Slater and Jeanes Fund Boards; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education, and Hon. William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN TO ADDRESS NEGROES

Montgomery Ad.

Four minute men are to invade the negro churches and gathering places of members of this race in Montgomery, city and county, to stir up interest in America's war, just as the four-minute speakers have been carrying on among the white people. Beverley

Arrangements are being made for a speaker to appear at each negro church every Sunday and at the Pekin Theatre daily. During the next three weeks speakers will visit shops, factories and other places where negroes are employed and speak on "Mobilizing America's Man Power." The speakers will be from the negro race. 7-24-18

An important meeting of the negro four-minute men will be held Thursday night at which time white four-minute men will explain the work.

Negro four-minute men interested in the work are:

Rev. P. W. Nall, Rev. W. M. Madison, Rev. Matthews, Dr. D. H. C. Scott, Prof. J. W. Beverley, Prof. J. W. Randall, Rev. S. R. W. Smith, J. L. Kilpatrick, M. B. Goins, Morris Smith, John Finley, J. L. McCall, W. T. Breeding, W. A. Puckett, J. L. Phillips, R. A. Daly, W. R. Lee and S. C. Shepherd.

NEGRO SPEAKERS LIST INCREASED

Freeman 7-12-17

100 Prominent Negroes Will Voice Government Wa Aims, Instead of 60—A Campaign of Education

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, July 10.—The War Department and the comitteee on Public information announce through office of Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, the expansion of the list of speakers to present the war aims of the government to the colored people of the United States from sixty (60) to one hundred (100).

Hereafter this group of speakers will be known as "committee of one hundred", and will be found active in the aproaching campaign of education, planned to cover every community in the country, where colored people abide in appreciable numbers. They represent every notable element of the race and will doubtless exert a potent influence in enlightening the colored people as to their duty toward the Government and pointing out to them in a definite and practical way how they may be of the greatest service to the nation in the winning of the present struggle for liberty and democracy.

The following well-known men constitute the additions to the list already annaounced:

Additions to List of Speakers.

Bishop Benjamin F. Lee, Senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, Bishop of the Colored M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop John Hurst, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Henry L. Phillips, Archdeacon Anderson & Company, Bankers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Geo. A. Myers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. William Warley, editor the Louisville News, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. William T. Francis, attorney at law, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. A. E. Meyzeek, principal Colored Normal School, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson, attorney at law, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. J. Francis Robinson, field secretary of National Baptist Convention (incorporated), Chicago, Ill.

Mr. James J. Manuel, office of auditor of state, Denver, Colo.

Mr. R. B. Hudson, secretary National Baptist Convention (incorporated), Selma, Ala.

Mr. Clarence W. Allen, president Press Publishing Company, Mobile, Ala.

Dr. A. F. Owens, dean Theological department, Selma University, Selma, Ala.

Dr. E. T. Belsaw, secretary executive board, National Medical Association, Mobile, Ala.

Dr. Byrd Prillerman, president, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, West Virginia.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, assistant superintendent public schools, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Richard Carroll, Columbia, S. C.

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, secretary state Migrant Welfare Commission, Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Robert L. Vann, editor the Courier and assistant city solicitor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Chris J. Perry, president National Negro Press Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, president, Normal Industrial and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. James A. Ross, publisher, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. W. W. Lucas, general officer, M. E. church, Meridian, Miss.

A Renewed Impetus to Negro Patriotism.

Zones of activity have been worked out and it is expected that speakers will accept assignments as near their homes as possible to avoid the expense incident to long journeys. Except in special cases, expenses connected with speaking appointments should be borne by the local auspices under which the speakers appear.

The loyalty of the 12,000,000 Negroes of America is not doubted, but it is believed that their natural patriotism will be stirred anew and their helpful activities will be given a livelier impetus through the eloquent reminders voiced by leaders of thought and opinion who enjoy in the fullest measure their confidence and esteem.

WAR AIMS OF GOVT. TO BE PRESENTED BY SPEAKERS

Chicago Defender 5-26-18

Announcement Made Through Office of Emmett Scott—Purpose and Scope of Work

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Through the office of Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, it is announced that the war department and the speaking division of the committee on public information, recognizing the importance of enlightening public opinion as to the war aims of the government, have decided to appoint a special committee of speakers, to be composed of leading Colored Americans, who shall, as opportunity offers, seek to create and mobilize public opinion which shall back up the government in the prosecution of the war.

As has been stated, the issue of this struggle depends to a large extent on the way public opinion in the United States is stimulated and directed. It is indeed only through the united efforts of enlightened and enthusiastic Americans that the full strength of the nation can be exerted, that victory can come to our righteous cause, and that America can accomplish those things for which she entered this conflict. Upon the leaders of our public opinion therefore rests a responsibility heavier than perhaps ever rested upon any group of people in our entire history. It is a task which can be performed only by men and women who themselves are well informed and who co-operate with all patriotic organizations, governmental and private, which are unifying public opinion in support of the national purpose.

The following gentlemen, who are representative of thought and opinion, have been requested by the war department and the committee on public information to render the services above indicated:

LIST OF SPEAKERS

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

DR. ERNEST LYON, Chairman Colored Branch of the Maryland Council of Defense and Consul General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

HON. WILLIAM H. LEWIS, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Boston, Mass.

DR. W. E. DUBOIS, Editor The Crisis Magazine, New York City.

HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON, former Collector of Internal revenue for the Second District of New York City, now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York, at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

DR. J. W. E. BOWEN, Vice President, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. JOHN R. HAWKINS, Financial Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

Nearly every important organization represented.

DR. ROBERT E. JONES, Editor the Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

PERRY W. HOWARD, President National Negro Bar Association, Jackson, Miss.

DR. E. C. MORRIS, President National Baptist Convention, Helena, Ark.

BISHOP GEORGE W. CLINTON, Senior Bishop African Methodist Church, Charlotte, N. C.

DR. E. P. JONES, President National Baptist Convention, unincorporated, Vicksburg, Miss.

FRED R. MOORE, Publisher The New York Age, New York City.

HON. J. C. NAPIER, President National Negro Business League, Nashville, Tenn.

CHARLES BANKS, First Vice President of the National Negro Business League, Mound Bayou, Miss.

L. M. HERSHAW, Trustee Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Editor New York News, New York City.

W. ASHBIE HAWKINS, Attorney at Law, Baltimore, Md.

BISHOP ISAIAH B. SCOTT, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tenn.

JUDGE ROBERT H. TERRILL, Municipal Judge District of Columbia, Washington.

HON. JAMES A. COBB, former Assistant U. S. District attorney, Washington, D. C.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, District Grand Secretary of the Colored Odd Fellows of the State of Georgia; Editor and Publisher of the Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. H. H. PROCTOR, Pastor First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga.

PROF. ISAAC FISHER, Editor Fisk University News, Nashville, Tenn.

V. H. TULANE, Trustee Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Montgomery, Ala.

GEORGE H. WOODSON, District Grand Attorney Colored Odd Fellows of Iowa, Buxton, Iowa.

THOMAS J. CALLOWAY, Attorney at Law, Field Agent of the Crisis, Glendale Md.

PROF. J. R. E. LEE, Principal Lincoln High school, Kansas City, Ma.

MAJOR ALLEN W. WASHINGTON, President Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Va.

DR. WILLIAM A. CREDITT, Principal Downington Industrial and Agricultural School, Downington, Pa.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT, Editor and Publisher The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

DR. E. W. MOORE, Second Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio.

DR. ULYSSES G. MASON, Treasurer Colored Pythian Organization, Birmingham, Ala.

H. A. BUCKER, former Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. T. ANDREWS, Editor The Baltimore Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

ROBERT E. CLAY, President Temperance Organization and Bristol Negro Business League, Bristol, Tenn.

HON. CHARLES N. LOVE, Editor The Texas Freeman, Houston,

R. W. THOMPSON, Newspaper Correspondent, Washington, District of Columbia.

REV. L. L. CAMPBELL, Moderator St. John Encampment, Austin, Texas.

REV. C. T. WALKER, Pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.

A. N. JOHNSON, Negro Board of Trade, Nashville, Tenn.

PROF. KELLY MILLER, Dean of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

DR. JOHN HOPE, President Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

NELSON C. CREWS, Editor Kansas City Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. N. D. SHAMBORGUER, Pastor M. E. Church, Chattanooga.

W. CLARENCE HUESTON, Attorney at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, former Governor of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

DR. A. J. CAREY, Pastor Institutional Church, Chicago, Ill.

DR. W. E. EASTON, Custodian State Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.

HON. RALPH W. TYLER, former Auditor for the U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

DR. SUTTON E. GRIGGS, Author and Lecturer, Memphis, Tenn.

HON. WM. G. McCARD, Attorney at Law, Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

JAMES E. SHEPARD, President National Training School, Durham, N. C.

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary National Negro Press Association, Nashville, Tenn.

CHARLES N. LOVE, Editor and Proprietor of the Texas Freeman, Houston,

WALTED L. COHEN, President of the Peoples Benevolent Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

DR. C. V. ROMAN, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. W. H. BROOKS, St. Marks M. E. Church, New York City.

JOSEPH L. JONES, Chairman Executive Committee of the National Negro Press Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Patriotic Campaign to Be Undertaken

This patriotic campaign will be undertaken at an early date and zones of activity will be worked out whereby the gentlemen above named may have full opportunity to serve the United States government in this hour of national emergency and need.

There is also being worked out a program whereby representative women of the Race may later be called into service to conduct a similar campaign of patriotic activity.

In addition to this a special campaign will be conducted in all of the camps and cantonments, where our soldiers are stationed, and in the cities surrounding such camps and cantonments, by Colored physicians, surgeons, etc., who will seek to promote the best possible health conditions among the soldiers of the various camps. This work will take the form of lectures, clinics, stereopticon talks, etc., dealing with those subjects which directly concern the moral and physical welfare of the Colored soldiers. A selected group of prominent physicians and surgeons will have charge of this campaign.

Moton Is Chairman of Negro Committee of Council of Defense

Birmingham Age-Herald 7-28-17

Steps were taken for the enlistment of Alabama's negro civilian population in the work of the Alabama Council of Defense at a conference held at the capitol yesterday by a sub-committee of the executive committee of the state council and a committee of leading negroes of the state. A resolution was adopted recommending that a committee of five to seven negro citizens be appointed in each county charged especially with the responsibility of promoting war relief work financial campaigns and other war activities in the respective counties.

The conference was attended by Governor Henderson, Lloyd M. Hooper, chairman of the state council, George B. Tarrant, federal director of labor, and R. M. Hobbie, state food administrator, composing the subcommittee of the executive committee, and by the following committee of leading negroes: Major R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, chairman; W. S. Buchanan, Normal, vice-chairman; Victor H. Tulane, Montgomery; R. B. Hudson, Selma; Dr. Eugene Mason, Birmingham; Dr. C. F. Johnson, Mobile; Prof. E. T. Atwell, Tuskegee.

The negro committee will meet upon the call of the chairman, Major Moton, using the offices of the state council at the capitol, and will act in an advisory capacity to the executive committee of the state council in all matters pertaining to work among the negro race of Alabama. They all manifested a splendid spirit at the conference, expressing keen appreciation of the responsibilities placed on them and pledging their best efforts.

"The negro citizenship of the state, in a large degree, have evidenced the keenest appreciation of their obligations and responsibilities in the present world crisis," said Chairman Hooper, of the state council, "and, with but few exceptions, are intensely loyal and devoted to the nation's cause."

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WILL TRAIN A MILLION WOMEN FOR WAR WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the largest and most ambitious schemes undertaken by a colored woman is that of Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women. She wants to train a million colored women to replace the men withdrawn from the various industries for war work. She is planning to begin the training in August, when 200 women will begin the education, to be followed by other 200, until a million are properly trained. Ten weeks have been fixed upon as the training period. The necessary money to carry out the plan is being pledged. In a statement of the proposed work, Miss Burroughs said:

"There is not in all America any provision for the training of colored women for war emergency work. Special courses are being offered other women. We must not lose sight of the fact that the colored woman is a most valuable ally. Her power and influence reach from the kitchen to the castle—from desk to ditch. She handles the food for 10,000,000 of her own race, as well as millions of tons for other Americans. The country needs her intelligent co-operation in its food conservation work and other war activities. America needs every woman, black and white, to help win this war. It is as necessary to provide for the training of colored women as it is to provide for the training of other women to release men for service overseas."

Soldiers — 1918

Appointment for Special Work

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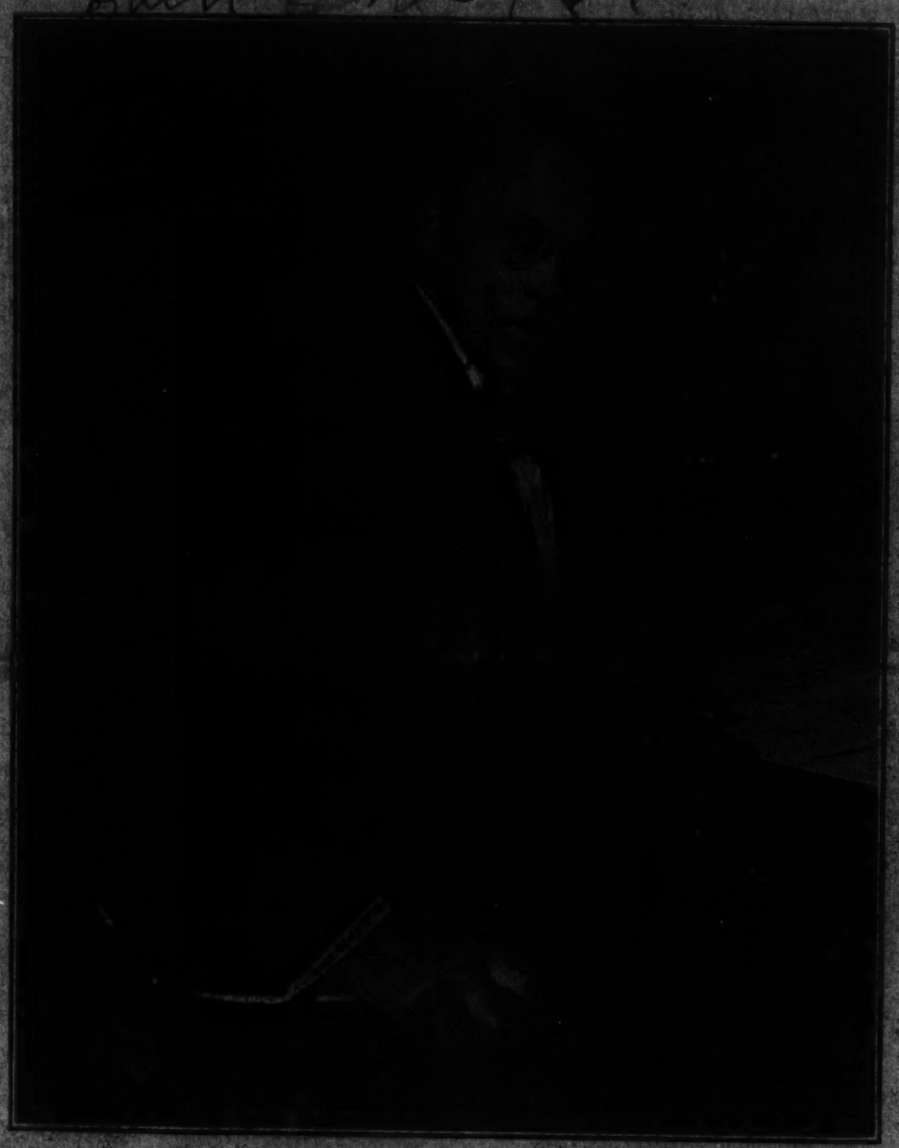

HON. EMMETT J. SCOTT

The popular, capable and acknowledged leader of 12,000,000 American Negro citizens who has most satisfactorily demonstrated his peculiar and special fitness for the exalted position he holds as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. Eighteen years the intimate associate and private Secretary of the immortal Booker T. Washington, and Special Commissioner of the United States Government to the Republic of Liberia has given him a diplomatic standing and ability that no other Negro in America enjoys. The Negroes of the West admire and believe conclusively in Emmett J. Scott and our slogan out here on the broad rolling prairies of the great West is "Where he leads, we will follow."

GETTING THE "BREAKS"

New York News — 8-3-18

In baseball, usually, the club getting the "breaks," as baseball fans describe that fetish called luck, wins. However, the winning team MUST "play ball," even when getting the "breaks," to win.

Emmett J. Scott, the uncommunicative but effective wizard who represents his entire race in the War Department as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, appears to be getting the "breaks" these days.

First, that unfortunate editorial of Dr. DuBois in a recent issue of "The Crisis," faintly suggesting that our grievances might be "selfish, and that we should "bury" them, brought down upon his head such an avalanche of criticism within his own house as to seriously handicap him as a "headliner." Then the Department of Labor's indefensible, insulting advertising for 250 white men ONLY as watchmen put a crimp into Dr. Haynes' (its recently appointed "Director of Negro Economics") aspirations, if he had any, to be a headliner on the National colored circuit.

We do not exault over those two worthies' misfortune—we rather regret it, both for themselves and for the race. However, we cannot help but admit that Emmett Scott is getting the "breaks," and at the same time is playing a whaling good game of big league ball.

He seems to have the penant cinched.

Race Man Named

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 2.—Milton Wayman Guy, Negro attorney, was appointed director of Negro education work for the state food administration by Bishop Williams, federal food administrator for Arkansas, yesterday. Guy will name a well-known Negro to be appointed as county chairman in each county by Mr. Williams. Each Negro chairman in the respective counties will have his special committee, as have the county food administrators. All violations of rules and regulations by the Negroes will be reported to the county food administrators through these chairmen.

WHY EMMETT SCOTT SUCCEEDS.

9-21-18

Anyone who has watched the course of Mr. Emmett J. Scott since he has occupied the position of Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, if they are just, must acknowledge that he has measured up to the position in every way. Mr. Scott has not accomplished all he would have liked to have accomplished, and he may not accomplish all he hopes to achieve, but that he has achieved far beyond the hope of all is an undisputed fact.

Any man who is loyal to friends usually succeeds. Mr. Scott is loyal to his friends. He does not, however, make loyalty to friends his first consideration, and he does not make friendship to him the price of his efforts put forth. The first consideration with him—at least, it has been so for the period we have known him—is the interest of his race. If aiding a friend militates against aiding the race, the friend must nurse his ambitions, and he is not a true friend if he will not.

In striving to help the many—in taking up every case where it has been claimed injustice has been done—Emmett Scott has not stopped to ask the question, "Is the suppliant for justice a friend of mine?" It matters not to him whether the suppliant for justice—

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

The Washington Bee

There are two representative colored men—one in the War Department and another in the Department of Labor—who were appointed as the representatives of the people. Just what they are doing to break down race discrimination in their respective departments The Bee has failed to see as yet. Both men are high strung and cultured men who are entitled to the respect and confidence of the people, but race discrimination continues to reign, and, if anything, it is on the increase.

The Bee hopes to see some abatement in these many acts of injustice toward colored Americans.

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
MAY 28, 1918

COLORED MAN'S PUT ON STATE FOOD STAFF

Dr. W. S. Scarborough, president of Wilberforce University, has been appointed by State Food Administrator Croxton to serve on his staff in an advisory capacity as a representative of the negro race in Ohio.

Dr. Scarborough will have the direction of the educational work for the food administration among the members of his race.

Fraternal and religious bodies are being organized throughout the state for furthering food conservation.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
AUGUST 8 1918

APPOINTS COLLEGE HEAD.

Governor Cox Selects President Scarborough As Member of State Council of Defense.

Governor Cox Thursday announced the appointment of President W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce university, as member of the Ohio branch, council of defense, representing the negro race in Ohio.

This selection was made in view of the fact that Ohio has many negro soldiers in the service, and further that the negroes in the state have assisted thoroughly and cheerfully in all war work.

ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR A WONDERFUL MAN

FOUR EXPERT MALE STENOGRAPHERS ARE SEATED AT DESKS PILED WITH CORRESPONDENCE

(By Robert A. Travis, in The Newark (N. J.) Daily Ledger, October 6, 1918.)

Some months ago, or, to be exact, on Friday, May 17, George Creel, director of the National Bureau of Information at Washington, D. C., said to the writer, in speaking of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War: "A wonderful man, a remarkably efficient man, brilliant, of inestimable value to the War Department."

These words were in our mind as we were being led by a marine Thursday morning through the lobby and down the aisle of the west side of the first floor of the War Department building to room 131, in which Mr. Scott has his office.

Entering the main entrance of the War Department building, one is immediately impressed with the air of business-like bustle. Here there is no loafing. Every one is on his or her job with 100 per cent energy.

Entering the office of the Special Assistant Secretary, one realizes that here is a work shop. Four expert male stenographers are seated at desks piled with correspondence and printed matter in orderly array, pounding typewriter keys at a high rate of speed. We are greeted by one of these. Our errand being stated, we are advised that Mr. Scott has stepped out of the office for a moment, and we are introduced to Private Secretary Davis. One glance at Secretary Davis, the shape of his head, the alertness of his eye, the air of high efficiency which seems to be all about him, and it is quickly realized that one of the things which has contributed to Mr. Scott's success is his ability to pick men.

A five or ten-minute wait, and Secretary Scott enters. Even in the formalities of greeting one could not resist the temptation to seek to study the sub-conscious man while gazing into the face of the visible. Here is he upon whom the hopes of 12,000,000 black Americans rest. In appearance, youthful. In demeanor, quiet; cultured, rather than dignified, with a total absence of ostentation. Quick in speech. Precise in action and word. A master of details, as was demonstrated by his giving attention to and rendering decisions on four separate matters, without even a noticeable break in his words of greeting.

Truly, the President has wrought wisely and well in the selection of Mr. Scott, and the race is justified in feeling proud of the fact that it possesses as one of its own a man of the high caliber and remarkable abilities of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Emmett J. Scott.

COLORED WOMEN SPEAKERS MAKING FINE RECORD.

Birmingham Reporter 8-17-18

That the colored women, organized as Four-Minute speakers, are meeting with wonderful success, is demonstrated by the reports shown in their first week's activities. During last Sunday they spoke at the various churches of the city, and during the week they have filled many engagements at theatres and other public places. All of the committees are actively at work and the organization has gone beyond the expectation of its leaders. The Chairman, Mrs. A. W. Harney, and the Speakers Committee, headed by Mrs. J. S. Jackson, together with the other committees, are constantly at work on the plans making the features of the organization attractive. Last Tuesday, Miss O. D. Kennedy, Chairman of the Church Committee, together with other members of the organization sang at the theatres in the down town district the song, "We Will Lick the Kaiser If It Takes Us Twenty Years." When they had finished the song, they did not only sell them but they attracted such attention that they were encored again and again, and people passing the theatres rushed in to see what was going on. These songs were sold at the People Drug Store, Diffay's Barber Shop, Dunbar Hotel and on the streets of the city, both white and colored bought them.

TYLER NAMED AS WAR CORRESPONDENT

Chicago Defender

Washington, Sept. 30.—Ralph Tyler is the first man of the Race to be named as a regular war correspondent by any government in the world. He is a native of Ohio. For seventeen years he served in various departments on the Columbus Evening Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal, which gave him experience in the technique of the newspaper craft and afforded him opportunity for association with many influential newspaper men. This intimate contact with such forces will be invaluable to him in his labors as a war correspondent. The fact that he has a wide acquaintance with correspondents now at the front will make it possible for him to get news concerning our troops which perhaps no other correspondent could secure.

SOUTHERN NEGROES TO CARRY MESSAGE OF WAR TO THEIR RACE

advertiser 8-20-18

Educators, Editors and Preachers Named on Speaking Division; Montgomery Included

WASHINGTON, May 19—To better acquain the negro people with the government's war aims, the war department, through Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to Secretary Baker, and the speaking division of the committee on public information, have appointed a special committee of leading negroes to carry the war message to members of their race throughout the country.

Sixty-one educators, lawyers, editors, preachers and other leaders of thought among the negroes, have been appointed on the committee. Zones of activity soon are to be worked out and the patriotic campaign will be launched in the near future, it was announced today.

Southern negroes on the list of speakers are Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, L. M. Hershaw, Benjamin J. Davis and the Rev. H. H. Proctor, Atlanta; J. C. Napier, Bishop Isaiah B. Scott, and Professor Isaac Fisher, Nashville; Dr. Robert E. Jones, New Orleans; Dr. Ulysses G. Mason, Birmingham; V. H. Tulane, Montgomery; Perry W. Howard, Jackson Miss.; Dr. E. P. Jones, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dr. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark.; Bishop Geo. W. Clinton, Charlotte; Alen W. Washington, Hampton Institute, Va.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN TO REPEAT WILSON'S SPEECH

Morning Telegraph 7-8-18

With a view to teaching all nations the meaning of America, the National Committee on Public Information, through William McCormick Blair, director of the Four-Minute Men, has requested Marshall Stimson, chairman of the Four-Minute Men of Los Angeles County, to appoint the following well-known citizens to his corps of Four-Minute Men:

J. B. Bass, editor the California Eagle; Frederick M. Roberts, editor the New Age; Charles Alexander, editor the Citizens Advocate; Attorney Hugh E. Macbeth, Noah D. Thompson of the Express Tribune staff and William E. Easton.

With the exception of Attorney Macbeth, these men will each make their first four-minute speech for the government at some of the theaters or at some patriotic gathering on the Fourth.

President Wilson's four-minute address to all citizens will be the subject of all of the 3500 Four-Minute Men throughout the country on Independence Day.

SPINGARN'S COLORED DEPT. IN INTELLIGENCE BUREAU FADES.

Baltimore Afro-American 8-23-18

DUBOIS KEEPS CRISIS SALARY, SO NOTHING DOING FOR OTHERS IN JOBS PROMISED AT EDITORIAL CONFERENCE IF NO MORE COLORED AGITATING BY CONFEREES.

(Baltimore Afro-American, J. H. Murphy, Editor).

Washington, August 20, 1918.—Following the leaving of Major Spingarn for overseas duty, and the rejection of the proffered Captain's commission by Dr. Dubois, the projected colored division of the Intelligence Corps has petered out. Lieutenant Geegory, who was detailed several weeks ago to this department has been reassigned to the Students' Training Camp at Howard University. Lieutenants Curtis and Piper, who were also to be assigned to this field have been kept at their posts in command of labor battalions.

NEGRO COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The Mobile Forum 8-24-18

Hon. Jos. C. Rich, Chairman of the Mobile County Council of Defense, has named the following committee of well known citizens of the race to organize a Mobile County Negro Council of National Defense: Hon. Jas. T. Peterson, president and manager of The Forum and until recently chief of carriers in the Mobile postoffice; Mr. E. S. Peters, of the Union Mutual Aid; Prof. W. A. Caldwell, principal of the A. F. Owens High School; Prof. I. J. Whitley, principal Mobile County Training School, Plateau; Mr. F. A. Jackson, for many years an employee of the Athelstan Club (white), the leading organization of its kind in this city; Mr. Napoleon Rivers, a contractor, and Mr. C. W. Allen, of the Allen-Johnson Undertaking Co. A meeting will be called when full details of the work to be undertaken will be outlined.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., 7/19/1918

Ernest T. Attwell, business agent of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was in the city several days of last week, called here for an important conference with the food administration at the suggestion of Director Herbert C. Hoover. Mr. Atwell was named as food administrator for the State of Alabama some months ago, to supervise the work of food conservation among the colored people of the various counties. The vigor which he put into this work and the successful organization he built up throughout Alabama attracted the favorable attention of the conservation leader all over the South and comments touching his methods and plans reached the ears of the authorities at Washington.

While here Mr. Attwell gave a complete survey of the work he has been doing among the colored farmers, housewives, gardeners, and food handlers of every description in Alabama, and it is understood that steps have been taken to introduce his system in other states of the South, with Mr. Attwell's supervisory jurisdiction largely extended. His original ideas as to the value of enlisting the thousands of colored cooks, butlers, housewives and buyers, as well as regular farmers and gardeners, in the Southland, were eye-openers to many who have been scouting the policy of organizing the Negro scientifically into the food conservation movement. Mr. Attwell is an enthusiast in the work and is getting results that will go far to aid the nation in winning its war for democracy.

Emmett J. Scott Invited to Deliver Commencement Addresses

(Chicago Defender)

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Invitations have been received by Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, now serving as special assistant to the secretary of war here, to deliver commencement addresses at the closing exercises which will occur at the following schools and colleges during the months of May and June:

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Hampton, Va., Dr. Geo. P. Phenix, acting principal; Dunbar high school, Washington, D. C., through Roscoe C. Bruce, assistant superintendent of public schools, District of Columbia; the Florida Baptist academy, Jacksonville, Prof. N. W. Collier, principal; Howard high school, Wilmington, Del., Miss Edwina B. Kruse, principal; Georgia State and Industrial College for Colored Youth, Savannah, Dr. R. R. Wright, president; Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., Dr. R. W. McGranahan, president; Birmingham Colored High and Industrial school, Prof. A. H. Parker, principal; the Colored high school, Baltimore, Md., Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, principal.

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Soldiers — 1918 75

Appointment for Special Work.

Indicatios are For Monster Gathering

Louisville News 6-15-18

Mr. E. T. Attwell, Leading Speaker Has Built Himself up to a Point Where he is Considered an Authority in His Work.

HOW TO GET TO PHOENIX HILL.

Take Walnut or Jefferson St car going east, or ask for transfer to these lines from cross town conductors. Walnut street cars will go within half block of the Phoenix Hill gate. Jefferson Street cars will stop at the illuminated entrance.

Phoenix Hill Park promises to add to its fame as a place of popular assemblage when the colored patriotic meeting planned for next Monday night passes into history. In fact, the meeting which has been projected by the Federal Food Administration under the management of its new director of colored activities has aroused more interest than any event of colored interest that has presented itself in years. The plans have gone forward with every consideration for an opportunity for open expression of the colored people of the State of Kentucky in the war activities.

Women Especially Active.

All of the war societies in which the local women are engaged are to have strong representation at the big meeting. The cooking organizations, which have grown out of the necessities of our army and the war conditions will be present, and will be allowed an opportunity to give an account of their work in the matter of food conservation. Platform seats have been provided for a large number of prominent people throughout the State who will come to Louisville to take part in the important conference, from which will emerge a statewide organization of colored people prepared to engage in the various home activities designed to support the American and Allied armies in the field.

During the week many of these patriotic organizations have signified their intention to co-operate with the management of the Phoenix Hill meeting and thousands of women will be in attendance.

Seats For Seven Thousand.

Seating facilities have been provided for seven thousand people. The Boy Scouts will act as ushers and it is assured that whosoever may desire to add their presence to the most significant meeting of colored people that has been brought together in this state for years, will not have any degree of discomfort.

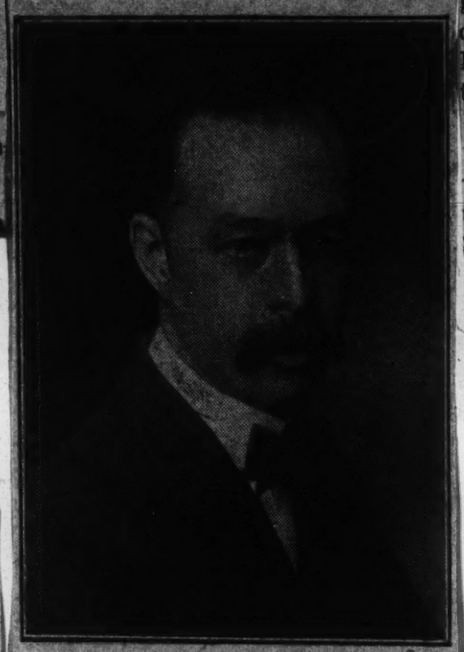
It has been decided to have the meeting upon the pavilion, which is quite out of doors. While this part of the famous Phoenix Hill Park is in the open air it is under complete cover and their will be no trouble in case it should rain. It was generally supposed that the great meeting would be held in the big hall on the hill, but the sultriness of the nights and the inviting coolness of the pavilion has decided the matter with the management.

Colored Soldiers to March.

Two or three companies from the colored contingent of the national army now stationed at Camp Taylor will march through the streets of the city and to Phoenix Hill Park. This will be first time that Louisville has had opportunity to see the class of men upon whom the race must depend for its accounting in the world's conflict. The military contingent will be led by a band through the western part of the city, and will proceed to Phoenix Hill to take part in the meeting.

Will Open at Eight.

Director Brown announces that the meeting will begin promptly at eight o'clock, and urges all of the colored peope who shall compose the audience to be present at that hour. Requests will be made to those who are employing colored servants to make the



Mr. Ernest G. Attwell, Special Representative of National Food Administration, Financial Agent of Tuskegee.

patriotic sacrifice in allowing them to get away from their places of employment early in order to be in attendance upon all of the features of the big meeting. The league of public information has agreed to photograph the meeting, and as this picture will be taken early in the evening, it is urged upon all of the people to be early upon the ground to the end that a creditable showing will be made in the photograph.

Not Stiff Nor Stuffed.

It is promised that there will be nothing stiff about the great meeting. It has been said that the process and plans of food conservation, while being the most important department of the war work, is vastly prosaic. Mr. E. T. Attwell, who has been selected for the principal address of the evening, has the reputation of making his subject superbly interesting. He has been voted to be one of the best informed men of the race and has spent a large part of his life in the work of food conservation. It was for his fine abilities in this regard that he was selected by Mr. Hoover for the important work of organization of colored people into working units for the salvage of food for the struggle for liberty.

Mr. Attwell is essentially a race man. For more than seventeen years he has been financial agent of Tuskegee Institute, and many of the practical economies now being suggested by the food administration were suggested by him. He is an executive officer in the National Negro Business League, and has a fine discrimination and discernment.

Mrs. Semple and Mayor Smith.

Mrs. Patty B. Semple, noted war working woman, will appear upon the program for a short talk. Mrs. Semple has shown a very great and

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NEGRO COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING HERE

Pledges Support to State Council to Develop War Sentiment in Race

The Montgomery

An important meeting of the Advisory Committee on Negro Organization of the State Council of Defense was held at the Capitol at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. In addition to the chairman of the State Council of Defense, Lloyd M. Hooper, there were also present Dr. R. R. Moton, Prof. M. N. Works, Tuskegee; V. H. Tulane, Montgomery; Dr. G. F. Johnson, Mobile; and Prof. R. Hudson, Selma; Profs. Atwell and Buchanan, and Dr. Eugene Mason, of Birmingham, were prevented from attending the meeting.

The above committee was created several months ago and was organized by a sub-committee of the State Council of Defense composed of Governor Henderson, R. M. Hobbie, George B. Tarrant, and Lloyd M. Hooper, all members of the executive committee. The Advisory Committee on Negro Organization is to act in the capacity of advisers to the Executive Committee of the State Council of Defense in matters relating to the colored population of the State. After routine matters were disposed of, Mr. W. S. Stallings, State Campaign Director of the United War Work Campaign, formally requested the committee on colored organization to direct the war work campaign in Alabama among the negro population.

The committee unanimously decided to conduct the work, pledging its support unreservedly to Chairman Hooper. State Campaign Director Stallings in developing public sentiment among the negroes of the state in support of the war relief organizations will have the distinct approval of the Federal government. In the various counties of the state, the county councils of defense have appointed county advisory committees on negro organization and the state committee will, through these county committees, develop the necessary organization to arouse the interest of the colored population in behalf of these war relief measures and secure during the drive in November liberal financial response for these worthy organizations which are serving the American army in such a substantial way.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JOURNAL JUNE 8, 1918

WILL DIRECT FOOD WORK AMONG NEGROES OF STATE

Phil H. Brown Appointed By F. M. Sackett To Urge Conservation Principles.

F. M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky, has appointed Phil H. Brown, colored editor, of Hopkinsville, Ky., to be director of negro activities for Mr. Sackett's department. Brown will have immediate control under Mr. Sackett of the work of food conservation and salvage among the colored people of the State.

Mr. Sackett made the selection with especial care on account of the importance of the instruction of colored people in the observance of the food laws. Colored people do the greater part of the cooking in the State, and the Food Administration will make a special effort to organize and interest them in the patriotic work of the department.

The director will have an office in Louisville, from which an intensive campaign of education will be inaugurated that will reach the forty counties in the State where there is considerable negro population. Plans were completed yesterday to have a monster patriotic meeting of the colored people of the State in Louisville. It will be held at Phoenix Hill Park.

ST JOSEPH MO PRESS SEPTEMBER 6 1918

NEGRO FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Federal Food Administratoin Selects James B. Coleman for Work Among the Members of His Race.

Elliot Marshall, food administrator, has received advice from the state food administration at Columbia, that James B. Coleman (negro) has been appointed state director for Missouri, under the federal food commission, for work among the negroes.

In counties having sufficient negro population to warrant, one or more negro deputies are to be appointed whose duty will be to distribute literature and furnish information to members of their race, as well as to investigate and report infractions of rules governing food consumption. Deputies will serve under county food administrators. Marshall said today that if the negroes of St. Joseph and the county would suggest a capable man of their race, he would appoint him.

Permission has been accorded wholesalers in the state who have stocks of brown sugar which are in danger of spoiling to supply retail dealers on the basis of 125 pounds in lieu of 100 pounds of white sugar. Retailers are likewise permitted to sell 2½ pounds of brown sugar instead of 2 pounds of white sugar to customers under this ruling.

A meeting full of thrills and patriotic fervor marked the annual powwow of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association Tuesday night at the Catholic Benefit Hall. After the regular business had been transacted, Mr. Eugene Brooks, president of the association, introduced Mr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, as the principal speaker of the evening.

Mr. Scott delivered a telling speech. He told of the work he is doing in behalf of justice for the Negro soldiers in the various camps and cantonments, and how numerous instances of unfair treatment had been investigated and conditions greatly improved by a sturdy insistence that the black soldier enjoy the same privileges, immunities and opportunities as are allowed to others.

A recent victory which evoked enthusiasm was the announcement that colored men, 3,500 or more, will be admitted to the technical training schools, where they will be made proficient in mechanical and industrial arts, leading to advancement and superior opportunities for constructive service in the United States Army here and abroad.

Friction between the races, noted Mr. Scott, have been reduced to a minimum and the judicious distribution and adjustment of colored and white troopers in the various camps has brought about a keener sense of comradship and national unity than existed at the outset of the mobilization for war. Warmer weather is making it possible for many colored units of draftees to enter northern camps, and colored officers are getting more and more desirable assignments as the increments of colored men are being received into these camps. The speaker paid a merited tribute to the Amer- and declared that this 100 percent patriotism of Secretary of War Baker trio is doing all that any official can possibly do to make the lot of the Ne-

Incomplete

Soldiers — 1918
Articles, Comments on, etc.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS WIN LASTING FAME DESPITE THE "WHISPERING GALLERY"

By ROBERT R. MOTON
Principal of Tuskegee Institute

During the late summer and early fall of 1918, there were a great many rumors in and out of official circles in this country, to the effect that morally the Negro soldier in France had failed, and that the statement sometimes made that "the Negro is controlled by brutal instincts," was justified.

The report was current in France that the committing of the "unmentionable crime" was very common, and according to the rumors, Negro officers, as well as privates, in all branches and grades of the service, were guilty of this crime.

HOW THE RUMOR SPREAD

A letter that I saw written by a lady overseas to another lady in the United States, stated that the writer had been told by the colonel of a certain unit, whose guest she was, that he would not feel it safe for her to walk, even with him through this camp of Negro soldiers.

Another letter from a high official in a very important position with the overseas Negro troops, written unofficially to a very prominent official on this side, stated, that, in the 92nd Division alone, there had recently been at least thirty cases of the "unmentionable crime."

Another rumor, equally as malignant and damaging, was to the effect that the fighting units which were commanded by Negro officers had been a failure. In other words, "the whispering gallery," which was most active in France on most phases of life overseas, said that the 92nd Division, in which Negroes in America took special pride, and with good reason, had failed utterly; that, wherever they had been engaged, the Negro officers had gone to pieces; that in some cases the men had to pull themselves together after their officers had shown "the white feather," etc.

At the request of the President and Secretary of War, I went to France with authority to go anywhere and get any information from any source, so far as the American Expeditionary Force was concerned.

MEETS DR. DUBOIS

It so happened that I went on the steamer assigned to the newspaper correspondents—a steamer which was one of the convoy ships for the President's party—on which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of the "Crisis," was a passenger. Mr. Lester A. Walton, of the New York Age; Mr. Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee together with Dr. Du Bois and myself, in the same very comfortable stateroom. We had many frank but pleasant talks, both on the ship and in Paris, where we had opposite rooms in the same hotel. The subject that we discussed most often was, of course, some phase of the Negro question, always with a view, so far as our judgment went, to help the situation.

I purposely planned to have with me on the trips out from Paris, as well as at many interviews in Paris, two colored and two white men—one white newspaper man, Clyde R. Miller, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, and Lester A. Walton, of the New York Age. I also asked to go with me, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education and Phelps-Stokes Foundation, and Mr. Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee Institute.

I realized that the mission was a delicate one, and that questions which I might ask, and things which I would say might probably be misunderstood or misinterpreted. My purpose, however, was to get at the facts and to allay untruthful rumors. In order to ascertain the facts, I made extended inquiries of those with whom I came in contact, from the highest officials down. I asked many questions with reference to the conduct and character of the colored soldiers as compared with the white soldiers.

When I reached the General Headquarters of the American Forces, I found that two days before my arrival, a young white soldier had been sentenced to be hanged for the "unmentionable crime," but, because of his good record in every other way, the sentence was finally commuted to life imprisonment. The opinion at General Headquarters was that the crime to which I have referred was no more prevalent among Negro soldiers than among white soldiers, or any soldiers.

From Chaumont we went immediately to Marbache, the Headquarters of the 92nd Division. I asked the Commanding General of the 92nd Division about the prevalence of the crime in question. He said it was very prevelent, and that there had been a great many cases over which he was very much disturbed. This statement was substantiated by conversation with two of his white staff officers, who were present. I courteously asked if he would mind having one of his aides get the record. I said that I thought general statements were often very damaging, and, that, inasmuch as the reputation of a race was at stake, I was very anxious to get the facts in order to make an accurate report, and if possible, to stop the rumors which were becoming more and more prevalent in America and were already prevalent in France, especially in American circles, including army officers, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Red Cross, and other organizations.

When the records were brought in and examined, only seven cases charged could be found. Of those charged, only two had been found guilty and convicted, and one of the two convictions had been "turned down" by General Headquarters. Afterwards, I saw the Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division, who told me that there had been eleven cases charged. Two of them were men who did not belong to the 92nd Division, but to other organizations. Out of the eleven, only three had been finally approved as guilty by General Headquarters, and one sentence out of three had been reduced from life imprisonment to taking half the man's pay for twelve months.

In other fighting units, as well as at Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Brest, where many of the Service of Supply Troops were located, and at many other places, I made the same investigations. I interviewed American and French Commanding Officers, I talked, as well, with scores of American and French officials of lower rank. When the records were taken, as was the case with the 92nd Division, the number of cases charged were very few. I likewise spent much time with members of the Peace Conference, and with Americans engaged in various branches of war activities, in an effort to disprove and set at rest this awful slander upon the Negro race. I spared no pains or effort to do this, and it would appear from subsequent investigations on this side of the water and from reports which have come to me from overseas, that the momentum of these damaging rumors had preceptibly lessened

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NEGRO OFFICERS AND THEIR CRITICS

There was apparently no doubt in anybody's mind in France, as far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier, when led by white officers. There was also little question about the fighting record of the four regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd which had been brigaded with French Divisions—but when it came to the 92nd Division, there was a subtle and persistent rumor in Paris and in other places in France, as far as my travels, observations, and investigations went—substantiating the rumor which was also prevalent in America—only in France it was much more generally accepted as true; namely, that the Negro officers "had been practically a failure," and that it was a mistake to have ever attempted to have a division with Negroes as officers.

A SINGLE FAILURE MAGNIFIED

I took a great deal of pains and care, as did also the gentlement with me, to run down every rumor. We spent much time in and out of Paris ferretting out every statement that came from the "whispering gallery." We finally found that, so far as the 92nd Division was concerned, only a very small portion of a single battalion, of a single regiment had failed.

Later, in talking with the highest American Military Official in France, regarding this story of the failure of Negro officers, he said that the possibilities were that any officer, white or black, under the same adverse circumstances that these men faced, would have failed, as the very few did. About a dozen officers of the battalion were sent before a board for trial for having shown cowardice. They were not, however, all found guilty; and to offset this, some of the other colored officers of this regiment, for conspicuous bravery in the same engagement were promoted and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

It would appear that this small part of a battalion whose failure was so widely reported, had never before been under fire, and had been taken from a quiet sector and brought forward with the expectation that they would not be put into the fighting for several weeks; but it so happened that the Germans were much stronger than the French behind whom this unit was placed. When the French troops were badly cut to pieces, the Negro unit in question had to go into the fighting within twenty-four hours after reach-

ing the front, which was much earlier than expected. In connection with this alleged failure, there are also some other very important considerations that will later probably be brought out officially.

It was gratifying to find that the Commanding General, who knew all phases of the affiair, did not take this failure anything like as seriously as the rumor about it seemed to warrant. The facts in the case in no sense justified the common report.

In talking with the Commanding General at Le Mans, I referred to the fact that something like fifteen Negro officers had been sent back as "inefficient." He said to me: "If it is any comfort to you, I will tell you this: we sent back through Blois to America in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month, who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't loose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to loose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

We talked with Colonel House, Ray Stannard Baker, Capt. Walter Lippman, and leading Y. M. C. A. workers, and many, many others. Everybody assured me that they, so far as they were able, would stop the slanderous rumors concerning our Negro soldiers, and were glad to get the facts. I spoke to white officers in a number of places—at one place, to two hundred of them, and candidly stated the facts in the case. I raised the question, if they did not think it was a good and a fair thing to stop this rumor of the "whispering gallery," which was defaming a race, which might cut down the efficiency of the Negro troops, and was, of course, putting America in a bad light before the world.

Many of the difficulties and troubles among the officers and men of the 92nd Division, as well as other colored units, could have been avoided, if we had had at General Headquarters in France, a colored man to have rendered the same wise, dignified and efficient help such as Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, had so splendidly rendered in the War Department at Washington, to both races, and to the Nation. President John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, who under many and trying conditions had done fine overseas work in connection with the Y. M. C. A., felt this need very much. General Pershing would have gladly had such a man if it had occurred to any of us to suggest it.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OPEN TO SUGGESTIONS

In almost every instance I found the commanding officers open to suggestions regarding relieving the needless embarrassment of the colored soldiers. I found in the Service of Supplies, that colored stevedores were working twelve and sixteen hours a day, and sometimes more, which made it impossible for the Y. M. C. A. to do any effective work along educational lines with the thousands of colored soldiers in the Service of Supplies. I took this matter up with the commanding general, and within three days, orders had been given to reduce the time of work to eight hours. At several places the quarters of the colored men seemed unfortunately located. In many of these places, changes were soon made.

I took up with care, also, the matter of excluding colored women from France, going to the source of the trouble, or at least where it started. Here again, I found that there seemed to be no justification for wholesale exclusion of the women of our race from overseas service. This I took up with proper authorities, military and otherwise, and before I left, arrangements had been made to send for more of our colored women, and men also, and some have already gone over. The best Y. M. C. A. hut I saw, from every point of view, was the one where Mrs. W. A. Hunton, Mrs. J. L. Curtis and Miss Katherine Johnson were located. There was here a very fine spirit of co-operation between the white and colored workers. Mr. Wallace, the Manager of the District, whom I later met in Paris, was loud in his praise of Secretary Nichols, Secretary Whiting, Chaplain Oveltrea and and other colored workers.

REMARKS TO THE SOLDIERS

Just what did I say to the Negro troops? I said: "The record you have made in this war, of faithfulness, bravery and loyalty, has deepened my faith in you as men and as soldiers, as well as in my race and country. You have been tremendously tested. You have suffered hardships and many privations. You have been called upon to make many sacrifices. Your record has sent a thrill of joy and satisfaction to the hearts of millions of black and white Americans, rich and poor, high and low. Black mothers and wives, sweethearts, fathers and friends have rejoiced with you and with our country in your record.

"You will go back to America as heroes as you really are. You will go back as you have carried yourselves over here—in a straightforward, manly and modest way. If I were you, I would find a job as soon as possible and get to work. To those who have not already done so, I would suggest that you get hold of a piece of land and a home as soon as possible, and marry and settle down. Save your money, and put it into something tangible. I hope no one will do anything in peace to spoil the magnificent record you have made in the war."

APPEAL TO WHITE SOLDIERS

In all fairness to those who are vitally interested in some of the questions which have arisen on account of my mission to France, I am quoting from an address which I delivered to white officers and soldiers at one place:

"These black soldiers, officers and men, have with you, willingly and gladly placed their lives at the disposal of their country, not only to make the world safe for democracy, but equally important, to make democracy safe for mankind, black and white. You and they go back to America as heroes, brave and modest, of course, but there is a difference: you go back without let or hindrance, with every opportunity our beloved country offers open to you. You are the heirs of all the ages. God has never given any race more than he has given to you. The men of my race who return will have many unnecessary hardships and limitations, and along many lines. What a wonderful opportunity you have therefore, and what a great responsibility for you to go back to America resolved that as far as it in your power lies, you are going to see that these black men and the twelve millions of people whom they represent in our great country, who have stood so loyally by you and America in peace and in war, shall have a fair and absolutely equal chance with every other American citizen, along every line—this is your duty and sacred obligation. They ask only fair play and as loyal American citizens they should have it."

I cannot conclude without again mentioning the heroic record of all of our men in France, especially the Negro officers, who in spite of hardships and discriminations from sources which should have accorded them most encouragement, went to into battle with dash, courage and an absolutely unshaken and undisturbed morale. I do not believe that men of any other race, under similar trying circumstances, could have retained more self-possession and made a more glorious record than did our Negro soldiers, officers and men.

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PROTEST TO BOSTON HERALD BRINGS RESULTS

LEON A. SMITH OBJECTS TO "SOUTHERN DARKIES" AS HEADLINE FOR COLORED DRAFTEES FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY—ROBT. LINCOLN O'BRIEN ORDERS SUCH HEADLINES STOPPED.

The Guardian.

Boston, Mass.
April 13, 1918.

The Boston Herald.
Boston, Mass.

April 29, 1918.

Dear Sirs:

As has been my custom for a number of years and is still my custom at the present time, I take your paper daily. In looking through the columns on this morning (Saturday morning, April 13, 1918) on Page 14, it gave me great discomfort and displeasure to see the Colored draftees at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., that arrived from Florida termed as "Southern Darkies."

This is a war of democracy. Our boys are in France fighting to uphold America and the good old Stars and Stripes as are the men of the other race. Our boys are in camps training to go to France to do their equal share and bit as are the white boys. If relying on Lincoln's Statement that "All Men Are Created Equal," then why should degrading and insulting statements be cast at us on account of color. We are American citizens as well as the white man and are proud of it. Whether we be from the South of the North or the East or the West we are still American citizens and our boys in uniform are American Soldiers.

An early reply from you on this matter will be very appreciative

Yours truly
(Signed) LEON A. SMITH.

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Managing Editor's Reply.

The Boston Herald,
R. L. O'Brien, Editor.
April 14, 1918.

Mr. Leon A. Smith,
21 James St.,
Woburn, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Smith:

I have asked our headline writers to avoid any such allusions hereafter.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ROBERT L. O'BRIEN.

LEAGUE PROTESTS TRANSCRIPT LINES ON EUROPE'S BAND.

The Guardian

"COON SONGS" AND "GAMBLING CHIPS" ODIOUS TERMS.

March 16, 1918.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In your issue of the 13th instant you published a picture of a band. Under it were the words—"Colored Band of the 15th Infantry awaiting Yankees from the Trenches," with the further explanation in regard to Aix-les-Baines" that "The band was famous in New York" and "was well known as Europe's Band and the men enlisted in a body."

The picture with such wording would have been a tribute to the patriotism of these Colored men, and a source of pride and encouragement to members of their race here at home. But you printed above the cut in much larger type these words—"Coon song supplants gambling chips at Famous Aix les Bains."

The Boston Branch of the National Equal Rights League asks space to protest against such an incongruous and disparaging, if not positively insulting head-line. We are at a loss to imagine the reason for such ridicule and insinuation on a Colored regiment and Colored soldiers fighting against Germany for the honor of this their country.

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER,
Secretary.
34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
March 16, 1918.

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Camp Logan and Ellington Aviation Field, Houston

Bap DALLAS TEX BAPTIST STAN
MARCH 14, 1918

B. A. Copass.

3-14-18

AFTER visiting Fort Worth, Waco and San Antonio, we wondered whether anything distinctive could be found in the army situation at Houston. The city of Houston is different from other Texas cities. It has the air of Philadelphia. Near the sea-coast, with deep water facilities, and yet not on the coast. Near historic places that appeal to the imagination. The business is of the seaport kind, which means that business men think in big terms.

The industries partake of the same nature. For example, twelve ships are now being built at Houston under rush orders, to meet war conditions. Texas is so large that the cities are very different from one another. El Paso is different; San Antonio is different; even Dallas and Fort Worth are very different. The city life near the different camps has its influence in a measure upon the camps themselves. Then, the troops from different states have their characteristics, and that gives an atmosphere to the camps where they are being trained. The Illinois troops are being trained at Camp Logan, Houston. They give one the impression of solidity and restless energy both. They have the solidity of a Northern climate, and the energy of Chicago.

The religious affairs are making steady progress. The Y. M. C. A. leaders are emphasizing evangelism more and more all the time. Baptists are active in their work. The First Church attracts many of the boys, and special efforts are being made to reach them. All of the churches help the West End Church. That church is near the two main entrances to Camp Logan. The church has a large tabernacle with many conveniences, such as writing rooms, bath rooms, a lunch room, etc. The place is popular with the soldiers and many are being saved and baptized.

The pastor of this church is Brother D. L. Griffith. He literally took us in charge. We have never been treated with more kindness. The soldiers love and respect him. He is being blessed of God in his work.

Ellington Aviation Field is at Genoa, about twelve miles from Houston, on the Galveston road. There is a Y. M. C. A. building. The religious director is Brother Thomas Beaston, a Baptist preacher, and a godly leader. We had met him at San Antonio, and were greatly impressed with him. There are about 3,500 boys at this field, with 1,500 others to come. It would seem that Baptists should have a camp pastor here, and yet Beaston is evangelistic and aggressive.

In order to show the impression that Baptists are making on army men and army life, we give two or three instances.

A lieutenant who has been in several camps in different sections of the country, said: "Baptists are rendering more genuine service for the soldiers and doing them more good religiously than all the other denominations combined." We venture to remark that we know one reason why this is so. Baptists have a clear-cut definite program. They utilize every channel of approach, as for example, the Y. M. C. A., but they reach further than such combined efforts that must sink many of a man's deepest and most sacred convictions.

A Jew, a sergeant, attends Griffith tabernacle, and is reading the New Testament. He admits that he is seeking light. A Catholic also attends regularly. He recently said: "I am tired of the candle business and want to find Christ." Let Baptists move forward resolutely and be unafraid. "He that hath my Word let him preach my Word faithfully."

It was our privilege to see several things of unique interest. For example we went to the rifle range where Negro soldiers were practicing rifle shooting. The quality of their marksmanship did not impress us, but some of their other qualities did. One thing was their imperturbable good humor. They were just jolly Negroes. Then, they were really trying to learn to shoot well, and were very proud if they received the commendation of their officers. All the time they were gambling in a small way on their shooting. The crap shooting disposition was showing itself. They impressed me that they would be formidable with the bayonet. Our prediction is that the Huns will not stand before their rushes. Lincoln once said, "The NEGRO race will one day help to keep the torch of human liberty in the hands of the HUMAN race." Already they are doing it, fighting as they are in the British, French and American armies. What a pity that that riot ever took place! It would not have come but for the white man's whiskey, and the white man's saloon. Of course the rioters ought to be punished to the full extent of the law, but let us give the Negro justice. We saw the path that the rioters followed to the city; saw where they shot into the houses; shot people; and heard the stories of that dreadful night.

Rifle practice is done in different ranges, one, two, three hundred yards. Sharp shooting is practiced up to 700 yards. The targets are set over a trench. Men are in the trench and signal the results by wig-wagging, or phone it to the score keepers.

We also went to the artillery practice range, where the Seventy-eighth Field Artillery, regulars, and a battery of new men were practicing with three-inch guns. The practice distance is from 2,500 to 6,500 yards. The range is level, so we could see the shells bursting over the targets. The accuracy of such shooting is marvelous. They can plant a shell in a space of six to ten feet square, and rarely miss. The guns are marvels of exact mechanism. The system of signalling from look-out posts looked to us to be well-nigh perfect. It was our fortune to meet two of the officers, who extended every courtesy and showed us all that military caution would allow them to show. Capt. L. W. Chilton was born at Albany, Ky., but enlisted in the medical reserve corps from Oregon. He stood at attention during the firing with a first-aid service of men and equipment also at attention. He would not allow us to stand behind in range of a possible faulty breech lock, although the guns were new. His friendly precaution showed how full of risk artillery service is. Captain Sprinkle is from North Carolina. He has been a soldier of fortune, having served in the British Army in the Boer War. Since 1904 he has been in the regular army and served two and one half years in the Philippines during the time our half brother was there. Both of them are now expert artillerists. It might interest our readers to know that two of our half-brothers are in the service. One of them is now on the high seas; the other is training artillerists at Fort Sill, Okla. If we were of proper age we would be there, too.

Captain Sprinkle told of parting from his father recently. He said: "The old man was game and told me that he would go himself if he were a little younger." Then the officer's voice broke, tears stood in his eyes and he looked into the distance for a time, saying nothing. Many such things are witnessed. Somethings are mightier than guns. This man could face or direct a battery without a tremor, but his voice trembled when he thought of loved ones. He told us that an expert recently told a group of officers that this war would be won with small artillery and the bayonet.

From the artillery range Griffith, Brother A. S. Allen and I went to the Ellington Aviation Field. The adjutant, when he learned who we were, gave us a pass and sent a cadet with us to see the field and the flying. About fifty planes were in the air at one time. Our wonder grew as we watched them. Our guide, Cadet McIver, from Vermont, told us many things about learning to fly. He says it is easier and has less risks about it than driving an auto. We can believe that. If we had thousands of young men now learning to drive autos at the speed of from 100 to 150 miles an hour we would have more accidents. We told him of a Frenchman who said that he once lost all sense of vertical direction and could not tell whether or not his machine was bottom side up. He replied, that the only way to know "up and down" when one is high above the earth is to feel it. He then told of a flyer who flew into a cloud. When he got out of the cloud he was flying with the machine bottom side up.

Like birds, the flyers have to leave the ground facing the wind. It is also safer to descend in the same direction.

It is our judgment that the American flyers will play a large part in winning the war.

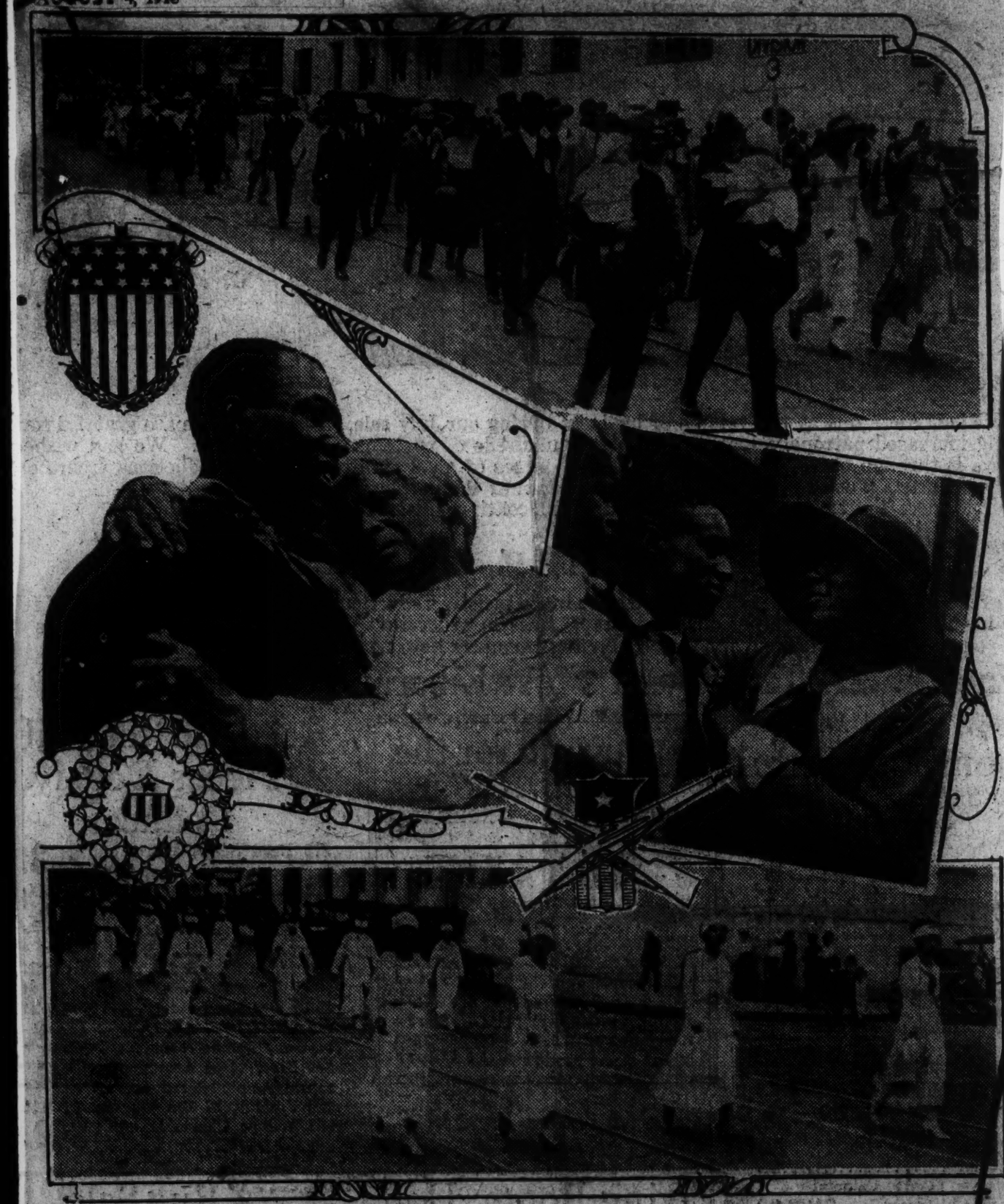
From the aviation field we went to the San Jacinto battleground. We stood by the tree, now fallen, but still living, where Santa Anna was brought to General Sam Houston. We also walked over the battlefield, saw where our brave men fell or triumphed; and lingered by the grave of some of them. Just then an aeroplane passed over, and the modern artillery was booming in the far distance. What a contrast between then and now. These old heroes fought with flint-lock guns at a range of about fifty yards. Their successors in fighting for liberty will fight from and in the air or at a range far greater. The men of both eras were and are heroes. They felt and feel their fighting to be for God and righteousness. They fought and do fight with the resolute valor of the Crusaders of old. All honor to the memory of those who fought and are now gone.

We can and will follow those who are now fighting with prayers for their ultimate victory. Some of them will not return. Their blood will make more sacred the soil of a people who have fought, suffered, and are now fighting and suffering much in the same cause.

Along that battle line in France and Belgium will lie the bodies of a host of valorous men—French, Belgians, English, Scotch, Irish, Italians, Russians (yes Russians, too), Canadians, Australians, East Indians, Africans, Americans, and a host of others. Some of them will have loved ones. We must provide for them if they need help, and we will. Those soldiers will win their fight for God and us. What manner of people ought we, who are left behind, to be, in all high resolve, in all holy living, in all sacrificial service?

CAMERA CATCHES AS PORTLAND BADE GODSPEED TO FIFTY-EIGHT COLORED MEN CALLED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

PORTLAND ORE OREGONIAN
AUGUST 4, 1918



Upper—Mothers and Wives Proudly Marching Beside Future Fighters in Parade Friday. Middle—(Left) Mrs. Adeline Scott Bidding Good-bye to Her Son, J. [illegible] Bradley; (Right) "Good Luck" to Wife and Baby. Lower—Members of Rosebud Study Club March With Colored Selectives.

Fifty colored men of Portland and eight from the state at large composed the first contingent of colored men who have left Portland in a body since the selective service system has been in operation.

The men entrained Friday noon for Camp Lewis after a public reception and dinner given by the city at the Public Auditorium. The Multnomah Guard Band, members of the Police Bureau, members of the City Council and women identified with Mayor Baker's selective farewell committee accompanied the men in the line of march to the depot.

Mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends of the colored boys marched by their sides and 30 young women composing the Rosebud Study Club aided in the celebration and reception. The men went to Camp Lewis.

DISCREDITING THE COLORED SOLDIER

We may look for a good many efforts in the near future to discredit the reputation which the colored soldiers have made in Europe. These efforts will come mainly from those who have all along been opposed to the Negro's participation in the war as a soldier.

We are going to hear that the Negro makes a pretty fair soldier, that is, if he has white officers. We are going to have told us that the Negro is no good as an officer, and even if he is a good officer, the men have no confidence in him and will not follow him.

Of course, it is harder for a Negro to be a good officer than it is to be a good private soldier; not only because it requires greater ability, but because so often his superior officers are all against him, they conspire to make him a failure, whereas, they do all they can to make their troops successful. A good many interesting stories of that sort of thing in this war could be told by our commissioned men.

So we had just as well be prepared to hear the statement made and repeated that the colored officer is no good. But it seems that some of our Southern friends are going so far as to try and discredit the colored private. We see that Ned Brace, the name under which the editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald conceals himself, writing from Chaumont, France, on November 1, says:

> Negro soldiers have no confidence in Negro officers, and as a rule are non-fighters under such. They are only fit for labor troops. Even under white officers it is difficult to handle them in engagements of modern warfare, where they don't have actual vision of their opponents. They can't stand the gaff of such fighting methods, any more than they can go into a fight after being encamped over night beside a cemetery. In open warfare, under white officers who have gained their confidence, they are veritable hell-hounds, but as all-around soldiers they have been a failure and the great mass of them have been put into labor battalions. There are exceptions, of course. I only speak of the average.

"Negro soldiers only fit for labor troops," "can't stand the gaff," "as all-round soldiers they have been a failure." We suppose it was for these reasons that the French army authorities cited the entire old Fifteenth Infantry, the only Negro regiment of the New York State Guard, for the Croix de Guerre. If any other entire unit in the whole American army has been similarly cited, we have not heard of it.

We should like Mr. "Brace" to tell us if he knows of any unit in the Alabama State Guard that has made such a record as all-round soldiers and men who could stand the gaff as the old New York Fifteenth. The greatest notoriety won by the white troops of the Alabama State Guard was when some of them tried to shoot up this same Fifteenth regiment when it was encamped with them down on Long Island.

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Articles, Comments on, etc.

Coon Song Supplants Gambling Chip at Famous Aix les Bains

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
MARCH 13, 1918

Colored Band of the 15th Infantry Awaiting Yankees From the Trenches

Aix les Bains Has Been Turned Over to the American Forces as a Leave Centre for Rest and Recreation. The Band Was Famous in New York Before the Outbreak of the War. It Was Known as Europe's Band and the Men Enlisted in a Body

SPRINGFIELD MASS NEWS
MARCH 2 1918

ON BOAT WITH NEGRO TROOPS

Lieut Littlejohn Gives Picturesque Description of Interesting Voyage

ON THE WAY TO FRANCE

Georgians Carry White Lily and Rabbit's Foot to Guard Against Danger

Springfield friends of Lieut C. M. Littlejohn, a former member of The Daily News editorial staff, and now with the American expeditionary forces in France, have received an interesting letter from him. Lieut Littlejohn left newspaper work as soon as the call of war sounded and later went to Plattsburg where he earned his commission. He is now in France. The letter follows:—

"Thanks very much for the book. I had always been intending to get a copy and your Christmas present was enjoyed very much aboard the good ship that safely brought us over to the beautiful verdant shores of La Belle France, by myself as well as my stateroom mates.

"Mon Dieu! Those stormy days—to say nothing of those stormy nights—at sea! On board were a number of drafted Georgia Negroes and when they got seasick and the boat struck a heavy sea, they became a sorry crew. They thought sure the ship was destined for the bottom and they were consigned to Neptune, and perpetually wore their life preservers.

"I had an early morning watch over a compartment filled with these men, and the following morning after the Negroes had had their little church services in the hold to pray for the safety of the ship, I went down to get them up on deck. I called the Negro sergeant (who reminds me of the sergeant drilling his men and caught saying, 'When I says, "Night dress," I wants to see the whites of dem eyes, and when I says, "Front," I wants to hear dem eyelide snap,' and told him to blow his whistle and get the men up. He blew a blast and in this manner told them that it was reveille.

"'Boys, boys, histe you'se'ves. The good Lawd has seen fit to spah us to see daylight once more,' and several half-awake voices came down from the bunks together, 'May de Lawd be praised.'

Wear Their Life Preservers All the Time

"When they finally arrived on deck with the boat still sailing in a heavy sea, they were discouraged as human beings only could be. One said, leaning against the rail: 'One leedle pine tree, Lawd, jes' one leedle pine tree lemme see 'fore I die. I'd radder see lan' dis mawning dan my wife's mos' beautiful face. Sam, I dun wrote my wife that she can go ahead and marry anybody she choose, cause I ain't never coming back. I dun been a United States nigger, but from dis time the United States is a foreign country to me until they builds a railroad.'

"Another Negro in the compartment above mine furnishes another anecdote to a field artillery lieutenant from Plattsburg. He was a long time subsiding after the storm and a load of dynamite wouldn't have pried him loose from his life preserver, which he wore all the time, even before we neared the danger zone.

"The Plattsburger said: 'Look here man, what's your worry? Don't you know I got a white lily in my pocket?'

"'You got a what lily?'

"'Yes, I got a white lily right here in my breast pocket.'

"The Negro stared for a moment, and then fished in his pocket.

"'And, boss, I got a rabbit's foot, too.'

"'What," said the Plattsburger, you got a rabbit's foot and you're afraid?'

"The Negro meditated a moment and said pensively, 'Well, well, you got a white lily and I got a rabbit's foot,' and then breaking into a happy grin: 'Say, boss, why don't you all tell me before that you all had that what lily?'

"But near the end of the voyage we had a lot of amusement with them and when they forgot their illness and the sea grew calm, they began to 'roll dem bones' and have their little game of African golf. And one night a quartet of them took us way back to Georgia when they began their harmonious plantation melodies.

Visit to a Wonderful Old Chateau

"Well, I have been in France almost a week. About long enough to pull a couple of breaks in talking to the population. I went into a French pastry shop (Lord, what pastry they have here!) and after making her understand, I said, 'depechez-vous," without the 'S. V. P.' and it seems that this was a faux pas. She never said anything, but I could read in her countenance, 'Oh, those mad Americans!' But I was only in that town a few minutes and had to run for the train again, so that was all I could say at that time.

"Yesterday I was having my daily big cup of chocolate in one of the burette shops of this little city. There was a very pretty young girl who had formerly waited on me, and another woman serving me in this wine shop, a very dingy place, told me that the girl was her sister. She spoke proudly and I assured her that I thought the sister was a very pretty girl. She elevated her eyebrows, drew in her chin, and sizzled back at me, 'Elle a une bonne caractere,' and it seemed that my simple remark had hurt her a little. But I mustered up what little French I knew and tried to apologize and make her understand.

"Yesterday also I was glad I had the chance to visit a moldy old chateau, a famous old place, whose greatness I can't pronounce because you, 'severally and jointly,' would know from your college education through what place I had passed and this information I can't convey. But there were wonderful coats of arms on the ceilings, walls, and tapestries, and awful dungeons and secret poison cabinets for ridding France of suspected traitors."

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STILL BURLESQUING NEGRO SOLDIERS.

HERE ENDED FIRST LESSON.

Negro Rookies Relieved Of Their Dice By Sergeant With a Pail.

(Mary Roberts Rhinehart, in the Saturday Evening Post).

"When the Negroes first came to the cantonment they came, many of them, without enough clothing to cover them adequately. But in one particular they were wonderfully well equipped.

On the first day they were lined up in company front, a long line of rather worried-looking boys; and at the first order of "Fall in" they almost went into hysterics with glee. "Fall in!" Fall into what? They thought the officer was being facetious.

"However, at last they fell in, and a Negro officer with great dignity, his waistband thrust a bit forward with his magnificent erectness, delivered himself somewhat as follows:

" 'We's all gathered heah togethah to fight this heah wah. Now they's lots of things which you ain' done at home that youse goin' to do heah. And they's lots of things you done at home which you ain' going to do here. The first rule is: They ain' goin' to be no crap shooting.'

"A sort of low wail went up from the troops, but the officer fixed them with a grim eye and sent his first sergeant for a pail. Then the inexorable pair went down the line.

There was a hold-up here and there when some defiant soldier stonily professed innocence. But the officer did not weaken.

"All right. Shell out them dice!"

"I ain't got no dice, cap'n. Honest I ain'."

" 'Shell out them dice!'

"Eventually search would be made by the sergeant, and the dice found. And with excellent psychology, as each man delivered the contraband the others shrieked with joy. Only when their own turns came was the joy turned into mourning.

"The lettering on their uniforms puzzled some of them at first. The letters are U. S. N. A., for United States National Army. But one of them was overheard explaining to another bewildered darkey that the letters stood for Uncle Sam's Negro Army."

The above article, copied from the Saturday Evening Post from the pen of Mary Roberts Rhinehart, is illuminating and informing to Negroes. To the average whiteman or woman it may be a simple and truthful description or picture of Negro life, and the author, knowing the ignorance which her people labor under as to the intelligence, education and morals of the Negro, uses such ignorance to fix permanently in the minds of the members of her race an ignorant, degraded, unmoral race of Negroes incapable of advancement, and totally unfit for service requiring the exercise of intelligence, responsibility and obligation.

Officers of the Army are selected with the greatest care, and men so chosen are selected because of peculiar fitness, which includes not only educational training equal, at least, to that given in the best high schools of the country, but character, poise, courage and ability to command men. And yet the uniform of the United States Army, bestowed only after severe tests proved that its wearer merited it, is held up to ridicule and is made a jest and a butt for fools by this woman because its loyal and patriotic wearers have black skins.

Nor is the journal which publishes such dirty misrepresentations of men who are willingly offering their lives for their country wholly blameless. It seems that the time has fully arrived when editors of newspapers should use the pruning knife on all such stupid and senseless lies against Negroes.

If they will not desist, it is hardly too much to expect the government to suggest to newspapers and its writers that soldiers and sailors of the republic are not expected to be made the subject of ridicule, and victims of those who may wish to humiliate them.

If Negroes cannot be protected in civil life, they most certainly deserve and should be protected in the uniform of the soldier.

MISPLACED HUMOR PROVES OFFENSIVE TO COLORED PEOPLE

CHEYENNE (WYO) TRIBUNE
AUGUST 3, 1918

CONSPICUOUS PART PLAYED BY NEGRO TROOPS IN EVERY AMERICAN WAR A MATTER OF HISTORY

They Fought With Washington, Jackson and Grant and Will Distinguish Themselves Over There

There is nothing more wholesome or enjoyable than humor that is timely and on the other hand humor that is misplaced or inopportune is usually offensive. It is a great art to know when to distinguish as to timeliness and untimeliness. Unfortunately, so far as a newspaper is concerned, however innocently joking may be intended, if it is exercised at the wrong time and in the wrong place, the effect is about the same as if it were malicious.

Yet most people who will stop to think must realize that very few newspapers are intentionally disagreeable or malicious. There is nothing to be gained by it.

The newspaper business, like every other business at this time, is dependent upon inexperienced help and mistakes nearly always accompany inexperience. Young reporters who are strangers to a community are much more likely to make mistakes than more experienced ones familiar by long time residence with their surroundings.

In recording the departure Friday of Cheyenne's colored drafted men, one of our young reporters without any intention of being offensive, but only trying to make a good story, with some humor in it, very apparently made use of certain terms and statements which were not only very much out of place but in bad taste.

In these strenuous times the heads of newspapers as well as of other organizations are engaged in so many things including war activites, they do not have the opportunity to supervise everything that goes into the newspaper.

It is also pretty well understood nowadays that any newspaper is glad to make corrections of mistakes. Any other policy is the sheerest folly. There is no such thing as "forcing retractions and apologies." A newspaper is an impersonal institution, just as a railroad or a hotel, and is just as quick to correct a mistake as the proprietor of a hotel is to make good any error caused by misunderstanding or carelessness. The statement about dice games and such was merely a play of imagination. The going away was orderly in every particular.

The Tribune is sure its large number of colored subscribers do not believe there was anything willful or intentionally offensive in the bit of misplaced humor reeled off by a young reporter Friday.

A colored soldier going away to do his bit is entitled to the same consideration as a white soldier, and the sisters and mothers of colored boys feel just as deeply the absence of the sons and brothers who may not return.

In this connection it may be interesting and instructive to recall some of the things the colored race has accomplished in the American wars.

There was an average of thirty-five negroes in each white regiment of the revolutionary war. In August 1778 there were under General Washington's immediate command seven hundred and seventy-five colored men. This does not include the negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, and Rhode Island. Altogether three thousand colored troops participated in establishing American independence.

In the war of 1812, colored men played an important part and Commodore Perry spoke highly of those under his command at the battle of Lake Erie. He said, "They seem to be absolutely insensible of danger." Several thousand took part in the war of 1812 and five hundred served with General Andrew Jackson in whipping the British at New Orleans.

The figures of the Civil war are even more striking. Approximately 180,000 colored men fought with the Union army. They made up 161 regiments of which 141 were infantry, seven cavalry, twelve artillery and one light artillery. Almost as many men as President McKinley called out in 1898 for the Spanish-American war.

These colored troops distinguished themselves in many bloody battles.

After the Civil war the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first infantry were organized, and became part of the standing army.

The part played by colored troops in the Spanish-American war is so recent that every school boy is familiar with it. Four negro regiments were among the first ordered to Cuba where they played a conspicuous part. At the first severe engagement in Cuba, namely at Las Guasimas, the dashing Tenth cavalry, organized way back in '66, distinguished itself by coming to the support of Col. Roosevelt and the rough riders.

The Twenty-fifth infantry fought at El Caney, while the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and Twenty-fourth infantry rendered really heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill. They fought side by side with the white soldiers, over Spanish trenches, through barb wire entanglements, and past block houses on that July afternoon, 1898, when the American troops entered San Juan singing, "There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Three negroes have graduated at West Point and several have held commisions in the United tSates army prior to the present war. Major Chas. Young, of the Ninth cavalry, was well known and highly respected in Cheyenne. The Tribune merely reviews this record in order to refresh the memory of the present generation as to the colored man's loyalty, his qualities as a good soldier and how gallant he may be expected to serve "over there."

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GENERAL FOCH REFUSES TO DRAW THE COLOR LINE

The St. Louis Post Dispatch

Paris, France—The story is told how certain Southern influence attempting to get Marshal Foch entangled in the web of race prejudice, seeking to segregate Colored officers and soldiers in France, received from the great field marshal the following:

"Gentlemen: When General Pershing came) to France he found a black man at the head of the French army. France has no color prejudice and persecutes no man on account of color or creed."

General Dodds, to whom Marshal Foch referred, was stationed in Cochin, China, for many years in command of the Oirental armies of France, where his military and diplomatic skill were so great that France named him to take charge of the Allied armies in their march to Pekin at the time of the Boxer insurrection.

He speaks many languages and dialects and his familiarity with the Chinese language and literature contributed largely to his pre-eminent success in the Orient.

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STRIKING FOR DEMOCRACY

DR. W. SPENCER CARPENTER'S LETTER TO "THE OUTLOOK"

The Christian Recorder Mar. 21, 1918

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 13, 1918.

To the Editor of The Outlook, 381 Fourth Ave., New York:

Dear Sir:

Having just finished reading the current issue of The Outlook, I wonder if your article, "Mobilizing 'Rastus" could not be called more appropriately "Stigmatizing American Citizenship at the Army Cantonments."

I am in no sense a pessimist, but I cannot help wondering if articles such as "Mobilizing 'Rastus" are not more damaging than beneficial.

As a reader of The Outlook I am certain that your publication aims to assist President Wilson in "Making democracy safe in the world." And I know The Outlook has blown the trumpet for a real democracy among the drafted men in our army camps. Yet, in the face of these facts, you allow to be published and spread broadcast through the columns of The Outlook Lieutenant Lynde's castigating and unnecessary reflections upon thousands of loyal Negroes, who, like the men of your race, are in training to serve their flag on the battlefield of France.

As is usual in most cases where publicity is to be given, this article, "Mobilizing 'Rastus" selects for its hero "Potassium Acetate Smith," and, holding him up as the type of Negro recruit, conveys the impression that the majority of Negroes in the camps are of the "Potassium" kind. Of course "Potassium" is there and he is "Potassium Acetate" because this chivalric Southland of ours believes implicitly in the type of Negro he represents. But, on the other hand, there are thousands of Negroes in our camps whose intellect and adaptability measure equally with the men of any and every other race variety called to the colors. Why then, in seeking a feature article on the work of the Negro soldiers, is the minority rather than the majority held up for ridicule and example.

In this article such phrases as "Many of the darkies," "One Darky gave his age," "The darkies watched in tong-tied silence" and "Cap'n Boss." are found. Naturally such phrases could not have escaped your attention during the make-up of The Outlook. Yet they have been brought before the public. Should The Outlook allow itself to be the voice of an officer who feels it to be within the scope of his military training to speak of us as "Darkies?"

Again, in "Mobilizing 'Rastus" the Negro soldiers are accused of falling to "the lure of the bones." Surely that weakness belongs not to the black soldier alone. Why, Mr. Editor, I have in my desk a pair of bones, so called, which, as a non-commissioned officer in the Spanish-American War, I took in raiding a crap game in which hundreds of white soldiers only were engaged. Basing this statement on an experience of sixteen years as a private, non-commissioned and commissioned officer in military service I dare to assert that the "Lure of the Bones" is no more a "'Rastus" weakness than the weakness of any other set of men in the service.

Lynde portrays the cleverness of an officer in detecting the guilty purloiner of a bottle of vanilla extract. How carefully worded is the author's insinuations that "'Rastus" can learn best by imitation rather than by instruction. Twenty years ago and later, when as a drill sergeant for the regimental recruits, it was my duty to teach men the fundamentals of drill, and time and time again I had before me white recruits who also could best learn by imitation rather than by printed instructions. And many times as an officer of the guard in encampments I observed sentry duty on the part of white soldiers which parallels the work of "'Rastus" in his "Mobilization."

May I ask if men now called to the colors and who, under the laws of their states, are denied the benefits of a public school education—are they to be expected to spell other than in phonetics? The credit is theirs, I should say, that they do so well.

Maybe many of the Negro recruits were unacquainted with shower baths when they entered the camps. But is not the blame for such a condition squarely upon the unsanitary housing conditions under which the Negro, because of the white man's prejudice, is obliged to live at his home.

As a Negro, and not being ashamed of the fact; as one who holds a certificate of merit from his state for service in the Spanish-American War; as an humble preacher of God's Word, I condemn to the uttermost the unwarranted reflections, the stigmatizing attitudes, the biased, prejudiced ridicule and the undeserved slurring of thousands of black men now awaiting the call to do or die for the Flag under which they were born, the Flag which they love, but under which discriminations are forced upon them perhaps unlawful for me to designate.

I doubt very much that The Outlook would select the weakest type of any other distinctive race variety found in our army camps and hold it up as the best such a race were producing as soldiers. I doubt that The Outlook will illuminate the thought of America with articles on "Mobilizing Pat" or "Rube" or "Tony" or "Percy." Holding such a doubt may I ask of you, as one out of many of my race feeling the sting of your "'Rastus" article, may I ask that holding high the principles of the democracy which you advocate, you will not in the future make us hold our heads down in regret because of "'Rastus" articles in your publication which hurt us even though they prove to be amusing to those who support your publication.

And, Mr. Editor, may I advise you that at Camp Sherman, Ohio, where white and black recruits are in training, the motto of that camp is: **"Only One Color and That Is Olive Drab."**

Respectfully,
W. SPENCER CARPENTER.
Pastor Bridge St. A. M. E. Church,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE COLORED COOK'S THRILLING STORY OF A U BOAT'S VISIT

NEW YORK TIMES
JUNE 14, 1918

He Didn't Need Ten Minutes to Get Off the Schooner, Two Was Enough.

Daniel Giro was the colored cook of the schooner Edward H. Cole, which was sent to the bottom by a U boat off the Jersey coast; but there'll be no sons of sea cooks in the Giro family—not if Daniel Giro knows it, and Daniel's "gwine ter keep fah, fah from de oshun fo' evahmo'."

Daniel has gone to Maine, the home of his ancestors. Not on the rugged coast, does Daniel and his family abide. He comes not from a family of the sea. He comes from a family of cooks and has always lived in the interior. Daniel went to the Barge Office to get his discharge after he, with the rest of the crew, had told his story to the United States authorities. He said to a reporter:

"Boss, what am de best way to get to Maine? Mah folks don' all live dere and dey may have heard aboot mah accident and be worried."

"Why, by way of Boston," was the answer.

"Sure, I know dat; but what am de bess way ter get to Boston?"

"Go on one of the Fall River boats."

"Bowt!" And a greenish hue overspread the bronze of the Giro frontispiece. "Did yo' say bowt, boss? Nevah no bowt, no mo' for muh."

The cook gazed reflectively out of the window toward Battery Park, where a squad of Naval Reserve sailors were drilling. A new light came into his eye.

"See dem sailors?" he asked. "Over dere in de park. I'll nevah see sailors on de oshun any mo'. Dem sailors dey know sumfin. Ahm gwine to Boston same way dey go. I'm gwine in de cahs."

"What were you doing when the U boat hove in sight, Daniel?"

"'Twas on a Sunday aft'noon, aboot fo' 'clock, boss, an' ah was gettin' dinnah ready for de crew. I done kill fo' chickens and was gwine ter hev fried chicken fo' de sailors. De stove in de galley was red hot. An' de cap'n put his face down in de companyun way, and sez to muh: 'Yo' done got ten minutes ter leave de bowt.'

"De cap'n don used ter kid me offen; but when I don look up dey was no lie on dat face in de do'. I see de cap'n he ain't kiddin muh dis time, an' Ah clumb on deck. Suah nuff, boss, dere was de U bowt right off our bow, an' a little rowboat a-comin' fo' us. I just don couldn' berlieve muh eyes, dat's all. I don run down de ladder quick again and Ah shut muh eyes and put muh finger on de red hot stove.

"Den Ah know 'twasn't no dream. I run up de companyun way to de deck, and den de rowbowt came 'longside and de cap'n he jumped on deck, and says to muh in English just as good as I spoke: 'Yer done got ten minutes ter get off de bowt,' and he held up his ten fingers.

"'All I want is two, mistah!' Ah done tole him, an' I held up two fingers. Den de sailors came over de side and dey all hed bomms. Dey tols muh ter go down in de fo'castle and get mah duds. I looked at dem bomms, and I done tole 'em ah hed all de close I needed right dere on de deck. I didn' go in de fo'castle no mo.' You can just 'magine, boss, what might a happen ter muh 'f one of dem fool German sailors let one of dose bomms fall in de fo'castle while ah was down below. Ah'd nevah see de folks in Maine no mo.'

"No, suh, I done get right in de lifeboat wid de cap'n, and de German sailors put de bomms down on de deck—two in de front of de schoonah an' two in de back. We was right between de schoonah and de U bowt. Say, boss doan let 'em tole yo' dose U bowts am little. Dat U bowt was suah the biggest thing Ah ever saw in my life. Ah nevah pulled a oah in mah life. We doan hab no Yale and Harboard crews up in Maine; but we suttinly did row dat bowt. When de U bowt went dis way, we went dat way; an' when she went dat way we went dis.

"We was off de schoonah 'bout five minutes when de bomms went off and de schoonah, wit' all her sails up, sailed right to de bottom uv de oshun. Den we knowed we was gwine ter get it nex', but we jess ken' pullin' on de oahs. Den we see smoke on de horyzon, and de U bowt he seen it too. Fo' de fust time we felt safe. De U bowt put right fo' de smoke, an' twenty minits later, by de Cap'n's watch, we saw de steamer turn up an' go down, jes like our own schoonah.

"We was picked up by a steamah about 8 o'clock dat night, an' we was mighty happy when de Cap'n don tole us we was bound fo' New York. Den he tole us dey was sho't of stokahs. Say, boss, Ah doan nevah shuvvel coal in all mah life, but Ah was the fust ter volunteer mah services. An' de whole crew follered muh to de stokehole. 'An' ever' time I don open de funnace do' Ah don see that U bowt, an' Ah shuvveled coal like coal nebber was shuvveled befoh.

"No mo' bowt fo' me, boss. I wanna get back to Maine ter see mah folks pow'ful bad, but not by de bowt, boss, not by de bowt. Ah wanna go by de cahs. An' Ah nevah want to see no mo' sailors on de sea, nevah no more. I like de sailors on de land, like dem sailors ovah dere. Dey know sumfin, boss; dey know sumfin."

TOPEKA KAN. CAPITAL
JULY 1, 1918

REAL SOUTHERN NEGRO IS STILL WONDERING WHY WAR WAS DELAYED IN ARRIVING

"Say, boss, gimme a nickel to buy a cigar."

One of Topeka's charitably inclined citizens was lounging around the Union Pacific station one day last week, when he heard the above remark. He turned to see a man, black as a moonless night, looking in his direction, and was about to "move on," when he noticed a small white card tied to what were once a pair of suspenders. He recognized that he was being "touched," but that little card, which signified that the Negro was a select on his way to Camp Funston, won the coveted "jitney" for the wearer.

A glance at the card told the business man that the wearer was from an isolated point in southern Oklahoma. The Negro's wearing apparel, what there was of it, told a livid story of a backwoods resident, who is but little acquainted with the ways of the outside world. The Negro's actions bore out the impression more forcibly than words can describe. His trouser legs were torn off at the knees, and from there down his legs were bare. His shirt was old, dirty and torn.

"Does this 'ere guv'ment treat all his soldiers like this?" said the embryo "kaiser chaser," by way of opening a conversation with his benefactor, after he had lighted the cigar and was peaceably smoking. A red rose was sticking in the band of a tattered hat, thanks to the canteen women.

"Sure it does. Don't you like th

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treatment you are receiving?" returned the B. M.

"Say, bo, if this is the way everybody who fights gets treated, why in the debbil didn't that there kaiser start this war ten years ago," said the Negro as he climbed back into the special car which was carrying his contingent to training camp.

NEGROES IN CAMP TAKE CAT FOR SPOOK

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
NOVEMBER 25, 1918

Colored Troopers Roll Out and Give Barrack to What They Think Is Ghostly Visitor.

(Special Dispatch to The Morning Telegraph.)

CAMP MILLS, L. I., Nov. 24.

For a half-hour last night a labor battalion kept the camp awake here, and it was thought for a time that a riot had broken loose. The trouble arose from a labor battalion, made up of colored troops, being quartered for the night in one of the buildings that was used for a hospital during the influenza epidemic. As soon as the colored men, who had seen many bodies carried from that building, learned that they had to sleep there last night, there was a great rolling of the whites of their eyes.

When inside the building each sought a bed near the door. At the sounding of taps lights went out and every man in that barrack went under cover, head and all. Everything was all right until about three hours later, when the guard noticed something moving across the floor and called it to halt. There was no response except a ghostly sound, and he fired. Then there was a squawk that could be heard all over the camp, and the men came tumbling out of that barrack as though it were infected by the plague.

No one would go back to see what caused the trouble. The men were frightened and would have no more of that barrack. Finally Captain Callan, the transportation officer, came along, and learning what was the matter entered the barrack and found a dead cat shot squarely through the head. Even then the men would not return to their barrack, but built a big fire and sat around it for the rest of the night.

OUR COLORED HEROES IN

The New York Age, 5-18

(BY [illegible] A. WALTON)

SEVERAL evenings ago I saw a picture at the movies entitled "America's Answer" Uncle Sam's soldiers who had been awarded medals for extraordinary valor under fire and our boys in khaki over here as well as over there were flashed on the screen amid salvos of applause. I, too, took an active part in the handclapping; but when it was all over deep down in my heart there was an aching void—because of all the hundreds of soldiers I had seen not one was a colored American.

There are sins of omission as well as sins of commission. Since our entry into the great conflict motion picture concerns and other agencies engaged in keeping the American public informed as to the movements of our troops have been notoriously guilty of the former sin so far as the colored soldier is concerned.

The consistent manner in which the colored soldier has been completely blotted out has not been due to an oversight. Far from it. The moving picture camera has failed to gaze momentarily on the faces of brave, black Americans because a tacit understanding exists among certain would-be Americans to keep the colored soldier in the background as much as possible.

"America's Answer" and without a colored soldier! Statistics will impart the information that more than 400,000 colored Americans were called to help give the answer! The records of the War Department also will show that many race men have been decorated for distinguished service in action. But we would be wholly in ignorance of these pleasing facts if left to motion picture people to make them known on this side of the water.

Henry Johnson of the old 15th from New York was the first American doughboy to be awarded the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery by the French. But has his picture been shown in the United States from Coast to Coast by the movies? The old 15th Regiment is said to have been cited more times by the French for acts of valor than any other regiment from this country. But have we been permitted to see on the screen this courageous body of colored soldiers who have made it possible for the old 15th to receive so many regimental citations?

One of the important functions of the Committee on Public Information at Washington during the war was to direct the presentation of war pictures with a view to keeping the American public educated about our soldiers. So far as colored Americans are concerned the Committee on Public Information has failed miserably in its aims and objects. The committee's failure to keep us in touch with what thousands of colored troops are doing overseas through the Hearst-Pathe people has been nothing short of criminal.

It has come to my knowledge that arrangements now are being made to show colored troops in France by the Committee on Public Information, but that these pictures are to be put on view for the express benefit of colored people only. If this "Jim Crow" method of introducing our heroes to the public is to be adopted there ought to be such a howl raised that those directly interested in the scheme will be forced to give it up. It savors too much of circumscription.

If our colored heroes have proved so highly acceptable as fighting men, if, as is admitted, they have helped "to save the white man's civilization," they should be exhibited on the screen to the white public over here and given credit for their good work in the trenches. Does the Committee on Public Information harbor the absurd opinion that white Americans are only interested in the movements of white soldiers and in no way concerned about the colored soldiers?

The colored people of this country are extremely anxious and desirous of seeing race soldiers on the screen, for this has been a rare privilege denied them. However, they vigorously dissent from any plan to label such pictures: "To be seen by Negroes only."

It seems that we have much to learn yet from the French about democracy. The French people do not hesitate to admit that the winning of the Battle of the Marne was largely due to the timely arrival of thousands of black French troops. Pride is taken in showing the pictures of the Senegalese and Soudanese over there. Of course, very little has been said about these African fighters over here.

"America's Answer" or any other motion pictures purporting to give to this country the full and correct account of the achievements and doings of our soldiers would be a rank misrepresentation and unmistakably unfair if the colored soldier was not included. We know this to be a fact and want those involved in these acts of vicious suppression to know that we know they are doing the American Negro and the United States a great injustice.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 23, 1918

AMERICAN NEGRO SAMMIES FURNISH FUN IN FRANCE

Mrs. H. B. Achuff, 906 Thirty-ninth-st, has received a letter from her son, Sergt. Fred W. Achuff, who is in France, in which he relates a humorous dialogue between an American negro and a racial brother from Africa.

BERNARD JANSEN.

"There is no great excitement around my station, but there is a great deal that is interesting," he writes. "For one thing, today a large detachment of plain, ordinary, noisy negroes arrived on the scene. The funny part of it was their attitude toward the black African soldiers of France—something like a couple of strange dogs meeting and talking it over out in the middle of the road. One American negro shouted at an Algerian comrade, 'Hello, nigger, how are you all?' The French dinge came back at him, 'Bon jour, monsieur.' The American hollered back, 'Bon h—. I asked you how you was.' Another one said that 'them niggers with the tin hats couldn't talk their own language—funny lot.'"

In France.

Bernard Jansen, 2428 Burleigh-st, has been with the American forces in France since November. He was born in West Bend, and at the time of his enlistment was employed at the Hoffmann-Billings Manufacturing Co.

Miss Victoria Siborski, 631 Grove-st, has received a letter from her brother, Tony, who is serving in Gen. Pershing's army. He writes:

"I do lots of woodmen's work, digging six-foot holes. My next experience is going to be training mules and digging sewers, but I don't mind it a bit. I just love to work, for we have such nice officers, and they just teach us fine."

Describes War-Time New York.

Durward B. Wright, formerly of The Journal and who is now abroad, writes:

"The trip down the Hudson awoke an interest in me that will never be satisfied until I make it again in the summertime. Broadway, with its lack of lights, plenty of chorus girls' shows and old men with young girls, was a sight never to be forgotten."

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THE NEGRO IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

By HENRY C. NEWELL.

THE national draft means more, perhaps, to the American negro than anything that has happened to him since his release from slavery. At no time since the Civil War has so great a degree or wide a variety of opportunity come to him as in these strenuous days of war training.

Attached to all the big cantonments in the Central Military Department are regiments of negro troops a little less in the public eye, perhaps, but engaged, nevertheless, in just as earnest a programme of preparation as any of the white troops. These units have been recruited from the South and the North and they form pretty much the same conglomerate of literate and illiterate, well-to-do and poor, traveled and untraveled, that the white contingents do.

* * *

Measuring Up.

Thousands of the men have come away from cotton and sugar plantations for the first time in their lives. Other thousands have been called from their homes in Northern cities for the first time. All, however, are getting an experience, discipline and training that amount to a distinct contribution to their lives. The chance to grow and develop mentally, physically, socially and morally has come to these men at a time when they least expected it, but from an observation covering all the big military centers in the Central Department the writer can state unhesitatingly that the negroes are measuring up to their new opportunities.

Many of the negro recruits had no notion of what they were being called upon to do. In fact, some of them were totally ignorant of the wages they were to receive as soldiers.

A short time after he arrived at Camp Dodge, a negro boy from an Alabama plantation asked a white soldier when pay day was coming and how much would be paid the negro troops. The answer was what might be termed an "impressive surprise:"

"Thirty dollars a month."

"Thuhty dollahs, sar?"

"Yes; thirty dollars a month."

"Ehv'ry month?"

"Sure; thirty dollars every month."

"Phew—ee!"

Fifteen dollars a month was the most he had ever earned on the Alabama plantation where he was born and had spent his entire life. Double that amount for service in the army, besides board and clothing, seemed enormous in the negro trooper's eyes. Even after sending home $15 each month he has as much or more than he ever had earned picking cotton.

Another story is told of a negro boy who one day asked a Y. M. C. A. secretary:

"Say, boss—what's dis heah Kaisah Bill stuff? Jes' show him to me an' Ah'll shoot him, so we all kin go on back t' Alabam'."

Seventy-five per cent. of these negro troops have never had an opportunity to learn English well enough to read or write or to study even grade school subjects. It was soon found that so many negroes could neither read nor write that their illiteracy was seriously interfering with their becoming good soldiers.

Some men hardly knew their right foot from their left and many could not understand military orders though they were given in the simplest language. When it came to filling out questionnaires or blanks of any kind the men were nonplussed and were compelled to call upon some literate friend or the Y. M. C. A. secretaries to help them.

* * *

Writes Letters For Men.

In a moment of real necessity and almost wholly unequipped, the secretaries set about to relieve homesickness and anxiety by writing letters for the men, though they knew that in many instances not even the men's families would be able to read them. In this connection the story is told of a negro boy who asked a secretary to write a letter to his sweetheart. With much painstaking the boy dictated what he wanted to say to his girl down in Alabama and the secretary carefully noted it down.

When it had been finished the boy surprised the amenuensis by asking:

"Would you-all mind writin' 'nother lettah, boss?"

"No," said the secretary, "not at all. Who shall we write to this time?"

"'Nother gal," said the boy.

"All right," agreed the secretary, ready for any queer turn. "What shall I say?"

The negro boy scratched his head for a moment before he said, "Well, boss, jes' copy de first lettah."

* * *

Improving Opportunities.

In the midst of the letter-writing demand in this same cantonment a secretary came upon a number of English leaflets that had been used to instruct foreign-speaking men in barracks which the negroes now occupied. He eagerly seized upon these and immediately organized a class in English, using this same phonetic system devised by Dr. Peter Roberts. Several days later, in reporting his work to headquarters, he declared that more lessons were imperative, as the men were simply "eating them up."

Such a demand had not been anticipated by the Y. M. C. A., and in the absence of anything better the Roberts leaflets were used, with the result that hundreds of negroes became inoculated with the germ of ambition and engaged eagerly in learning to read and write the common tongue of the country.

Whereas, only a few weeks before there had been only several hundred letters written daily in the Y. M. C. A. hut for negroes at Camp Dodge, there now began to be written literally thousands. It was estimated that nearly 5,000 letters were being written by the negro troops during the Christmas season just passed.

One day a secretary in charge of English instruction for negro troops appealed to the camp educational director:

"We must have pens and ink for these men now; 1,000 of each."

"But the men have pencils," said the educational director, "why should they have pen and ink?"

"Because they have to sign the payroll in ink—hundreds of them can't use a pen to save their lives."

The idea was a new one in Y. M. C. A. experience, for no one had any idea that one who wrote with a pencil could not also write with a pen. But some of the signatures of the negro troopers were examined and what appeared to be perfectly legible in pencil was nothing less than a hen scratch in ink.

So the Y. M. C. A. provided 1,000 penholders, 2,000 pen points and 1,000 bottles of ink and set the men to work with their new weapon. The weapon proved in many cases to be somewhat of the nature of a squirt gun, for those who tried it for the first time almost covered themselves with ink; some of them looked as if they had been taking a bath in it.

But the difficulty was overcome by patience and practice, and to-day a majority of these negro troops can write as well with a pen as with a pencil.

* * *

Must Sign In Ink.

At Grant the Y. M. C. A. campaign in writing was given the slogan: "Every Man Must Write His Name," and the response was immediate. Some of the men had been told the story that they could not draw their pay unless they could sign their names to the payroll in ink, but a majority of them entered the campaign because they were interested in being able to communicate with their folks at home.

Camp Sherman has quartered nearly 4,000 negro troops, practically all of whom have been enrolled in one or more phases of Y. M. C. A. activity. Educational lectures of various kinds have attracted a large attendance and English classes for illiterates have been popular. Captains of negro companies have insisted that their men learn to read and write, and that they go even farther in their studies and take up mathematics and French. In a number of the cantonments the Y. M. C. A. French classes have included large numbers of negro officers.

The work for the negro troops at Camp Custer and Camp Funston is of much the same nature and results as in the other Northern centers. Throughout the Central Military Department the English and letter-writing campaigns have produced widely beneficial results. The men are by no means so lonesome as they were or as they would be without their present knowledge; they are now in closer touch with their homes and friends and as a whole are a much more contented lot of national defenders. Also, their ambitions have been whetted and they are ready to enroll in other educational classes whenever they shall be organized.

* * *

Falling Off In Profanity.

Other changes are being observed among these same troops. The men are getting a new attitude toward immorality and diseases incident thereto just by answering the appeal that comes to them from the recreational or social or religious activities promoted by the Y. M. C. A. In several divisions of negro troops the secretaries have found a distinct falling off in profanity and gambling as a result of their evening and Sunday afternoon evangelistic meetings and of their provision of letter paper and envelopes for them to use in writing home.

From the physical standpoint these same men are being helped perhaps more than any others in the entire enlistment. Not many negroes have had an opportunity to indulge in outdoor recreation; they have the play instinct, but they have never known how to give expression to it except by means of the buck-and-wing and a few other crude and simple play movements.

Naturally, they have responded eagerly to the athletic games and general recreational features of the Y. M. C. A. programme.

"They all have to be taught how to play," said one of the physical directors in a big cantonment, "but they are really quick to learn and get lots of good from their participation in games of all sorts. We even follow them up into the field or in the trench, or wherever they happen to be stationed, and put on various games and recreational activities. The negro branch of the army Y. M. C. A. in each cantonment is equipped with plenty of athletic paraphernalia and it is all in constant use. By means of the athletic programme of basketball and volleyball games and other outdoor activities it has been possible for us to help the military build a contented body of negro soldiers and at the same time help the soldiers physically."

RIDICULE FOR OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

THE AGE has received the following letter from a private soldier in France:

The New York Age

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

Perhaps the enclosed clipping will interest you or your readers. It sounds like Louisiana or Georgia to me. I am glad to read in THE AGE of our people getting more of their rights and hope to read more of their progress. Your editorial on Cole Blease was a bear. Keep it up.

The clipping sent us is evidently cut from an English or American

paper, with a Paris place of publication, and the article is entitled "Uncle Sam's Negro Soldiers," by Fullerton L. Waldo, associate editor *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia. The writer starts off by saying that he has just been chatting with one of "our American Y. M. C. A. secretaries, who is a real expert on the subject of the American Negroes in the war. Mr. Edward B. Schumacher is from the South."

The quality and veracity of this expert and his reporter may be gauged by the following extracts:

They asked one man if he had been inoculated. This was his answer: "I'se been assassinated (vaccinated); I'se done had de celluloid (varioloid), and now dey tells me I'se a mute (immune)."

Another Negro said: "I wants to claim 'ceptions." "Exceptions? Exemptions, you mean," answered the officer. "Yes, boss, dat's it—exemptions." "Well, have you any dependents?" "Yes, boss." "Who?" "De butcher, de grocer, and de saloon keeper."

A Negro officer was having a desperate time getting his men to turn and march in the right direction.

"Right face!—left face;" he would call, and they would do just the opposite.

Finally he called out in accents of anguish, "It's a mighty good thing you all is goin' in de cavalry. De horse'll know which way to turn when you don't!"

"Niggah!" said a captain to an exceptionally stupid though pathetically earnest and willing private, "you is suttinly the biggest bonehead I has evah seen in all mah sperience. I'se done told you all I know an' you doan know nothin'!"

The absurdity and incongruity of having a man commissioned as captain using the language quoted above should be evident to the most unsophisticated. The effect of publishing such ridiculous stuff in Paris, where the Americans flock whenever possible, cannot but be injurious to the morale of the class of soldiers thus made butts of ridicule. It may be good stuff as German propaganda, as the name Schumacher would suggest, but as a means of instilling and cultivating self-respect in the soldiers thus misrepresented it leaves a great deal to be desired.

Mr. Waldo and Mr. Schumacher seem to have entered upon a campaign to arouse race and color prejudice in the face of the enemy.

WORLD WAR MEANS NOTHING TO THEM.

Simple-minded Colored Men From South Carolina Cotton Fields Fit Only to Cut Wood for Camp.

The Richmond Planet

Ashville, N. C., August 31.—They will never return from the war, because they are never going to where the war is—these eleven hundred South Carolina cotton field darkies the Government dressed in uniform and after drilling them a bit sent to Pisgah National Forest near Asheville to cut firewood for Camp Wadsworth. They were culled from the Negro selected men because of mental or physical defects.

In fact, the war is a vague and remote thing to these simple minded, grown up children. Possibly it is only some tale white men have got up for some unknown and devious reason. They were working and they are still working; the only difference being that they have a new set of bosses and a new job. Why should they believe in any war when the only signs they have seen of it are the uniforms?

And the uniforms are not very convincing—quite the contrary. Why, the lodges at home make a heap bigger show; green and scarlet cloth, gold and silver braid; yellow stripes down the pants; gorgeous epaulets and cocked hats with long black feathers. The plain tan colored suits are not much more striking than overalls and they prefer to wear their overalls because then people who come into the forest are more companionable toward them. And they want to be companionable for they are simple and kindly men whose chief aim in life is to loaf and laugh, eat and sleep.

JUST SUITS THEM.

The "soldiers" like their new job pretty well. They have plenty to eat and some one to cook it and do not have the onerous task of thinking for themselves. Their new bosses are "easy marks" some of them dry goods clerks who have lived all their lives in New York far easier for such expert work shirkers to deceive than the cotton field overseers. It is no hard job to slip into the woods and go to sleep or play craps.

But on the other hand they are pestered by senseless regulations. Why do dentists insist on meddling with their teeth when they have no tooth ache? Why do officers want them to take frequent baths? Under threat of extreme punishment, they resisted for several days from drinking river water that flowed down from a camp above but innocently continued to wash their tin cups and plates in the contaminated water. Unless constantly watched they will drink from the most convenient water supply, whether it is a branch or ditch.

TERRORS OF THE WOODS.

Mischievous employees of a lumber company operating in the forest tell these soldiers strange tales of dangers lurking in the lonesome woods. There are stories of rattlesnakes, galore of bears and panthers of the devilish "hoop snake" that can roll faster than an automobile and of a "monstrous bell snake who has a bell attached to its tail. There are "hants" and spectral Indians—Indians make a specialty of killing darkies—and the horrible "donkey devil" that can change from a mule to a man or any other animal in the twinkling of an eye.

The darkies inseparable companions, the mules, several hundred of them are with them, as always. The mules job is supposed to be the hauling of the wood the soldiers cut but as the darkies have so far cut little wood the mules do not do much except eat Government provender. One can detect a camp before he can see it through the woods. The mules are braying, the soldiers singing and laughing and a combination of odors comes from afar

ALL GROW FOND OF THEM

Everybody who meets the soldiers grow fond of them. It may be that there are more simple minded people somewhere but that somewhere is not in this country. One camp of darkies was located in an old field grown up in weeds and the men were so afraid of snakes that their officers told them to cut down the weeds within a wide radius. Going later on to inspect the work of clearing he found the men chopping down weeds with big wood axes. They had been told to have been much easier work to pull up the weeds with their hands, but cut down the weeds and as they had no hoes they used the axes. It would this did not occur to them.

"Would these men fight?" was asked one of their officers."

It all depends on their mood, said he. I don't think bullets would scare them and if they were tired they would go to sleep regardless of bursting shell. But if some one told them the Germans would spit on them and turn them green they would probably want to keep at a distance from the Boche."

Colored Women Served Own Draftees

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL AUGUST 3, 1918

Members of Rosebud Study Club in Charge of Work at Friday's Affair.

By Vella Winner

PORTLAND women play an important part in the success of the draft dinners, which are given from time to time in The Auditorium under the auspices of the war emergency committee, of which Mayor George L. Baker is chairman. Mrs. R. D. Inman is general for the dinners and has under her three majors, Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Mrs. S. M. Blumauer and Mrs. Philip Gevurtz, each of whom has four captains, each with 10 workers, making a large and highly efficient organization.

At the draft dinner given Friday for the colored inductees, a particularly pleasing feature was introduced, the colored women of the city being asked to serve, which they did in a splendid manner. The tables and stage were beautifully decorated under the direction of Mrs. Philip Gevurtz. The serving was in charge of the Rosebud Study club, of which Mrs. Bonnie Bogle is president, with Mrs. Lillian Morrow chairman of the committee. Other members of the club serving were: Mrs. Helen Davis, Mrs. Ruth Flowers, Miss Clifford Freeman, Mrs. Lulu Gragg, Mrs. Emma Stanley, Mrs. Elia Morton, Mrs. Barbara Merriman, Mrs. Emma Allen, Mrs. Jessie Grayson, Mrs. Ethel Isaacs, Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Mrs. Lillian Morrow, Mrs. Lottie Rutherford, Mrs. Bertha Dickerson, Mrs. Anna Payne. Those assisting the club were: Mrs. H. Hicks, Mrs. G. H. Holliday, Mrs. J. Cage, Mrs. E. J. Minor, Mrs. W. H. Lewis, Mrs. B. J. Fuller, Mrs. A. L. Landcaster, Mrs. L. A. Goodwin, Mrs. G. W. Kenny.

* * *

The National League for Womans' Service has arranged with the Adcox Motor school for another class in motor mechanics, beginning August 12, three evenings a week. This class will teach the theoretical and practical side of the mechanics as well as driving. The first class arranged for by the league is nearly completed and all who are in this course are very enthusiastic about the work and feel that their time has been very profitably spent. The following women are enrolled in this first class: Miss Ida Arneson, Miss Rita Banfield, Miss Bera Carrick, Mrs. E. Cassel, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. A. V. Dunn, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Mabel Hansen, Mrs. L. M. Harris, Miss Alice Johns, Mrs. Nettie M. Freeman, Mrs. G. McClaire, Mrs. H. Plowman, Mrs. Anna Schrader, Miss Relief Spaulding, Mrs. Anna Whitehair, Miss Julia Stuart, Mrs. Mary Wing, Miss Katherine McKenzie, Mrs. Deselle Stevenson, Mrs. Paula Grum. All who wish to enroll in the motor class starting August 12 come to the National League headquarters, the sixth floor Meier & Frank company, the auditorium.

N Y C TRIBUNE APRIL 10, 1918

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Behind the Line

By Wilbur Forrest

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, March 13 (By mail).—Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing are both expert narrators of negro stories. Visiting a great port, where large American docks are building, the Secretary and general were much interested in the welfare of enlisted negro workers. Consequently the experiences of the day caused Secretary Baker to relate some of them later at dinner.

"I walked up to a very black negro," said the Secretary, "and asked him if the food was all right. He said: 'Yas, sah, boss, but I ain't quite satisfied with this yer bread.'

"'What's the matter with the bread?'

"'Wal, boss, dey gives all these otha niggahs two and three slices of bread, and me, I can't get ovah one slice, and it's so thin dat when I holds it up to mah eyes I can see de moon rise right through it.'

"This man," continued the Secretary, "was having lunch at the time and I asked him to show me his 'moon-rise' bread. It was at least two incnes thick, and real fine, white, army bread at that."

This story reminded General Pershing, across the table, of a negro who was working some time ago at another French port.

"This fellow," related the general, "insisted on being sent to the hospital to have his head treated. He said there was something the matter with it. He was finally allowed to enter the hospital, where the surgeon questioned him about his malady.

"'Reason I knows they's somethin' mattah wah head is that I'se over here in dis wah—and any niggah dat's ovah here now sho must have somethin' mattah with his head.'"

Then Secretary Baker thought of another one.

"There was a traveller in West Virginia who had occasion to hire a negro driver for a trip.

"'What's your name?' he demanded.

"'Mah name, suh, is George Washington.'

"'That's a very distinguished and well known name.'

"'Yas, suh,' responded the negro; 'I've been a-drivin' 'round these parts now for 'bout thirty years.'"

General Pershing told the last one:

"A negro stevedore working at one of the ports had heard a lot about the submarine warfare. He began to get a little nervous about getting home. He approached one of my officers when he had worried quite a bit and said:

"'Mistah Officer, I wants t' ask eff you'll give me some advice 'bout a very important mattah. What I wants to know is this: Is they any way to get home—walkin', I mean—besides goin' on one of them boats? I'se pos-i-tive-ly worried.'"

And then the dinner conversation drifted to the topic, "How to Speak the French Language."

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CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

COLORED MEN ABROAD.

THEY ARE WORKING EFFICIENTLY IN FRANCE.

"Could you'all lend a gen'man in need a quatah?"

For five minutes I had been standing on one side of the hospitable Y. M. C. A. stove in a rainy and cold seaport town of France. The fire felt good, for the chill had penetrated to the bone. During five minutes two chocolate brown eyes had stared at me out of a face as black as ebony. The owner of the eyes had on an army slouch hat—which, though recently new, was already wilting, perhaps from much turning between the owner's thumbs—an old blue civil war overcoat with brass buttons and an unbelievably huge pair of army shoes. Evidently the shoes were properly proportioned to the wearer's feet, for he shuffled them with clumsy grace as he put the question to me again, "Could you'all lend a gen'man in need a quatah?"

This time the request was accompanied by such a whole hearted expansive smile that a Scotch banker could not have refused; much less a fellow American.

The negro was a southern soldier in the stevedore regiment which was unloading and loading the American ships coming to this French port.

"Impossible to give you a quarter," I replied, "because I have been in France a long time and all my quarters have been spent, but here is a franc." I handed the stevedore a French local note good for one franc. It was a slip of paper given out by the city as local currency. The man took the worn piece of soiled paper, opened it up and read, "Chambres de Commerce de—— Bon de un Franc." "What's dat thing, un franc?" he asked.

"That's French paper money," I replied. "It's worth about 18 cents. Take it over to that canteen counter and they will sell you something for it."

He sidled up to the counter and purchased the "makings." Soon he was back to his place beside the fire smoking and expanding under the triple influence of the fire, tobacco and somebody to whom to tell his troubles.

"How did you happen to come over here?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "I was working on a farm in South Carolina when we all were mobbed [mobilized]. Then some men came and took us in a train down to the shore on a dock. There was a big house alongside of that dock and a man said to me, 'Get inside of that house and find yo' place!' So I got inside of the house and we came the ocean over."

"Do you like it here?" I asked.

"Hain't nothin' like Carolina," said the colored man. "But it ain't so bad. Only thing is they don't pay us very often and it's mighty hard to see all them enticin' things go by and no money."

The day following I walked along the docks and watched the stevedores handling casks, crates, sacks, rails and all the rich merchandise that the American ships are bringing to France for both American and French use. Some broken sacks and crates revealed their contents of dried beans and canned meats.

Among a group that was unloading lorries from a big steamer I saw my stevedore of the night previous. He was leading a song which made the work go with a dash. As I paused a moment and watched them a sergeant came up and said, "They are sure fine boys; we can certainly snake the cargo out of a ship with a few of our stevedores. They are hard to beat. The other day that little one there, who is holding the slack of that line, went up to the colonel's office and walked right in. He saw a captain and, putting his hand on the officer's arm to attract his attention, said, 'Scuse me, suh, but where am the big boss?' The captain was somewhat amazed, but he managed to reply: 'I guess you must mean the colonel. He is sitting over there before the rolltop desk.' The man then walked up to the colonel and was greeted with a gruff but cheery, 'What do you want?' 'Boss, can you spare me a dime for some tobacco?' said the stevedore. 'I'm just dying for a smoke.' I think he got his dime."

It was quitting time when I next walked by the groups of workers. They were piling into lorries as many as could stick aboard. Then with much splashing of mud they hurried past the marine who was standing guard and up the hill to their barracks. A French Senegalese soldier, as black as themselves, stood on the corner and watched them meditatively.

A. R. DECKER.

Paris, France.

NED BRACE SAYS NEGRO TROOPS GIVE MOST OF THE HUMOR FOR A

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE FIELD, NOVEMBER 3.—The humor of the American army is largely supplied by the negro troops. Up here at the American front story after story is told about them by the old newspaper men in the service.

* * *

There is the story of the negro troops coming across the Atlantic in a transport. A submarine was sighted. The six sharp blasts from the whistle shrilled out and the order was given to the colored troops to fall in on the deck. The negroes stood in line at attention, waiting, silent and scared, while the passengers gathered in the saloon. Then the silence was broken by one big black man in the rear rank who, in a small, quavering voice, asked, "Does any nigger here want to buy a gold watch and chain?"

* * *

Then there is the story of the craps-shooting negro in the artillery regiment, whose job it was to feed the shells to the big gun. Each time he drove the shell into the breech and the gun boomed, this ebony artilleryman jumped high in the air and with a characteristic craps-shooting crack of the fingers, shouted, "Count your men, Mr. Kaiser, count your men." Then as another shell was driven home and the gun fired, another jump, another shout of "Count 'em again, Mr. Kaiser, count em again."

* * *

There is the story of the Mississippi draft of cotton plantation negroes, brought up from camp by rail to Newport News, and loaded on board the transport about 6 o'clock in the evening, after dark. Next morning when at daylight the troops woke up, the ship was well out to sea, and there was not a sign of land to be seen. One negro soldier who had never seen or heard of the ocean, leaned against the rail and looked awesomely at the vast stretch of water. "Oh, Lawd," he ejaculated, "de levee am bust."

* * *

A few days out when the boat began to toss and the waves became mountainous and menacing, a sensick negro soldier looked up to the sky from where he lay on the wet deck miserable and terrified, and groaned, "Oh, Lawd, please make dat ocean come to attenshun."

* * *

Still another sea story is about the negro soldier for some reason or another being sent back to America. The boat he left England on was torpedoed and he with others picked up and taken back to England. Again he sailed, and again the boat was sunk and again he was saved and taken back. The third time the ship made the trip all right. As she entered the New York harbor and the Statue of Liberty hove in view, this nigger looked her over from the rail, and said: "Lady, lady, yo' sure do look good to me, but if ever youse wants to see me again, youse will have to turn aroun'."

A negro soldier in the trenches showed up with a new pair of shoes.

"Where did you git dem shoes, nigger?" asked his mate.

"I gotten dese shoes from a Boche" was the reply.

Soon after this the first negro disappeared. He was gone about four hours, but when he reappeared, he had a new pair of shoes for himself, too.

"What kep you so long, nigger?" asked his friend.

"I had to kill 20 of dem Boches befo' I got a pair to fit me," he answered.

* * *

A captain to a company of negroes: "Now, I want you fellows to learn this game thoroughly. Suppose our company is holding the line here and the Boche makes a direct charge at us across this field, what would you boys do?"

"Well, captain," came from one member of the company, "We sho would spread the news over France."

* * *

On the transport coming over, one negro trooper said to another and very seasick boy, "Look out dere and see dat sail boat."

"Don't you call me for no sail boat, nigger," came from the sick fellow lying with his head on his arms, "don't you call me atall unless you sees a tree."

* * *

These are only a few of the hundreds you hear at the front about the negroes. A few negro regiments under white officers in whom they had confidence have done good work in the war. They were the ones who had had long preliminary training. The old negro regiments in the regular army did splendid work. But the newly drafted regiments were utter failures and in several cases had to be taken out of the lines. In one of the fights in the Argonne woods they left their posts and huddled about their white officers and consequently were mowed down in great numbers by Boche machine guns. Their losses here were very great, largely due to their panicky state.

Ned Brace

A Kick Against The Herald's Rotten Reference To Colored Soldiers

The Louisville News April 27, 1918

Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1918.

Editor Louisville Herald:

Dear Sir: I am sending you this personal letter to say that the Colored citizens of Louisville resent the very ugly and sarcastic article regarding Colored soldiers at Camp Taylor, taking place in your paper last Sunday. It seems that a few of our daily papers are offering continued insults to our colored soldiers at Camp Taylor. Those Colored soldiers have always been found on the firing line whenever called by their country to do their bit. In spite of the fact that we are being lynched, segregated, jim crowed, etc. No where in the annals of history can the name of a Colored traitor be found. In every battle known to this country, the Colored man has played his part. When the call came to defend this country against Germany, our boys with one accord, stood at attention and answered at roll call.

Why is it that your reporters cannot find some redeeming feature in these Colored boys who stand ready to be transported to France. Your paper is constantly filled with items of interest concerning soldiers of the other race; why play the part of a scavenger when it comes to the Colored soldiers?

A number of these boys have been here ever since the opening of Camp Taylor, yet, it is seldom, if at all, that we ever see one word of commendation.

When this war has been settled and terms of peace have been agreed on, it will be found that the Colored soldier will stand out prominent.

Again, I wish to state that we resent the article in the bitterest terms. We are sending a copy of this letter to weekly papers. Yours very truly,

LEE L. BROWN.

This letter has not been answered by private correspondence nor publication in the Herald.

They Have Just Got the News That Foch Is on Kaiser's Trail and Has Crown Prince Jumping

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JULY 27, 1918

—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

NEGRO SOLDIERS AT UNITED STATES ARMY CAMP.

IT MAKES these darky soldiers think of a successful "coon" chase to hear the way the boches ran from their brothers in arms across the big pond. You can tell this much from the broad grin on each face. They are cheering for the fellows "over there," and in their vivid imagination they can "jes see dose Huns aflyin' afore dem Yankee bayunets" and are wishing they could be in at the killing.

"SAY, BOSS—WHAT'S ALL DIS HEAH KAISAH BILL STUFF?"

Southern Melodies Sung by This Negro Quartet "Over There."

Copyright Committee on Public Information. Supplied by International Film Service).

"Old Black Joe" and other folk songs of home take these boys back across the broad Atlantic to the fields of the waving cotton. The quartet is attached to the stevedore regiment of the Twenty-third Engineers.

9-13-18

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Negroes Bring Glee to Yankees

Regiment of Stevedores and Laborers Provide Unending Amusement for Pershing's Fighters Behind Lines.

EVENING SUN
MARCH 27, 1918

By THOMAS M. JOHNSON,
Staff Correspondent of THE EVENING SUN.
(Copyright, 1918. All rights reserved.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 2.—The regiments of negro stevedores and men of all work who have come to France have contributed to the wellbeing of the army more than the product of their toil. They have enriched its humor by the addition of that naive drollness that seems particularly to distinguish their race.

Throughout the American zone, from the sea to the trenches, their white comrades in arms are chuckling over innumerable anecdotes of the newcomers, of which the following are examples:

Just a few days ago the first detachment of negroes reached the American sector northwest of Toul. They were put to work behind the lines, principally at cutting wood and repairing roads. They were well out of harm's way, unless some Boche airplane should drop bombs near them, but they could hear the gunfire plainly and see at night the flashes of cannon or rockets.

They could talk, too, with soldiers just from the trenches. All this made a deep impression.

"I done took out $10,000 of dis yere Guv'ment life insurance," announced one negro to another as they started to work one day.

"What y'all want with all that money?" asked the second.

"Well," said the first, "gettin' pretty riskisome round yere; $10,000 be pretty good t' have if one of them shells should knock a leg offen me."

"Knock leg offen you?" repeated the second. "Why, say, you don't think you'se ever gwine to de trenches, do ye? Don't talk foolish. Uncle Sam ain't gwine risk no ten-thousand dollar nigger in de trenches. He got plenty white soldiers for dat kind of business."

Colored Men With French.

In the French sector adjoining ours there are also colored gentlemen employed—the tall, lanky, coal-black Senegalese from Africa. On the first day that he arrived, an American negro met one of these gentry, clad in faded French horizon blue, standing in front of a little village wine shop. He greeted the Senegalese like a long lost brother.

"Hello dere, nigger," said the American, slapping the tall figure on the back. "How y'all come 'long?"

The Senegalese stared at him blankly.

"Ne comprawn paw," he said, in the French patois all Senegalese speak.

The American negro was flabbergasted. He drew back in amazement.

"My Gawd," he said. "You been over here fightin' so long you done fergit yer own language?"

Here is another negro story, the authenticity of which is vouched for by two army officers and a naval officer. When they were coming over, after the first few days out in the transport, the dark skinned voyagers began to long for a sight of land. One of them in particular, a native son of the sovereign State of Georgia, came to the naval officer the fourth day out. He pointed to all the waste of surrounding water with not a sign of a sail.

"Cap'n, Where Is We At?"

"Cap'n," he asked. "Where is we at?"

"Why, we're out in the Atlantic Ocean," replied the officer.

The next day the same negro presented himself.

"Cap'n," he asked again. "Where is we at?"

The captain told him the ocean was the same.

That night was rough and the passengers lined the rail, given over entirely to their emotions. Next morning a much bedraggled negro appeared before the officer. The sea was still tumbling as far as the eye could reach. Nowhere was there anything but water.

"Cap'n," he asked plaintively, "Where is we at now?"

"Why, we're still on the Atlantic Ocean," said the officer.

The negro's eyes rolled.

"Lordy," he ejaculated, "ain't we done pass that place yit?"

And when the ship finally reached port and the negroes crowded the decks to get a glimpse of the long lost land, some of them got in the way of the sailors and hampered their work of getting the transport safely to her moorings.

"Hey, you nigger," shouted a sailor to one of them who was standing upon some of the machinery," get away from that winch!"

"Winch? winch?" cried the negro. "Where am dat woman?"

THREE NEGROES KILL FIVE GERMANS

Union Farmer 5-7-18

A very interesting feature of this great world war, in which the men of every country are being called upon to make the supreme sacrifice for Democracy, is the absence, except in a very casual way, of any news relating to the part the American Negro is playing in the safeguarding of this same "Democracy."

It is absolutely impossible to glean a single item of interest from the papers of the city, the Nashville Banner and the American and Tennessean, and we suppose this condition exists in all the papers throughout the south, as to just how these Negroes are acquiting themselves. We have been very patriotic as a people, first from a feeling of real patriotism and secondly because we feel that the world would be safe for democracy for one man, will be the world safe for democracy for all men; and yet we have not been sufficiently schooled in preparing for the reception of democracy as to thoroughly appreciate it when it seems to have appeared. We can not concede the fact that probably the war correspondents have become so enthused with the democracy idea that black men and red men and all other men look alike to them when the shells begin to burst and men begin to do valliantly; nor are we prepared for the time when a black man's name can appear in print in a white man's newspaper without the qualifying adjective "Negro or Negress" behind it. We are willing for Democracy to advance a pace, but just now when our sons and brothers are spilling their blood across the seas, we are perfectly willing to read of their deeds of valor and will be proud of the fact if the papers will only casually mention the fact that they are Negroes.

We are reliably informed that the wounded survivors of an Illinois regiment of Negroes sent over at the beginning of the war have been returned to an Atlantic port, blind maimed, legless and armless. This news however has not been as yet forwarded to such leading papers as the home papers, though the men landed some time ago.

We have no doubt of the fact that our men are doing valiantly. Uncle Sam has as a part of the great army of Negroes he has recently sent abroad, representatives of the same class of men, who have been alleged in the past, to have opened fire from flimsy unprotected shacks, on possees numbering as high as twenty or more men (innocent men in legal pursuit of an indicted criminal) whose barbarism, badness and boldness have been emblazoned from one end of this country to the other by the press whose aptness in handling guns is so well known that many of them have been shot dead on the spot, because in an argument with another man, they made a move to their pocket, for either their handkerchief or a chew of tobacco or because it is the characteristic of the average young male animal, white or black, to put his hands in his pocket as he waxes warm in an argument and yet in the news reaching the south, these very same natural warriors are strangely silent and docile in their attitude towards the offending Germans.

We are indebted to the Commercial Daily for an interesting item concerning the conduct of the Negro soldiers in general in France and of the bravery of three Negroes in particular. In the same article we are also enlightened as to the epidermal characteristics of the black man since his transportation abroad. The leading magazines in speaking of the average soldier have often remarked that deeds of brilliancy have been done by the soldiers on French soil for the preservation of their "skins" but in this article printed in the Commercial Daily we learn with chagrin that these three Negroes killed the Germans in the shell hole mentioned to "save their own hides." It is to be regretted that with victory so near, because of the shortage of leather in the German empire the Negroes sent over should develop "hides" because if many of them are killed the German's may be able to remedy the shortage and greatly prolong the struggle.

The story of the three Negroes is as follows: Three Negroes finding themselves cut off from their party in No Man's Land made a dash for their trenches and came near running into a returning German raiding party of many men. They lay quietly till this trouble was past and made a dash for a nearby shell hole only to find it occupied with seven Germans. They retreated and took council among themselves. That shell hole was absolutely necessary for their safety, so they advanced quietly and surprised the Germans killing five. Two escaped. Finally they made it back to their own trenches and reported the matter. Their veracity was questioned and the next night a party was sent out to investigate and found the five dead Germans just as the men had said.

CORA JORDAN-WHITE.

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
MAY 29, 1918

THE NEGRO IN CAMP.

A Member of the Race Thinks He is Singled Out Too Often as Object of Humor.

To the Editor of The Observer:

Please allow space in your valuable paper for the following article:

In one of your recent papers, I noticed an article titled "The Colored Man in the Camp." Several articles of similar nature have been in the papers concerning our colored soldiers. I feel that the purpose for which any soldier is in camp and the shortcomings which might be manifested are altogether too sacred to be an object of humor.

We ought to feel sorry for their ignorance, and, if our sympathy does not run in that direction, we could at least refrain from putting their ignorance on exhibition. This war means as much to the negro as to any other race, nation or people. We may not be able, financially, to support it as such, but every father and mother of a negro soldier boy have done as much as any other father or mother of any race or people; they have lain their all upon the altar of sacrifice, possibly to be consumed by the horrible fumes of the Huns. It cost the negro parents just as much heartache and pain as any other parents.

There are as many humorous happenings among the soldiers of corresponding races, but the negro soldier seems to be the one held up for ridicule and sport.

Our boys in the camps are striving to do their bit and we would censure them if they were not. We consider that soldier brave who stood at his post longer than was necessary. At least he was not a deserter. It is very humiliating to us as a race to see our negro soldiers burlesqued in such a fashion. We that are at home are trying to do our bit by buying thrift stamps, Liberty bonds, observing the various wheatless, meatless and other days.

From this town we have 14 boys in Camp Grant and 10 in Camp Jackson. We feel proud of them. Our hearts are with them, not only them, but every soldier, for we know they are all being trained for a common cause and to fight the same battle. If victory is achieved, it will be as much for one as for all.

On next Thursday, the day which has been set for prayer by our great President, we, as the negro race, through whose prayers our foreparents prayed the shackles of slavery off, mean to pray to God as they did, that democracy might be established and autocracy be forever abolished.

A. G. JENKINS.

Mt. Airy, May 27.

ALBANY NEGRO BOY TELLS OF BIG FIGHT

Corporal Johnson Vividly Describes Killing of 24 Germans.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JR
JANUARY 20, 1918

RECOVERS FROM WOUNDS

Insists He Is All Right and Will Not Return Home Until His Company Does.

How Corporal Henry Johnson, Albany's negro hero, together with his "partner," killed and wounded twenty-four Boches during a bit of fighting which made him the fighting idol of the negroes in America, is told in John-

son's own words in a letter sent to America by Corporal J. Rush Norwood, of Sylvia, Kansas, who met Corporal Johnson and heard the negro soldier's own account of the fight. Corporal Norwood's letter, which first appeared in the Hutchinson Kansas News and was later reprinted by the Literary Digest, says, in part:

Corporal Henry Johnson himself, who is convalescant at a near-by base hospital, rather unexpectedly dropped in at the field headquarters of the press section here and very willingly gave a vivid and awesome story of the event. I am going to try to offer it to you as I heard it. Quite contrary to the well-known newspaper phrase, "told his story blushing and stammering as a schoolgirl," Johnson gave a rapid and vivid story, inserting all gestures of the fray.

"Yessah, ma name's Johnson. Dis is Johnson, what's left of 'im.

"Yah must a read all about Johnson and Robinson, shure you did, it was in all de papers.

"Dere's a silver plate right dere (pointing to his left foot), yessir, right dere, they pushed a baynet through ma laig an' shot me in de right arm. Day want to send me home but Ah ain't goin' home. Ah gonna stay here till ma company goes home. I'm a good a man as any of 'em. Dose Germans can't fight.

"'Twas a cloudy an rainy night and me and ma pardner was at this here outpost. Bout two in da mornin' we sees a bunch a Germans comin' at us. Ah figured myself as good as any of em an ah says to ma pardner, we's going to stick right here." he says, "I'm with yah to de end." Instead of treating to our lines we cut loose grenades and fixed way all our ammunishion. Robinson was wounded in da laig at de start and fell to de ground still throwing de grenades at de Huns. Two of 'em tried to carry way ma pardner on a stretcher. Ah took ma rifle, a French gun, just like dis and hit a dude right on de haid and broke the rifle right here.

"Ah went after de dudes carryin' way ma pardner. Ah reached for ma bowie (trench knife), and hit one feller right in de haid. I pulled it out and bout faced all round and give it to nudder in the guts.

"I took ma pardner way from 'em and brought 'em back to de post. Den one of de dudes comes at ma hollering "kumrad." Kumrad, you say, I'm kumrad all right. Ah'll show ye kumrad. Yessah, and den de Germans, what was lef of em, beat it. I bandaged ma pardner with me first-aid kit.

"Den de lootenant comes runnin' in an says, 'Johnson, what's happened?'

"I says, 'It's all over, lootenant.'

"Ah had sixteen automatics and mo stuff piled in front of ma.

"I says, 'Go out dere an count dose dudes.'

"The lootenant takes his pocket light an' looks over the ground and comes back.

"For heaven's sake, Johnson, there's twenty-four of 'em!"

"Yessah, and if dey hadn't a got ma pardner here, dey would a been a lot mo.

"The lootenant says, 'Johnson, are you hurt?'

"Ah says, 'no sah.'

"'Yes, you is' he says, 'look, youse all bloody.'

"Oh, I says, dat's from de dudes.

"Yessah, I figured maself as good a man as any of dem and if dey hadn't got ma pardner we'd a cleaned up."

At this point one of the listeners inquired:

"Johnson, where are you from?"

"I'm from Albany, sah."

"I'm from Albany, too," was the reply.

"Yah ought to know me. I'm Henry Johnson, the boy who used to drive a horse for Hartman's on —— street."

This ended the dramatic offering and Mr. Johnson was warmly congratulated by his attentive audience.

Daily as Corporal Johnson strolls the streets of the village on his convalescent limp he is stopped by both French and Americans who congratulate him and inquire as to his heroic deed. He is becoming a popular character about the place and many await the appearance of his partner, Robinson, to see the pair which scored such an extraordinary win against heavy Germans odds.

J V C SUN
DECEMBER 16, 1918

RAGTIME QUICKLY CURES SICK NEGRO SOLDIER

He Just Couldn't Stay on His Cot When He Heard It.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—"Jim" was a big black patient in the Red Cross hospital at St. Denis. He was a "mighty sick nigger," as he said, his illness being a combination of machine gun wound in the leg and shell shock. He couldn't even turn over on his cot, much less walk.

But that was before he heard Europe's orchestra. Europe and his famous musicians were in Paris on their way from one assignment to another, for they are more in demand at camps in France than ever they were in New York cabarets. The American Red Cross got permission for them to play at its St. Denis hospital. And you should have heard the boys cheer when syncopated strains from Europe's instruments swelled through the wards!

As for Jim, he not only could move; he could hop, and hop he did, from his cot to a station so close to the big bass drum that the dusky drummer had to cut out some of his customary gyrations.

After it was all over the Red Cross hospital representative from Chattanooga, Tenn., who had arranged the concert, saw Jim sitting on the edge of his cot, an ebony picture of content and comfort.

"Jim, you rascal," she said, "I thought you were so sick?" "Yes'm," replied Jim, "I certainly was a sick man, and my leg troubled me mighty much, but nothing ain't bothered me since I heard that band, no, ma'm."

Next to ice cream nothing makes so big a hit with the boys in the hospital as do the band concerts that are a regular feature of the Red Cross programme in France to make a stay in a hospital as happy as may be for Yank wounded.

Montgomery Advertiser 11-3-18

Pickaninny's Idea Much Better

(Special Correspondence of the New York Times.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.—Of the two threads out of which this yarn is spun one started in a little village situated about 16 miles inland from Savannah, Ga., and the other started in the office of the German high command in Berlin. In the Georgia village—I don't recall the name of it now—a pickininny developed the idea that the best kind of a dog to chase a rabbit was a long legged dog, and that if a long legged dog could be had with an attenuated nose he was a doubly valuable dog because not only could he be used to chase rabbits with an enviable degree of success, but in addition was the best kind of a dog to root a 'possum out of a hollow stump, where 'possums have a habit of going. In the office of the German high command there developed the idea that a dog, having considerable intelligence, would make a better messenger than a German soldier on the battle field, and also that if a dog had long legs he would be a faster messenger dog than a messenger dog with short legs. Such was and is the acumen of the German intellect.

So the threads of the story started far apart and stretched a long ways back. They have met at a certain point on the French front, where the erstwhile pickaninny is a first class private in the army of his Uncle Samuel, and where a short ways off the German military dogs carry messages back and forth to the boche pill boxes and advanced posts. Abraham (Lincoln) Davis—his pals all call him Ike—has dodged a lot of German bullets and gas grenades. He has killed two boches and hasn't done a thing to make the French think any less of the Americans. Yes, Ike has had considerable excitement since he landed at ——— some months back. Ike has seen lots of things he would never have seen if he hadn't enlisted to the American army. But he hasn't forgotten that the best dog to chase a rabbit is a long legged dog.

Saw Dogs Through Peephole.

Ike hadn't been in the trenches long before he began to hear about the German messenger dogs. Every now and then, through a peephole in the top of his trench, he caught sight of one of the messengers although they generally did their work at night. He developed a respect and an admiration for these dogs, and he could scarcely choke down a fight when a sniper picked off one of the animals. A corporal told him one evening, after chow, something of the training and the great intelligence exhibited by the German messenger dogs and of their bravery, which kept them on their path often in the face of shell fire, and sometimes after they had been wounded. When one of the dogs was brought in after a German raid, Ike made up his mind that he had to have one of those dogs to chase rabbits down in Georgia. I don't believe he realized that he was to have a kennel of them.

It was an evening in early spring when Ike was seated by the edge of a deep French well on the outskirts of a dilapidated little village, where he was billeted during a rest period. Smoking a potbellied cigarette he had made from poor papers and some worse tobacco he saw something leaping along the top of a hill a mile away. A second sight told him it was a fox, and then he forgot about it. The next night and the day after Ike saw the fox, and then there flashed through his mind the remembrance that a dog that chased a rabbit chased a fox when he got a chance. To make this part of the story short, when he went back to the trenches a few days later Ike had the fox, dead.

On the next two or three nights Ike volunteered regularly for patrol duty in No Man's Land. The third night he got permission and took the dead fox with him. The next night he was also on patrol duty. In the section in which he happened to be stationed the German defenses were not well organized trenches, as they are up on this sector, but the Germans were using what they call their "elastic defense;" that is, the first line was weakly held from the standpoint of trenches. The trenches consisted for the most part of scattered shell holes in lines connecting with more or less system a series of pill boxes. It was possible for patrols from the American held lines to penetrate sometimes back to the shell holes and even behind the pillboxes without being detected. As I said, Ike succeeded in making the trip on several such patrols taking his dead fox along, which by this time was getting sweet.

Gets Results at Last.

On the third night after he started patrolling with his dead fox he got results. But let the next part of the story be told by Ike's commanding officer. I wish I could mention his name, but the censorship rules forbid.

"It was along about 4 o'clock in the morning," this officer said, "just after one of our patrols had come in. I remember it was raining slightly. The patrol reported it had encountered no Germans and that things seemed rather quiet. I was about to go away when there was a scrambling underneath our wire and a German messenger dog popped over the edge of the trench and right into the arms of one of our big buck privates named Davis. The dog had a message around his neck directed to one of the pill boxes, telling the gunners there that American patrols were out. I took the message and started to lead the dog away to have my orderly take care of it when Ike begged for it so eagerly that I told him to watch it while I got some sleep.

"I forgot all about the dog and was thinking of home and mother some hours later when one of the lieutenants reported that during the night six other German dogs had come into our trench at about the same place and that Ike had been near enough to grab each one of them, I went to look for Davis and that darkey had those seven dogs corralled in a ready made dugout as neat as you please and was feeding them his own chow and all that he could beg, borrow or steal. I'm darned if I can explain it, but I know that if the gunners had got the instructions those dogs carried all our patrols wouldn't have come back.

"Come on, I'll show you the circus."

He took me 200 yards away and as we mounted a little knoll I saw a big negro hastily completing the job of covering up something he had buried in a hole. He dropped the spade and saluted as his officer came up.

"Private Davis,' said the officer, "show the gentleman those dogs."

"Here they is, Suh," he answered, and lifted a heavy board. Down through the opening were seven lanky dogs with powerful legs and long noses.

"Mistuh," said Davis, "does you-all know any way to git a dawg to God's country? I reckon maybe Kurnel'll give me one of these, and I sho' wants to keep him. I reckon if I git him back to Savanny it'll do. He would make one fine rabbit dawg."

Here Ike patted one of them on his beautiful head.

"Yessuh," he said, "I'se got seven already. I reckon maybe I'll git leven. Yessuh, seben and leben, dem's mah lucky numbers."

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PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JULY 7, 1918

Negroes Are Serving Bravely and Faithfully in the Conflict For Democracy

By E W LIGHTNER

[*Written for The Dispatch*]

WHEN I read in The Dispatch the other day the exceedingly entertaining and instructive note from France in regard to the American Negro in that country from Raymond H Coll, himself with the overseas army, I harked back to the days of the Civil War, and before it, to the fiery discussions of the question of Negro slavery, mobbing of abolition orators, sacking of the offices of abolition newspapers, the operation of the fugitive slave law, the battle for free Kansas, all the stirring events which led to secession and so to the war and the emancipation of slaves.

Although, under the operation of the law referred to it was a crime to assist a runaway slave on his or her way to free Canada, the "Underground Railroad," secretly became a real institution. Several routes from the border land of human slavery, with terminals in Maryland, Virginia and along the banks of the Ohio River, were established for guiding, feeding and equiping runaways. Many a burly "buck" did I as a boy steer from our farm in Mercer County to the next station of the trunk line. My father was a non-combatant as to "civilized" warfare. But he looked on a slaveholder, a dealer in human beings, owning them, lashing them, compelling both men and women to surrender to his will in all things, selling them at auction as one would cattle and hogs, selling the men for work and the women often for something worse, as being far below the order of human beings and worthy to be killed as one would kill a vicious or noxious animal or a poisonous snake.

In after years, when a correspondent in Washington, I often heard former slave-owners express a horror of the institution of slavery similar to that felt by my father and all other abolitionists. They had seen a great light.

It was in no way remarkable, therefore, that my parental "non-combatant" should furnish pistol, powder and ball and tell the runaway to kill any who tried to capture him and drag him back to his lord and master and the auction block.

The runaways fared well on their journeying. They were given ample food. They slept securely in straw and hay stacks and barns by day and traveled by night, the distance between stations usually being about an easy night's tramp, everyone of them knowing the North or Polar Star. I don't recall the capture of any runaway on our route though many were pursued and not infrequently inquiries were made of us, but of course we knew nothing, such lies being forgiven as easily as the infraction of the injunction to kill, no qualms of conscience being aroused in either case.

The southern terminal of our line of the "underground" was at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the Ohio River. Possibly it was there that Mrs Stowe's "Eliza" landed when she crossed the Ohio on ice cakes. The master of that station was Rev Samuel McLean, who had been pastor of our Free Presbyterian Church in Clarksville, Mercer County. So deeply was he affected by the woes of the slaves that he gave up a good congregation to remove to a place where he could be in the thick of the fight against the demon slavery and give runaways their first send-off.

A mighty cataclysm had taken place in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio when the devotion to slavery of factions in nearly all the congregations of the Old School Presbyterian Church, preachers and laymen, became so offensive to the abolition element that there was no living under the same roof of church edifices. Often the differences resulted in body blows. Many of the Old School preachers defended slavery as a biblical teaching, using the frequent word "servant" as meaning slave and vehemently asserting that it was God's word that servants (slaves) should obey their masters "in the flesh" and that slavery was a "divine institution." Preachers generally throughout the South owned slaves and many of those of the church North, willy nilly, must defend their dear southern brethren. I recall a verse from an anti-slavery song book of the day:

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell
How pious priests whip Jack and Nell,
And preach all sinners down to hell
And sing of heavenly union.

Fine Farm Hands

The war came, Northern brothers fought against Southern brothers by the million, the Negro slaves were emancipated by proclamation of President Lincoln, January 1, 1863. Copperheadism, Knights of the Golden Circleism and incipient Ku Kluxism, sprang up among Northern sympathizers with the Southern cause. We hired several emancipated Kentucky Negroes who had been brought North by the son of a neighbor abolitionist whose seminary in the Blue Grass region had been depleted and closed for the reason that all of the students had enlisted to fight either on one side or the other. Fine farm hands were those same "niggers," as they were called by the Copperhead natives, but we came near being mobbed for employing them as it was an innovation to permit a blackamoor even to work for you —unless he was a slave.

A merry climax of the war came when it was proposed by the powers that were to enlist the Negroes to fight against their masters and their masters' sons. Even some Republicans were shocked at the idea that any fraction of the Union should be saved by "nigger" soldiers. Finally, however, a keynote was sounded by some of the soldiers home on furloughs who proclaimed that they hadn't the least objection to Negroes standing in front of them to be shot possibly instead of themselves, and so came thousands of blacks into the army, all doing fine service.

The Constitutional amendment was adopted declaring that Negroes actually had rights that white men were bound to respect, even to the extent of voting and of being elected to Congress as several of them were in the days of "carpet bagging," when Northern politicians were appointed to rule the South; but, as all the world now knows, so soon as the Southern States were given home rule the State Legislatures vitiated this democratic prescription and the Negroes were nearly all deprived of the right of suffrage. Jim Crow cars were introduced, Jim Crow bars were licensed, Jim Crow schools and Jim Crow churches established. A barbed wire fence was strung between the Negroes and the whites, and if any blackamoor of the South strenously objected, and presumed to cut the wires or jump them he was shot or beaten out of hand without trial or benefit of clergy.

Fine Work at Front

Now, to what extent will Negroes be enlisted to fight the battle for democracy and to wipe out kultur, Kaiser and the Hun? Thousands are gone and going. What will be the effect upon the Negroes of America after the discovery of some hundreds of thousands of them that among the peoples of Europe with whom they are fighting not the least distinction is made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude? Mr Coll has told us something of their marvelous accomplishments "over there," their vast work—not only in the building of docks and railroads, but at the front, in the trenches, and in vaulting "over the top."

Roughly estimating, there are in the United States at this time 10,250,000 persons of African descent. The census of 1910 enumerated upward of 9,800,000. More than 1,000,000 registered as liable to military service. Estimate of the number emancipated by the immortal proclamation of President Lincoln was a round 4,000,000. Thus is exhibited the prolificnes of the race procreation.

Suppose the exigent time shall come when a full quota, say a million, of Negroes of military service age shall be sent to France; with what new views of democracy will the survivors return to America?

Long previous to the war thousands of blacks from various States of Africa were in France, most especially in Paris, at the universities, in business and in the better ranges of service. Everywhere and by all sorts and conditions of whites they were treated as equals. During several visits to the French Capital I, an American knowing full well the prejudices of whites of this country against the race, was amazed to see the cordial mingling of all phases of the cosmopolitan population of the French capital. Refined white men promenaded the streets with refined black women, and the two races mingled cordially in studies, industries and athletic sports. White and black artists had ateliers in common in the Latin quarter. In England, though Negro men and women were far fewer than in France, the same thorough democracy was constantly in evidence. Many men of both races were associated in business and in industries, and in their social and domestic life there was no distinction. Even the prejudice of old exhibited by the noble Venetian sire of Desdemona against General Othello was not apparent either in France or in England.

The hundreds of thousands of Americans who go overseas to fight gross and savage militarism as well as the "divinity that doth hedge about a king," are told by President Wilson that America is fighting a battle for world democracy. Negroes are essentially American. They are patriotic. If there be slackers or pro-German among them, it has not come within my purview.

New Convictions

Assume that even 500,000 return after deep inhalations "over there' of this atmosphere of real democracy, descendants of former slaves fighting elbow to elbow with descendapts of former masters, what new aspirations, what new aspirations will they fetch with them? It is a pretty thing for contemplation even at this early day of our part in the war.

During the 55 years that have faded away since the immortal proclamation by the immortal President, wonders have been accomplished by the Negroes that seem almost miracles, but the incorporation of the race into the great democracy, especially in the former seceding States, is a pitiable failure. Lynching flourishes more successfully than the franchise, though a splendidly wholesome revolution of sentiment in this field of lawlessness has been evident from the utterances of excellent and progressive newspapers of the South.

Aside from and in spite of this disfranchisement and fostering of antagonistic sentiment, the Negro has forged persistently ahead toward a broader and higher destiny. He is practicing with distinction and honor in all of what are called the "learned professions." He is in every department of business. Thousands have amassed large wealth and millions have such comfort as might well be envied by a great mass of whites. Their higher educational institutions flourish, though it is lamentable to say that the public schools of the South, grovelling under the blight of the "Jim Crow" segregation, fall far short of what their mission should be.

In the South agriculture and its attendant industrial pursuits would have made little progress, discouragingly slow progress, had not the Negro workers of both sexes borne a mighty hand. They have been the great propelling force in rehabilitating the land of the South, worked to a beggarly fertility in slave days and laid waste in many sections by the war. I know from personal observation and absorbing study the pride that the great mass of the Negroes of the South take in tilling the land and in the rich resulting product, and the priceless value of the Negro in this most honorable field of labor was keenly and almost pathetically attested a few years ago when a hegira of the race to the Northern States occurred. A veritable tidal wave of protest by prayers and tears swept over all that part of the

pamphlet also contains a record of England's wars against France. As a reward the Germans had the satisfaction of seeing the French soldiers make bonfires of their pamphlets. As the Americans could not read these pamphlets printed in French they were favored with a shower of pictures intended to wipe out impressions of German barbarism. The pamphlets were sent over attached to small balloons, which were timed to burst at the proper moment, thereby letting their burden fall to the ground.

The fact that the Germans have resorted to this form of propaganda at such a critical time is taken by Allied military authorities as indicative of the state of mind of the German militarists, who, when riding on the strong tide of victory, scoff at everything of that nature and declare they shall win by arms alone.

Allied leaders see in this propaganda scheme a strong sign that the Germans are worrying about their long advertised offensive, which they hesitate to make, but which they surely will launch soon, probably against the British, although it is likely that an attempt at a decoy attack will be made elsewhere.

Thrilling Air Combats Aplenty

Thrilling air fights are being carried out over the American sector several times each day and it has now been established as certain that the best German fliers, survivors of the Richthofen circus, have been sent here to terrorize the Americans who, however, refuse to be frightened.

This morning there were two air combats. First, eight Americans attacked 15 Germans at Chateau-Thierry. The battle lasted 10 minutes and the belief is that the Americans vanquished one German. Later a squadron of Americans met another squadron of Germans and this time the Americans certainly

elements of the race as though they were representative of the whole body. All were leisurely chewing tobacco and making a target of the otherwise cold and uninteresting stove. It was the actual "tertium quid" with these Southern men learned in the law, an inoperative intermediate between the legal mind and the matter of the physical jaws. Their mastication was vocal, only occasionally sibilant.

Numerous Verdicts

Between frequent moments of exuberant expectoration they proceeded to variously dispose of the Negro problem. They had given innumerable similar verdicts, but the problem always loomed somberly over some new horizon and had to be settled all over again. Finally, when a lull came in the voluble exegeses, and there was yet no sonorous summons to breakfast, I ventured to quietly break in:

"If you will pardon me, gentlemen, I have just ended a delightful two hours in your city market. I saw there all things in profusion that could delight the palate of even an Epicurus. The volume of it would furnish more than a feast for Gargantua. It was produced and brought to you by the people you call 'niggers.' Not a white was in the market with exception of the beif-

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ers and oxen and persons who came to buy for the domestic table, and 'nigger' servants performed most of even this delightful duty. Eliminating the 'nigger,' what would we have for breakfast? Sowbelly and corn pone and doubtful coffee."

There was profound silence for a few moments. The allusion to classical figures may have been stunning. Then a great lawyer from Georgia, who had not hitherto opened his mouth, remarked with quiet satire and evident relish:

"I think he's got you, my learned brothers!"

And then, at the call of a big bell we all went merrily to a breakfast which was fully "a feast of fat things and of wine of the lees well refined."

CAMDEN N. J. COURIER
MAY 15, 1918

OUR NEGRO TROOPS.

With reports of the past week of Southern mobs lynching negroes without recourse to law and such an utter disregard to the common humanities as to permit the Huns to fling into our faces the charge we Americans evidence true barbarity, we learn of the heroic fighting of some of our negro troops abroad, two of them receiving the medal of honor.

It all evidences the fact that when it comes to bravery and heroism the American negro is to be reckoned with. We have already learned how they have deported themselves on their arrival in France, how they have won the admiration of the military men and how they have shown beyond any question of doubt they do not posess the yellow streak. And as time goes on we will learn more of these troops and learn to admire their dash and alertness and natural propensity to give a good account of themselves.

Such valiant soldiers as these must of necessity be a stimulus to the leaders of the race who are struggling, with great encouragement in recent years, to raise their fellow Afro-Americans to a high state of citizenship. We in the North do not comprehend the vast limitations of the negro born and raised in the South where there is yet that racial prejudice that manifests itself occasionally in the lawless mobs. Nor is it to be wondered that many of the negroes who come from the South and settle among us are a bit wild because they have never heard of the word opportunity. White men brought them here several centuries ago and it is up to the white men to help them arise to higher estates.

But the brave negro soldiers doing their part in the great war every bit as unselfishly as their white brothers in arms will do much to wipe out the [illegible] and inexcusable prejudice.

BLOOMINGTON ILL PANTAGRAPH
[illegible]BER 11, 1917

TRAINING NEGRO TROOPS

The Atlanta Constitution has a timely and carefully considered editorial on the training of colored recruits of the national army. It refers to the announcement of the secretary of war that the colored troops are to be apportioned among the various cantonments approximately one regiment to each camp and distributed as uniformly as possible, and says that now it is settled definitely that a certain complement of colored recruits is to be a fixture at practically every cantonment what was once a problem becomes a condition which must be met as it exists.

First of all, the people of every training camp and of every community near a training camp must charge their minds with the facts that the negro troops have got to be mobilized and trained and that those troops are not entering the service thru voluntary impulse but are in it only in obedience to the law. Therefore the main question is that of getting out of the negro the best there is in him instead of the worst. In the development of that question, says the Constitution, lies very largely the peace and happiness, primarily, of a tremendous element of the black people of the South and the citizenry of the country as a whole, both North and South.

The Constitution urges that two or three elemental facts be kept under consideration. The first of these facts is that the negro has a "best side," which was fully demonstrated by his unparalleled conduct during the civil war. Says the Constitution on this point:

That war probably afforded the only instance in the history of the world when a race stood loyally and heroically back of the women and children while its masters were out fighting to keep it in slavery. The world's history does not recount a better display of loyalty on the part of any race or any people. Throughout the four years of the civil war there was never an assault, nor an attack, nor a betrayal of the trust reposed in the negroes. On the other hand, they stood as sentinels and guards over the helpless families of their masters under arms. No citizen ever stood guard with more trustworthy fidelity.

That is the "best side' of the negro, which we should remember today.

Another trait of the negro to be kept in view is that which instinctively induces him to shield those of his race who commit crime. Negroes not only shield criminals of their race, but take as race antagonism the dealings on the part of the courts and law officers with admitted transgressors of the law. The Constitution says that unquestionably liquor, dissolute negro women and perhaps rough treatment by white officers of the law at Houston were the main elements leading up to what turned into rioting, anarchy and tragedy. But the killings were directly brought about because the negroes of the regiment involved took it upon themselves to redress a fancied race grievance in the arrest of a few transgressors of the law.

The Constitution points out that the colored troops at Atlanta and elsewhere must be impress with the fact that local conditions, sentiments, customs, etc., must be recognized and met and their leaders should impress upon them the fact that they should do their part toward respecting those conditions. It must be kept in mind, too, that there is an equal obligation on the other side which can be express in the simple statement that in dealing with the colored troops the white people must be fair and just. "In other words,' says the Constitution, "if negroes and whites alike are impress with the fact that we are going to demand and give fair treatment, we will have gone a long way toward solving what has proved a mean problem."

GALESBURG ILL REGISTER
MAY 8, 1918

OPEN LETTER.

I wish to state that not only the relatives of the eight select colored men resent the article published in The Evening Mail, on April 30th, but also the entire Negro population of Galesburg. The person who wrote that (he must be the editor of the comic section), made a grave mistake. Our little friends, Hanz and Fritz Katzenjammer, are the most audacious of our comic acquaintances, but they have never so lost their dignity or have been so unpatriotic as to ridicule anybody or anything connected with the war and doings of the Government, and they are little German lads. It has long been the custom of the Evening Mail to write up Negroes as Willy Wonders, Hindoo Mysteries, in fact anything short of real human beings.

Little attention has been paid before to these articles because we have considered the source, but this article was a grave insult to our patriotism. I wish to ask a few questions and shall make no reply but shall leave every individual reader to form his own reply: Does it show patriotism for a newspaper to publish any article to stir up race hatred and resentment when Uncle Sam needs all of his citizens, black or white, to answer to his call? What would you call a paper that would publish an article that would be useful to German agents to incite disloyalty to the Government among the Negro masses? This article ridiculed the Negro going to fight for Democracy and naturally we resent this, the same as any other race. Did not those eight boys make the same sacrifice by going to face the same danger of disease and German bullets as did the white boys who left a few hours later? If this is true, why is not the same amount of respect due them as was paid to their white comrads? What encouragement does this article give to the other boys who are awaiting their country's call and to the sixteen Galesburg Negro boys, now in France? Does it raise their morale? Did this article represent the intelligent and fair minded white people of Galesburg? Would this paper, going to other communities of this country, voice the spirit of the citizens of a city noted for its school houses, colleges and churches? Will this ridiculous article enthuse the Negro to help the Red Cross—appreciate the four minute men's speeches—buy more Liberty bonds and Thrift Stamps? The paper spoke of their toes being turned toward Berlin. Could any soldier get there with his toes turned away? Has Uncle Sam been training his soldiers to walk backwards? Is it an impossibility for the Negro to arrive in Berlin? Has not the Negro had a part in every victorious battle that America has fought? Did the writer in his ignorance of American history or his endeavor to be "overly funny," overlook the fact that the first blood shed for American liberty was that of Crispus Attucks, a runaway slave boy, on Boston Commons? Five thousand Negroes fought in the Revolutionary war. They were with Jackson at New Orleans and in the Indian wars. There is no record of the Negro soldier showing his heel in the Civil war, Spanish-American and his toes surely were pointed toward Carrizal. The grand sons of Petersburg and the sons of San Juan Hill are no less brave than their forefathers and if they live up to their record as fighters, their toes will not only point toward Berlin, but will be inside of the city limits.

This article will not erase from the pages of history the splendid record of the Negro soldier for bravery and unspotted loyalty, under whatever flag they have fought. It will not prevent the other boys from cheerfully answering their country's call nor the men and women from doing not only their "bit" but their "best" and will not make a Benedict Arnold out of any of our boys. Nor prevent the same crowd that saw them off, from welcoming them back when they return, victorious. Thanks to a God who knows no difference between race or color. It will not prevent the Black boys in khaki who fall on the battlefield, beside their white brother in khaki from going "Over the Top" into the "City Four Square," and side by side opening his eyes:

Into the smiling face of Jesus,
The Ruler of us all,
He has helped to take a despot from his throne;
As a reward to a Hero,
Faithful and true to the last.
Beside his white comrad,
In mansion eternal,
He will find rest,
For his warfare is past.

ILLA B. ALLEN (Miss)
1412 Mulberry Street.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
MARCH 27, 1918

THE NEGRO SOLDIER

The Union League Club, in New York, has a custom of presenting regimental flags to colored soldiers. The other day this club, through the medium of Governor Whitman, gave an American flag to the 367th Infantry, national army. In this regiment there are 3,000 negro soldiers, headed by Colonel James A. Mo[illegible] who has been commanding negro troo[illegible] for eighteen years.

There was something of a religious fervor in the words of Governor Whitman when he presented the flag. "I charge you," he solmnly said, "by all that is sacred to defend this banner with all the strength and power that God has given you. * * * Go forth and fight for the cause of humanity as those other colored patriots have done, but when you return from the forts, the trenches, the camps, the march, the battle line, bring this flag back with you without one stripe dishonored, one star obscured. Bring it back victorious."

And then those 3,000 negro soldiers—their own band playing the accompaniment—sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Those who heard the great anthem swell forth from 3,000 throats declare that never before in Gotham's history was there such a volume of patriotic music and never before was the song so fervently sung.

There is nothing much out of the ordinary in this occurrence except that it illustrates America. Americanism is something that can not be defined by race, or creed or color. In truth it is a state of mind. Consequently these negroes are the same kind of Americans as the soldiers whose skins are white. When the time of trial comes and blood is spilled the veins of these black fighting men will pour forth blood as readily as that spilled by the other races of the world. In the great conflict now raging, the American negro has been willing to do his share. The men who officer the black regiments speak in the highest praise of their soldierly qualities. In the breast of every man in the 367th there must have been a fierce pride when the flag was presented. And there is every reason to believe that when the banner does return it will come back without the slightest taint of cowardice or dishonor.

Soldiers - 1918

Attitude of North

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CORNING, N Y EVE LEADER
MAY 20, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

The colored people are rallying to the call of patriotism all over the country. They are giving their sons, their money, and their energies to the task of mobilizing the Nation for the cause of democracy. For the Negro holds his citizenship high. The friends of the United States are his friends. Its foes are his foes.

The United States draws no color line in the Army and Navy. It summons Negroes to arms just as it does whites. More than 700,000 men of color registered, and already 100,000 of these have been called to the training camps to fit themselves for service.

Thirty-six per cent of all the Negroes examined were certified as physically fit for the National Army, a ratio higher than the whites can show. In 16 cantonments scattered throughout the Northern and Southern States the dusky troops are being prepared to meet the Hun.

In the old Regular Army of the pre-war days were four colored regiments—the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. These troops proved their value in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, just as they did in the Indian campaigns on the border. They are notably steady under fire, patient to endure hardship, cheerful and good-natured at all times. And they can fight.

The War Department has organized a division of colored troops, known as the Ninety-second. To lead these men 750 colored officers were commissioned after a course of training at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Already a number of Negro chaplains have been named to serve with these and more are soon to be appointed. Three regiments of Artillery have been formed and a school for Signal Corps training has been organized. Howard University, an instituion for colored people in Washington, D. C., will be kept open this summer to supply technical training to promising men of that race. At least 150 Negroes are engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the Army. Some of these are now in France with the troops serving under General Pershing.

Back of the actual fighting army is the army of civilians at home. The Negroes of the country have joined in every activity that evinces a spirit of patriotism. They show a wholehearted desire to take their full share of the war load. They support the principles which President Wilson has defined for us, and they assume cheerfully the burden laid upon the country as a whole.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

NOGALES, ARIZ., GAZETTE
MAY 2, 1918

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OAKLAND CAL. TRIBUNE
MAY 18, 1918

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The trial in Oklahoma of a Negro army officer for refusing to submit to the enforcement of the "Jim Crow" law when he was traveling under army orders on public business calls attention to the services the colored citizens of the nation are rendering in connection with the war. There is no color line in the army and the navy, and it may safely be concluded that there will be none in the trenches facing the Hun.

More than 700,000 Negroes have been registered under the draft act and already 100,000 of these have been enrolled in the various training camps. Thirty-six per cent of all the Negroes examined were found physically fit for service, which is a better showing than among the white registrants.

Official reports disclose that the War Department has organized a division of colored troops, known as the Ninety-second. To lead these men 750 colored officers were commissioned after a course of training at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Three regiments of artillery have been formed and a school for signal corps training has been organized. Howard University, an institution for colored people in Washington, will be kept open this summer to supply technical training for men of the race.

It has been proved beyond dispute that the Negro can fight. Under the old Regular Army organization there were four Negro regiments. They proved their worth in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Negro troops are steady under fire, patient under hardships and nearly always good-natured—admirable traits of the effective soldier.

Negro troops are in France now and participating in the work of holding the enemy. They will be in the game to the finish and may be depended upon to do their part in upholding the best military traditions and the credit of their country.

DENVER COL. TIMES
JUNE 17, 1918

War of Some Benefit.

Camp life is likely to give Southern negroes a good deal of educational experience that they might not get any other way—this in addition to the physical benefit derived from military training.

For example, they will learn sanitary laws, of which most of them know nothing. They will learn the importance of cleanliness and fresh air and how to take care of themselves. They will have the example of their officers in the matter of deportment and no one is quicker than the negro to recognize the laws of courtesy and polite customs and to model himself accordingly. He is not likely to select the wrong examples among his white associates.

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Arrangements are being made for special care and entertainment for negro troops. Amusements, entertainments and schools are being planned for their particular benefit, and the Rockefeller foundation has appropriated $25,000 for the purpose of establishing a "typical war community" of the kind suggested. After this has been organized it is expected that it will be used as a model and that other agencies, such as the medical departments of the army and navy, the state and federal health services, the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. and other organizations, will co-operate in the work. A considerable fund is already available.

The evils of war are very evident, but some good will come out of it in addition to preventing the country from being overrun by the Huns, and the shaking up of the community that puts men, both black and white, into a new environment that must give a fresh and broader outlook on life will be one benefit. Even the stay-at-homes are getting a new light on the world and discovering duties and responsibilities of which they had never dreamed.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JUNE 13, 1918

Negro Troops Fight Well

It is not only the marines who are fighting well on the French front. Owing to a relaxation of the censorship we are getting some information as to our units in the fighting. It is known that the Rainbow Division of National Guard troops, composed of regiments from various States, has been heavily engaged as disclosed by casualty lists. It is further known that some of the old Regular Army colored regiments have been fighting and have acquitted themselves well. Early this spring two colored soldiers were decorated by the French Government, which has not the slightest prejudice in the matter of color, since it has used many thousands of African troops from Tunis and Algiers.

This city has sent a large number of colored men to camp, mostly in National Army units, but there are many who have enlisted in the regulars. A considerable number of young colored men from this city studied at Des Moines last summer and have received commissions. The total number of colored men in this country eligible for military service has been estimated at nearly a million.

The point to be made is that the colored troops so far have done as well as their white brethren. It is true that it is the seasoned troops only who have been tested, but there is no reason to doubt that the drafted men will fight equally well when their turn comes. It is not so much courage as discipline which counts in an army, and colored troops have shown themselves amenable to discipline save in a few deplorable instances in the South, which need not be recalled.

It is not an inspiring thought that these colored men who go from most of the Southern States to fight for their country are deprived of their rights as citizens. They can fight, but may not vote save in exceptional instances. It is possible that negro valor in action will produce a reaction in the South in favor of justice. This may be unduly optimistic, but just now it is about the only hope that the negro has for securing his Constitutional rights.

DES MOINES IA NEWS
NOVEMBER 3, 1918

Editorialettes

Florida negroes have organized to sell 10,000,000 Thrift Stamps to their race. The man who put the can in American also included African and was determined to tie a can to the kaiser!

WITH POOR GRACE.

"Southern politicians, whose stock in trade is keeping race prejudice alive," says The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle in an editorial, "ought to feel the sting of conscience when they read the record of the negro race in the south in the great war."

This record, The Democrat goes on to say, is that "the race played its part in the actual fighting. . . but it did more than that. An important role in maintaining order and tranquility here at home was thrust upon it unexpectedly through the folly of German propagandists."

Which is true; and that the negro measured up fully to his duty is all to his credit.

Our Rochester contemporary, in proof of the negro's loyalty to the American flag, quotes the statement of A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, before the senate committee investigating German activities in this country, that "money spent in the south for propaganda was thrown away," and that "the negroes didn't take to these stories ('weird stories,' says The Democrat, that 'were circulated among the ignorant among the negroes, in the hope of stirring up 'trouble,' as they were too loyal."

Which, again, every resident of the south knows to be true.

The Rochester Democrat utterly spoils the otherwise good effect of its deserved compliment to the negro race not only by its display of sectional animus in its sneering allusion to "southern politicians," but by tacking on this unjust, unfair, untruthful and plainly biased statement in conclusion:

This affair should serve both as a rebuke and a warning to southerners—a rebuke for the timit fears that the presence of the negro in the south is a standing menace to the security of the white race, and a warning that **keeping the negroes in ignorance and withholding from them the means of education** will make them an object of attack by the disloyal agitator in time of national peril.

Even were The Democrat's implied charge against the "white race" in the south merited—and The Constitution emphatically denies that it is—it would be coming in mighty poor grace from the manufacturing center of Rochester, N. Y., where, we are reliably informed, negroes as a class are refused employment and an opportunity to earn a living in its factories!

Everywhere in the south the negro is given the same opportunities to earn a livelihood and support his family as those enjoyed by the white race.

In East St. Louis, Ill., recently, hundreds of negroes were shot down in the streets and thousands were clubbed out of town, simply for attempting to exercise their right to work for a living!

Such criticism as that of The Rochester Democrat loses its point when the fact is taken into consideration that the factory doors of that city are closed to the race against which the south is falsely charged with discrimination.

THE NEGRO'S HOUR.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
MAY 26, 1918

From time to time in The Express have appeared articles descriptive of the negro as a soldier in training at Camp Travis. The "Singing Battalion" of the 509th Engineers, were locally best known because of their picturesque participation in "singfests." Once heard, these 600 melodious voices were not easily forgotten in the cotton patch songs so dear to the negro heart. The white officers of the battalion declared that, good as they were as singers, they were even better as soldiers.

Of interest, therefore, to San Antonio and other cities where training camps for the National Army have negro troops, is the appointment by the War Department of a committee of sixty negro Americans, chosen as representatives of negro thought and opinion, whose duty it will be to enlighten negro public opinion and consolidate the race behind the Government in the prosecution of the war.

This is the negro's great opportunity to show the world his Americanism. If the leaders, as represented on the committee, take full advantage of the pathway opened, it can only result in an enlightenment and a most creditable showing of the advancement of the negro race in the past fifty years. The negro has proved himself before this a daring soldier. The exploit of a negro regiment in Cuba is a part of history. But the negro has more in him than being a tractable soldier or fearless fighter when the tang of powder burns his nostrils. Education, surely, has accomplished much.

No city in the United States has done more for its negro population in this respect than has San Antonio, because the negro's best friend, George W. Brackenridge, has been a consistent helper along lines of the progressive training for negro citizens, and his firm belief, backed by his generosity, has turned out hundreds of fine examples of the educated negro who, no doubt, will have a place in correlated work with the War Department's National Committee.

Not only among the negroes in the army camps is this work to be confined, but throughout the country, generally, there will be a broad covering of the duties of the negro as a citizen at a time when every man, woman and child should be enlisted in the work of winning the war. It is, to a great extent, the negro's hour in his opportunity to present, through important service, intelligently rendered, the proof that he is entitled to recognition as a patriotic and dependable citizenship that, now and in the future, must be reckoned with.

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

The Negro Soldier.

We note in the News column of a newspaper that the word "nigger," as applied to our negro friends, will pass out of use. They are doing too valiant duty at the front to have this opprobrious epithet hang to them forever. Their valor in battle has earned for them the highest claim of American citizenship. Men who offer their lives in defense of humanity and the old flag must not be called niggers after this, especially in the low sense in which ignorance and prejudice uses it. There may be a difference in race, but when it comes to justice, that equally applies to all men of all races, and all Americans after this war will recognize that fact. Whenever he rushes to the cannon's mouth in defense of his fellow men he is entitled to all the full honors of manhood. That is what the negro is doing now by the side of his white brother over at the front. People who have seen this done are loud in their praise of the negro. His devotion and sacrifice are equal to any man's, and he should receive the honor of a man for it.—Ohio State Journal.

Soldiers—1918 90

Attitude of North

FARGO N D FORUM
JUNE 14, 1918

MEN AND BROTHERS ALL

William S. McNutt tells a very striking and heartening story in Collier's.

In one National Army unit at Camp Lee there were sixteen hundred negroes, selected from West Virginia. Ten days after they arrived in camp, the call came to them to go immediately to France for special service. The general in command knew that these men had not expected to have to go for several months at least, so he called for volunteers from the five thousand other negro selected men in the camp to fill up the vacancies if some of the sixteen hundred did not want to go so soon.

Every one of the five thousand volunteered for immediate overseas service!

The sixteen hundred were marched to a hall, told of the order, and informed that there were volunteers to take the place of any who preferred to remain behind. Only 20 per cent of the sixteen hundred decided to stay.

"When the general came from the stage on his way out these newly drafted negroes, facing active service in the war zone within less than two weeks after having broken their civilian ties, started to sing "America." As the general went down the aisle the singing grew to a harmonious uproar of affirmation. The thing was absolutely spontaneous. They had not been coached. It was a spontaneous expression of sentiment in the face of danger. * * *

"Come with me to the officers' mess hall the next day. There is a shout outside: Hey! 'Look what's coming!' We step outside. Down the road, thump, thump, thump, thump, comes that same battalion of negro soldiers in full marching order. These soldiers from the mills and cottonfields are on their way to France. The whole camp knows it; the whole camp is grave, quiet. Thump, thump, thump, thump! There is no sound in all that great cantonment save the beat of marching feet and the creaking of packs. The black men know that they are on their way abroad. They are a solemn looking lot. A minister steps out to the edge of the embankment overlooking the road down which the troops are marching, and calls out shakily: "Good-by, boys. God bless you. God take care of you, boys!'

"There is an uprolling of eyes and a shaky chorus of voices in answer: 'Thanky, suh. Thanky, kindly. Thanky, parson. Thanky, suh.'

"A big Mississippian, standing near, swore growling under his breath, gulped, and cried: 'I'm done talking against niggers,' he declared huskily. 'Those boys have been damn fine soldiers here, an' if they ever get back from France, I'm big enough to lick any man who don't give 'em a square deal!'

"Silence but for the shuffle and thump of booted feet on the roadway. The rollicking syncopated songs of yesterday were forgotten. A soft, drawling, quavery voice from somewhere in the ranks began the hymn: 'Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?' Others took it up, and to the words and music of the old church song those black boys tramped their solemn way out of camp to put their bodies to the chance of war on a foreign soil."

Loyalty, patriotism, courage, devotion—none of the finer qualities of the human heart are determined by the color of a man's skin. There are white souls in black bodies, and black souls in white bodies.

We shall get something out of this war—something besides peace and liberty and a world safe for democracy.

We shall get neighborliness and national unity when men from all states, men of all creeds and all races, fight shoulder to shoulder at Armageddon.

We shall get a breaking down of boundaries between nations and peoples that have fought shoulder to shoulder for the right, and we shall get that much gain toward a world community under the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

And we shall get, please God, this great thing: that after this war has worked its changes, we shall hear more about MEN and less about kinds and colors of men. Bars of color and creed and race will be broken down, and a new brotherhood of man will be knit of the heroes of those who have toiled and fought side by side, sealed with the mingled blood of the slain.—Duluth Herald.

OAKLAND CAL. ENQUIRER
JULY 20, 1918

Negroes in the Army

At the army headquarters here of Major General J. F. Morrison, the subject of the part the American negro is playing in the great war came up, and the information was given that for the first time in the history of American army practice, negroes are commissioned officers. One is a major in the Ninth cavalry of regulars and about 650 other negro officers are captains and first and second lieutenants. In addition to these negro line officers there are 225 negro medical and dental officers, implying collegiate educations. And between 100 and 150 of the 650 line officers are college trained men, while 200 of them came up from the ranks in the college of army experience and were promoted for demonstrated military merit and ability. Generally the negro soldiers are fine physical specimens of greater than average American physique.

Kipling said the fuzzy-wuzzy was a first-class fighting man. He referred to the wild black fighter of Africa after a lot of them broke the British square

The United States has between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 of that original fuzzy-wuzzy stock, enlarged in physique and improved in mentality after a century of development among the white populations.

There are six colleges and institutes regularly educating more than 3000 negroes of the southern states, and scores of exceptional negroes are to be found as students in half a hundred of the larger universities and colleges of the country.

There are wonderful negro athletes in and outside the colleges. And there have been and could yet be, many great American negro professional pugilists. All of which indicates modern mental development and even improved modern physical prowess for the negro race, as represented by fully 10 per cent of the continental population of the United States.

During the years of a small regular army in the United States there were two famous negro fighting regiments of cavalry, and later also two negro regiments of infantry. These negroes fought with distinction in Cuba and in the Philippines and also in western Indian campaigns, and more recently did border patrol duty along the Mexican frontier. When the United States entered the big war she had 7000 negro troops in the regular army, 7000 negroes volunteered for the national guard army, and 29,000 negro troops volunteered for the new national army, all before the national conscription was forced.

In addition to the expansion of the regular army by enlistment and the new national army by volunteers the country has drafted for national army service a total of 1,595,708 men who are either already in the service or will be in training camps by the end of this month.

Of the total number of actually drafted soldiers by the end of July there will be 142,794 negro troops in the national army plus 43,000 negroes in the regular service and as volunteers, or approximately 186,000 negroes in the army service.

PITTS PA CHRISTIAN ADVO
OCTOBER 31, 1918

The Negro women of the National Association of Colored Women placed twenty thousand workers in the field for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, and raised millions of dollars in bond sales. Then they said: "We ask Mr. McAdoo that when we are doing his bidding and working to secure funds for our country to prosecute the war, we shall not be forced to ride in filthy Jim Crow cars." Reasonable.

A LITTLE SKETCH FOR WALLS OF HISTORY.

Editor of The Journal:

Dear Sir—In that beautiful and modest tribute of "Student" to our distinguished friend, Judge Dustin, I was impressed that the writer must telepathically—all unconsciously, of course—have been reading my mind. Along exactly the same lines had I been thinking of our cosmopolitan friend of whom we are all proud. His liberality of sentiment, his breadth of view, his absolute want of prejudice against all hateful distinctions of race and rank—rightfully inherited, faithfully followed from a revered father in the gospel ministry of the ante-war, anti-slavery days, were all in my thought. The fine, simple, soulful description of "Student" fitted in synchronously and blended with all I had in mind, for I knew father and son, and that noble uncle who died near me at Antietam in the country's defense. I mean Colonel Clark, commanding the Thirty-sixth Ohio on that fateful day. Nor was forgotten the brother of Judge Dustin, who was wounded near me there. Oh, I knew the whole family with an escutcheon without stain. Now, why do I say all this? It was a strange coincidence. All morning I had seen the long lines of brave black American boys string down to the war with their fair brothers. Not without a throb and a tear had I been striving to do the impossible, forecast in verse, the vision yet unrevealed of "When Our Colored Boys Come Back.'

My heart was too full for my pen. Faithful in all wars for the flag. Shall they come back with their white comrades and Old Glory glorified anew, to be ostracised as pariahs and serfs, or as equal fellow citizens? In all the past they have been discriminated against. Race prejudice, the bull-whip, the murderous lynchings, the disregard of sacred family ties, denial of the free ballot, the Jim Crow car, the Grandfather laws. Oh, what accursed discrimination! When they shall come back shall they share all that their fathers shared?

I looked across the sea and saw streams of blood., not white, not black, but red and true American, running down in rich libations, and the angels could not tell on stricken fields which was the blood of the colored man or of the white.

True, brave, loyal, there they stood, fought and fell beside beloved and trusted white men—now what shall be their reception in America when war ends?

I want to know. They are fighting for democracy to reign throughout the world as for them it never has reigned in America. They have more at stake than any white soldier has—their liberties, never yet acknowledged in America. I want to know. They want to know. "The world safe for democracy"—will it be safe for the negro here in America when our colored troops come home? Can you tell me? Oh, how I wish to know!

PRIVATE DALZELL.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
JUNE 13, 1918

LOYALTY OF THE NEGRO.

When the possible intervention of the United States in the European war was discussed, we recall with what amusement some of the theories put forth in Germany were received in this country. One of these theories, advanced in ponderous style by some Herr Professor, was the declaration that war would be a signal for negro uprisings in the South and that most of the country's meager military resources would be required to put this uprising down.

No such apprehension ever crossed the mind of any American. The reason is that the negro is not what the Germans conceived him to be, an alien race in an unfriendly country. He is a part and parcel of the nation, as much concerned in its welfare as the white man and as ready to rise to its defense.

Instead of springing at his white neighbor's throat when war was declared, as the German savant predicted, the negro sprang to arms in support of the Government. A war correspondent wrote that the first troops to raise the Stars and Stripes above the firing line in France was a regiment of negro regulars.

The conduct of the negro people at home has been not only exemplary, but in the highest sense praiseworthy. They have responded to every call, and to every cause connected with the war promptly and generously. They have sent full quotas into the army and it is no secret that the negro makes a splendid soldier. There has been no friction between negro commissioned officers and white soldiers, largely because the negroes have so conducted themselves that they have won the favorable opinion of military and civilian alike.

The negroes of St. Louis will have a loyalty parade and mass meeting at the Coliseum to-night. They call attention to their record of patriotic achievement, not in a boastful spirit, but as a pledge of what they hope to accomplish. Having but a few generations ago come out of slavery themselves, they can sympathize with the down-trodden and king-ruled races of Europe, for whose liberation the war is being fought.

SOUTH BEND IND. NEWS-TIMES
JULY 7, 1918

"NEGROES" ARE "OUR BOYS" TOO.

Attention has been called to the fact that we have a "codfish" aristocracy here in the north, quite as "snobbish" as that of the south, as regards the Negro. It is reported that when our "selectmen" go away to war the crowds along the curb cheer the white boys just as they should, but seem to think when the colored troops go by that it is a great joke. It ought not be so. Gen. Pershing has reported back from France that our colored troops "over there" are among the best of our fighters, and are doing their full share to "help win the war."

Indeed, it is bad taste here in the north especially, to smile or sneer at colored soldiers. They are Americans, not by choice, but by forced importation, and freemen at the expense of six hundred thousand white lives. In the south the Negro is regarded as of an inferior race, which perhaps he is, but the south seldom discounts his value in the right place. Any soldier that wears the khaki, or is going to wear it, ought to be above the sneers of any "home bird," male or female, and this regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Our interest in that war over in Europe is American, not Caucasian or Ethiopian.

OMAHA NEB. HERALD
JULY 28, 1918

"Niggers" and "Savages."

The language of the hard-pressed Teuton has become more unrestrained of late. It seems to betray an anger due to ill-success. Indeed, apparently he is getting "rattled."

The presence of negro and Indian soldiers among the American troops gives the German one opportunity of venting such spite as can be expressed in words, and he resorts at once and, it would seem, with delight to terms of contempt. Incidentally, or perhaps primarily he wants to give the negroes in America the impression that the colored troops are pushed into the front line where they will get the hottest fire and stand the brunt of the fight. Of course this is not true, but even if it were, it is not certain that the negro troops would not feel honored by being put in the post of greatest danger. Perhaps the German has not thought of that. Perhaps he is not aware that the negro troops in France have won their full proportional share of war crosses, but he probably is aware that Colonel Bill Hayward's colored brigade is right in the thick of the present fighting and is giving as good an account of itself as any of the white regiments.

It was the trick the German attempted with the Senegalese and Moroccans among the French troops and the East Indians that are in the British armies. But it has not worked. The Senegalese and the Sikhs are well satisfied and continue to fight loyally under their national banners. It will be the same with the American colored troops, whom the German seeks to reproach by calling them "niggers."

The Indians have met and joined each other behind the allied lines—the East Indian and the American Indian. The German writer's reference to "savages," and the implied reproach that they should be in the armies of a civilized power is laughable. Even if the term "savages" were a proper designation, it would be a case of the pot calling the kettle black, for all the savagery of savages has been outdone by the Germans themselves in this war. The American Indian in his present state of development could not be induced to do what the German has done, and in any period of his development had notions of honor to which the modern German seems a stranger.

And the German reference to the "savage" is further testimony to the fact that Pershing's Apaches—the Indian scouts who did such good work for the American expedition in Mexico—are worrying the enemy a little. They were mentioned for conspicuous services in the dispatches of July 21. They are skillful in trailing bandits and ought to be good at trailing Germans. As for "savages," they will not worry. We will not worry. They are civilized enough to be fighting against the savagery that is most threatening the world in these days.

WATERLOO IA. COURIER
JUNE 14, 1918

THE NEGRO IS THERE.

We are not hearing much, in the north, concerning the negro in connection with his war activities, but occasionally an item filters thru and thus far the news has been distinctly creditable to the colored race.

Approximately ten per cent of our total population is of negro blood. If we have approximately a million men in France by July first, then on this basis 100,000 troops are colored, and in 1919 there should be 200,000. This will constitute an army in itself, altho it is not likely the colored troops will be employed as an army unit. Undoubtedly they will be brigaded with white troops.

Who shall say that the negro may not justify the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure required for his emancipation, by rendering very material aid in preventing the destruction of civilization and the enslavement of the whole human race? It is not fanciful to suggest that 100,000 troops may ultimately hold the balance of power and turn a draw or defeat into victory. Without Bluecher at Waterloo, Wellington would not have won, and Bluecher had but a fraction of 100,000 men. If the negro himself, rescued from bondage by the sacrifice of oceans of white men's blood, shall in turn save the world from hun domination by giving himself as a sacrifice, history will record no more sublime example of human gratitude.

A few weeks ago it was recorded that two negro sentinels held off a German party of twenty, in a night attack, until the Americans could be formed in line, altho the negroes were both severely wounded. On Tuesday of this week, in one of the most brilliant attacks recorded in the recent offensive, colored troops recaptured an important position in the Noyon sector, displaying fighting qualities that excited the greatest admiration of the allies.

The effect of negro participation in this war, shoulder to shoulder with the best troops in the world; maintaining their part right up to the mark and doing their full share to beat the hun, cannot fail to tremendously stimulate and hearten and uplift the entire negro race in America. It will or should put an end to the "no-account" talk and prove to the negro that he has a large place in the activities of the nation if he will but develop the inherent powers within himself. If he will pay the price of self-control, industry and education there is scarcely any limit to the achievements within his reach. For years to come, in every cabin in the south and every shack in the north, will be told and retold the thrilling stories of what their sons and brothers did in France to help make the world a desirable place in which to live, and thus set a mark of achievement which oncoming generations will strive to equal or surpass. And what of the vastly improved status of the negro race in the opinion of the country and the world?

Soldiers — 1918

Attitude of North.

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Conscription of Negroes

N Y C WAR.
OCTOBER 27, 1917

The South is not altogether easy over the conscription of the negro. The withdrawal of a considerable fraction of the supply of farm labor is embarrassing just now when the pull of the North upon negro labor is intensified by the drying up of the flow of immigration from Europe.

The assembling at mobilization points of large numbers of lusty young blacks accustomed to no other discipline than that of the plantation quite naturally gives occasion for concern. But what chiefly disturbs the South is the probable effect upon the negro population of the return of the men who have served their campaigns.

Will the negro be the same kind of man when he is mustered out as he was when he was mustered in? Will he accept the facts of white supremacy with the same spirit as formerly? Or will he have acquired a new sense of independence that will make of him a fomenter of unrest among his people?

There are some indeed who dismiss Southern anxiety as quite groundless. The negro problem, they assert, will present the same aspect after the war as before it, whether negro soldiers serve in France or not.

But this is to ignore all the teaching of experience. The South is quite justified in its belief that war will affect the habit of mind and the behavior of the men who engage in it.

The Russian peasant who has fought in Galicia is a quite different being from the timid, abject creature who tilled the black lands before the war. He makes a very restive mount for the lords of the earth, as his record in the revolution demonstrates.

The German peasant, too, appears to be changing under the influence of his military experience. The German aristocracy is not so certain as once it was that "Hans bleibt immer Hans."

Unrest among the masses of the working population of England and France is no remote contingency. At all events there are defenders of the existing order in both countries who express grave concern over what will happen when the soldiers return to civil life. In so far as institutions, political or social, are based upon fear, they are likely to be challenged by the returned soldier. After facing death in its most hideous form on the field of battle, will a man cower before a black look, shrink from a threatened blow?

OBEDIENCE BY CONSENT.

If England and France and America are in no serious danger of political or social disturbances when the soldiers return, this is because the fundamental institutions of those countries are not founded upon the exploitation of fear. Obedience to the law, except in sporadic instances, rests upon a general recognition of social utility, not upon fear of the police. We leave their possessions to the privileged, not because they hold the keys to the jail, but because the system that produces them serves the social purpose better than any other system we have been able to devise.

We may expect that the system will be subjected to severer popular scrutiny after the war. We may expect that it will have to undergo many modifications.

The government and the employers may be required to show cause why they should permit crises of unemployment to arise. Hours of labor, scales of wages, sanitary and safety arrangements, provisions for disability and superanuation may be overhauled.

All this may give rise to some embarrassment to the lords of the earth, and to much murmuring. But in the long run they will find the new order as satisfactory as the old. They claim title by virtue of service; they cannot object seriously to a more precise definition of their obligation to serve.

Do the relations between blacks and whites in the South rest upon mutual service, or does the social system of the South rest upon fear? Southerners themselves are far from unanimous on this point.

There is a type of southerner who swears that the proper function of the white man is to keep the fear of God or devil in the breast of the black. There is another type of southerner who conceives the function of the white man as that of guide and protector of the black man. The latter, to judge rather by the general effects than by expressed opinions, is the prevailing type.

Relations between the races are generally far more cordial than could possibly be the case if the southern social system were based wholly, or even chiefly, upon fear.

The southern white profits by the labor of the black and he gives service in return. The negroes of the South, we may well believe, are better off than they would be in a black republic. It does not follow that they are so well off as they ought to be. It does not follow that the whites are performing to the full the obligation they owe.

WHITES MUST GIVE MORE.

Grant that the South has done much for the negro; it has not done enough. The southern white will have to give more service in return for his privileges, just as the Prussian aristocrat, the French and British and American factory owners will have to give more. This is a necessary consequence of a war that stirs democracy to its greatest depths.

There is much that the South ought to have done for the negro that it has not done. It ought to have put down the temperamental negro baiter, the man who goes out of his way "to put the nigger in his place," acting on a psychology more crude and stupid and brutal than the worst Prussia can exhibit. The South ought to have assumed greater responsibility for the negro's civil and economic welfare.

The best men of the South know that there are cormorants of sharp business preying upon the negroes. They know that the negro is handicapped when he buys land and when he sells it; that he is handicapped in every legal transaction; that if he is ambitious, his road to advancement is inhumanly steep and slippery unless he chances to have the personal protection of a white man of the best type.

But the men of the best type have not organized for the defense of the legitimate interests of the negro. They intervene in specific cases of injustice, but they leave untouched institutions that make for injustice.

Conscription of the negro brings the South face to face with the necessity of overhauling its scheme of racial relationships. It is a necessity that many would avoid. They would be willing to send more of their own sons to battle if their local institutions might remain unchallenged by new problems. But local institutions cannot go forever unchallenged. Is the South willing to admit that white supremacy cannot rest on any sounder foundation than fear? If it can rest on service, the problems arising out of negro conscription cannot be insoluble.—From The New Republic.

PITTSBURG PA GAZETTE TIMES
OCTOBER 28, 1917

Our Negro Soldiers.

The departure of the first increment of Negroes to the National Army training camps is an incident of our war for freedom of more than ordinary interest. If the working out of the new military service law is a great experiment in democracy, then the practical demonstration of the effective organization of fighting units composed of American Negroes is of primary importance. Confidence in this group of our citizenry has been voiced by the men responsible to the people for the conduct of the war and their words are the expression of national sentiment.

The confidence is not misplaced. The Negroes are and have been anxious to prove their ability and helpfulness in a righteous cause and they go into training actuated by the high resolve to do their full share for the maintenance of their nation and the principles for which it stands. Long before the passage of the present law they were busy organizing and equipping local units for military service. As for the military usefulness of the American Negro, the expedition into Mexico gave the country ample proof of his bravery and endurance and there is a strong feeling that European battlefields can present no tests he cannot meet.

Pittsburgh yesterday cheered its first Negroes off to camp. More and more will follow, as long as there is necessity for men to fight for America. The Pittsburgh Negro community has just cause for pride that it is now represented in our great preparations and this pride will help it to realize its important sphere in the work that is to be done at home.

FRANKLIN PA EVE NEWS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

FIRST CLASS MEN.

The American negro is one of the best men on the job when it comes to expert work that is hard, as well as a good man in any kind of fight. In France a group of stevedores of that race unloaded 1,200 tons of flour in nine and a half hours, a record to compare well with any finely equipped dock in the world. The work of these patriots has been speeded up bytheir own choice so that ships are able to get away, with record speed, from the French ports.

Experts now figure that it will require not over four tons of freight per fighting man this year, instead of six tons of freight a day off that one ship have claimed. Even the colored men who never saw a ship until they started for France have become wonderfully efficient in this service. American military men report that they do the miraculous in such labors, with laughter and jokes, slamming the Kaiser with a smile. They have endurance. One group of them worked five days continuously and put two thousand tons of feright a day off that one ship.

With their help more dirt is being moved on new railway lines, more steel and ties laid, more warehouses built, more voyages made and more men landed each week than ever before. The negro is the shoulder of the Army. We never can say too much in his praise.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
JULY 12, 1918

Our Negroes Are Making Good.

The first colored member of the legislature of our state spoke eloquently in Rochester not long ago. There are, he says, nearly a million descendants of former slaves in the American army, or ready to enlist and follow Old Glory wherever she leads. Yet the negro, as he truly declares, is the only race in America that has to beg for the opportunity to work. The gross injustice of this is apparent when it is remembered that they did not come to the country of their own desire but were brought here in chains; yet since their emancipation 53 years ago no other race in history has made progress equal to theirs.

This is entirely true, but it is quite as true that they owe their progress largely to their environment. They have the aid, example and encouragement of a more developed people; wise laws and incentives to education and worthy living to help them make the most of themselves. No particle of the credit they merit should be withheld from them. They have done splendidly well; but the fact remains that they have become more civilized and Christianized here in half a century than would have been possible in a state or country that was exclusively their own.

Incidentally, and apropos of a recent communication criticizing this page for speaking of two negro soldiers as black heroes, it may be noted that one of the most talented colored men in the country recited stirring lines on this occasion from the famous poem, "The Black Phalanx" which records the gallant work of negro soldiers in the Civil war.

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AN INSPIRING ARTICLE

The current issue of Collier's contains an article entitled "Making Soldiers in Dixie," which everybody in the country ought to read and which will prove an inspiration to white and colored alike. We quote just one paragraph from the article, so that you will make up your mind to get it and read it, and then pass it on:

New York Age May 4, 1918

Come with me to an officer's mess hall the next day. There is a shout outside: "Hey! Look what's coming!" We step outside. Down the road, thump-thump, thump-thump, comes that same battalion of Negro soldiers in full marching order. These soldiers from the mills and cotton fields are on their way to France. The whole camp knows it; the whole camp is grave, quiet. Thump-thump, thump-thump! There is no sound in all that great cantonment save the beat of marching feet and the creaking of packs. The black men know they are on their way abroad. They are a solemn-looking lot. A minister steps out to the edge of the embankment overlooking the road down which the troops are marching, and calls out shakily: "Good-by, boys. God bless you! God take care of you, boys!"

A big Mississippian, standing near, swore growling under his breath, gulped, and cried.

"I'm done talking against niggers," he declared huskily. "Those boys have been damn fine soldiers here, an' if they ever get back from France, I'm big enough to lick any man who don't give 'em a square deal."

There is no estimating the good that this article will do. There is a great deal more to it, and a great many people will see it because Collier's has such a wide circulation.

THE SOUTH WAKING UP.

The Journal and Guide April 3

Yes; the South is waking up; is arousing itself to the great central truth enunciated by President Lincoln, that "this Nation cannot survive half slave and half free," and the enlargement of it by Dr. Washington that "there cannot be one law for the white man and another law for the black man; there must be one law for both." These be enunciations of truth that take firm hold on the very roots of the national life. Read the following editorial appreciation of "the colored man and brother," from the Salisbury, (N. C.) Evening Post and then say if you can that the feeling of brotherhood and helpful fellowship is not "marching on:"

The first Negroes from Rowan to leave for the camps are due to go Saturday. There are half a hundred of drafted Negroes to go in this lot. Plans are now under way to give these men a send off, a farewell that will be made appropriate by the leaders of the race in this city who send these men as their representatives to fight for America as becomes good Americans.

The Negro soldier will make good and those from Rowan will make good as American soldiers in a big American way. They are Americans and with the American spirit will uphold the American traditions and American honor. They will conduct themselves as worthy Americans and help bring victory to America and her allies.

This is the way we feel about it and this is the way the people of Salisbury feel about it. The Negro is meeting the demands made on him in this crisis and he is going to prove himself on the battle field as at home. These men go with the prayers and best wishes of all Rowan and in the full confidence of their folks at home.

This is a grand and magnanimous expression of the sentiment of Rowan county, North Carolina, and in a large way of the people of the State, who, way down in their hearts, feel about it as the people of grand old Virginia do, that the Negro people, in peace and in war, have done their duty as they had light to see it and opportunity to do it. But the white people of North Carolina and Virginia have not, in times of peace, been instant in rendering unto the black Caesar the things that are his; they have been more lavish in condemnation and disparagement than in praise and laudation. Like the white man, the black man is intensely human. He thrives when his good works are recognized and applauded and droops and wilts when they are disparaged and condemned.

The great war is waking up the white South to the tremendous fact that the black South is not a negligible but a positive factor in the life of the South. We have evidences of this fact on every hand, and we would have the readers of The Journal and Guide to see and note these evidences as they come and go and to make the most and not the least of them.

Twist and distort it as you will, and the straight fact remains that the black man and his differentiates is going to remain in the southern states to the end of the long chapter, and work out his hard destiny side by side with the white man and his differentiates. As men and brethren, as neighbors, as fellow-citizens, their common interests are mutual. If the great war shall accentuate this fact and make it more pronounced in the life of the two people "all will be well that ends well."

1,000 Negro Troops Given Hot Coffee While in Town

JOHNSON CITY N Y RECORD

[illegible] 23, 1918

Factory Restaurant Serves Soldiers During Few Minutes They Stay in Johnson City—Binghamton Library Donates Many Magazines

Two trainloads of negro troops felt the hospitality of Johnson City Friday afternoon. The trains, carrying more than 1,000 soldiers, rolled into the village late in the afternoon and stayed only a few minutes, but long enough for each man to have a cup or two of hot coffee from the Johnson City factory dining hall.

As soon as it became known that the troops were in town, arrangements were made at once to serve them coffee. The trains were backed up the factory switch, and it was only a step to take the coffee to the boys. More than 100 quarts were served.

The troops were all negroes excepting the officers. Just as the trains were pulling out, William F. Seward and helpers arrived in an automobile bringing a great bundle of magazines. They were in time to unload the magazines in the baggage car.

A CONTRAST

Epoch 1919.

In judging the South in its relation to the Negro, whatever may be the incident under consideration, if one is not exceedingly careful he will go wide of the mark. To be sure there are certain fixed principles upon which you can rely in judging the attitude of the South, but in working out race relations in the concrete the South differs as widely as its length and breadth in geography. For instance: A group of white Red Cross workers at Greensboro, N. C., had arranged lunches for a train of soldiers that was to pass through the city. When the Red Cross workers reached the station and found that the train was loaded with colored soldiers they deliberately refused to pass out their lunches, and right-about-faced and left the station in disgust and disappointment. A thoroughly disgraceful and un-American thing to do, in view of the fact that the Negro soldiers were no doubt then enroute to the front to make liberty secure for the very persons in Greensboro who refused to do them a patriotic courtesy.

On the other hand, the women of one of the patriotic organizations of Nashville, Tenn., recently prepared cigarettes, post cards and the like for a trainload of troops routed through that city. On the arrival of the train, to the surprise of the members of the organization the soldiers were found to be Negro soldiers instead of white soldiers. After a moment of hesitation they went forth. "We prepared these comforts for American soldiers," they said, "and here is a train full of them." An exceedingly patriotic and beautiful thing to do. The women of Nashville revealed the all-American spirit, and by contrast the women of Greensboro are at a decided disadvantage. Personally, we expected better things of Greensboro, but you cannot always sometimes tell.

"GO SAVE DEMOCRACY" SAYS FLORIDA MAYOR

(Special to The New York Age.)

St. Augustine, Fla.—The colored selectmen left with all honors for Camp Joseph E. Johnson last week. The drafted men were first entertained at St. John's Hall by the Rev. Father Lyons, who made an address giving them excellent advice. They then marched to the railroad station with flags flying, accompanied by a numerous throng of relatives and friends. Two bands headed the procession and they were met at the station by the Mayor and A. W. Corbitt, who made addresses, bidding them to go and save democracy for our country and always keep Old Glory waving in the air.

PRAISE FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The Daily Herald April 13, 1918

The Negro Soldiers.

"The news comes from Mississippi that German spies have been at work there to disturb the Negroes. We do not know if any of them have been at work in this State, but if they have, their answer is to be found in the splendid showing of the 371st infantry upon the streets of Columbia one day recently when this regiment was marching through the city to receive a flag presented by the people of that race. The Negroes of South Carolina are standing by. They are loyal, they are earnest, they are zealous. Sometimes they shame us in their exhibition of their understanding of the causes of this war and their determination to support the government throughout.

There are in that command officers from the best white families of South Carolina. They have a genuine affection for the men under their command and in their care. The Negroes of South Carolina should feel proud that their sons are commanded by the sons of Roddey of Rock Hill, Mattison of Anderson and others, equally as sterling citizens if not quite so well known. It was especially pleasing to observe the pride taken in their companies by such commanders as Capts. Moffatt and Norris of Columbia and Richie of Laurens.

This big, well trained regiment is ready to go. Whenever that time comes, we wish the black boys of the 371st to know that the people of South Carolina appreciate the fact that they behaved beautifully while in the cantonment here, and we have yet to hear of the first unfavorable criticism of the conduct of the Negro soldiers in Columbia."—The Columbia Record.

The above extract from The Columbia Record, one of the leading dailies of South Carolina, shows in what estimation Negro soldiers are now held in that state.

It should not be forgotten in connection with the unstinted praise now showered upon the black boys in khaki, that six months ago when announcement was made that Negro soldiers would be trained in southern canments, South Carolina newspapers and high officials were bitter in their opposition to having Negro soldiers in that state and were strenuous and insistent in their demands to the President and Secretary Baker that the white people of that state be relieved of the "black peril." This incident is not recalled in a rancorous or bitter spirit, it is past and results have proven that our white friends were wrong in their estimate of Negroes, as they often are, and shall lie buried in the forgotten past, but it is mentioned by way of contrast which points the moral that the Negro, like the white man, should be judged by his performances and not by preconceived notions, or imaginings of what he may do.

Praise comes for the black soldier from every section save bloody hellish Texas. The magnificent record being made by Negro soldiers and the almost uniformly kind and generous treatment of them by the white people in every section of the country, South as well as North, is having its effect upon the race everywhere. A wave of patriotism is sweeping over the Negroes of the country making them feel as they, perhaps, never felt before that they are a part and parcel of the great Republic.

THE NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY.

Constitution

At no stage of our belligerency to date nor in any respect has the negro failed to measure up to the full requirements of patriotic citizenship in support of the country and the cause.

The colored people everywhere have manifested a splendid spirit, not only in the manner in which they have responded to the calls for armed service, but also in the matter of financial subscriptions for relief and other war purposes.

In the war savings stamp campaign the colored people very properly requested that they be permitted to work within an organization of their own and of themselves, believing that such a policy would bring better results than could be obtainable with the negroes working under white leadership and direction.

This request was granted, so the negroes of Georgia are now to be solely responsible for the showing they make in the state-wide house to house war savings stamp canvass that is to begin tomorrow morning.

It is for the colored people of this state to prove, not only to what extent they are willing to back and support the 140,000 negro troops now in uniform, but the extent to which they are capable of producing results under their own leadership and when thrown upon their own resources.

There is no reason why they should not come fully up to the government's expectations, man for man, of every citizen. This savings stamp campaign is expected to yield only $20 per capita, and certainly the negroes of Georgia, some of whom are wealthy and a vast majority of whom are in comfortable circumstances, should come fully up to that average.

At any rate, the negroes of Georgia are now to be put to the test—not alone as to how far they will go toward helping the government, but toward helping themselves to become provident, thrifty citizens—and the result will be awaited with expectant and sanguine interest.

TROOPS, COLORED AND WHITE, PARADE RALEIGH

Wilmington, N. C. Dispatch
JUNE 24, 1918

Sunday Schools Broken Up By Martial Music and Soldiers' Songs.

(Special To The Dispatch.)

Raleigh, June 24.—Raleigh's Sunday schools could not contain themselves yesterday morning when they heard martial music from 200 lusty African throats as they paraded the streets of the city in their stop-off on the way to France.

The company of colored men was one of the finest-looking bodies of troops who have gone through Raleigh. All were big and powerful, nearly all perfect blacks and under the command of young white officers who apparently were as proud of them as any leaders who have marched their men through town. The whites of the city actually predominated in the ovation given to the colored Georgians, nearly all of whom came from Atlanta.

The popular acclaim to colored soldiers is of more recent date. For weeks the black boys were allowed to go through town, remain stuffed in the miserable day coaches which often bore them, and if by accident the boys' approach was learned by the colored people, some few went down to the station and gave them little handouts. It is different now. The newspapers began to speak out for the colored troops and in a short time white women and men were on the sidewalks cheering them, saluting them, giving them flowers and money, and no fighters on their way over are getting better treatment.

When the troops from Georgia came through yesterday morning they walked by the Sunday schools which were singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." This stirring hymn of the church militant was literally drowned in the more secular, "Hang Kaiser Bill on a Sour Apple Tree." Every black man could sing and leading them was a white officer from a college. He was a singer, but better of gesticulation than of voice. When he had aroused the soldiers to great enthusiasm he called one of their own to lead: "Shine On Me," a beautiful song of the Old South. It was melting. By this time the Sunday schools were nearly out, but the children hadn't waited for that. They poured into the streets, the soldiers stood before the Y. M. C. A. building and sang half an hour.

It would have done no good to hold the Sunday schools longer. The conversation in heaven had pretty nearly ceased. The young people were stirred and they came out to join the cheering which the whites were so freely giving. Incidentally, no troopers who have come through Raleigh, no matter from what section or of what color have looked more formidable. Give one African to one German and the Teuton will not live to tell the tale.

But the big company of colored troops were simply a starter to the whites who followed on succeeding trains. No fewer than 2,000 visited Raleigh yesterday, stopped half an hour or so, paraded, sang and took the town in gentle way.

The whites could not make music as the blacks, but they were a husky lot of Southerners, almost exclusive, and seemed to be trained to the second. Nearly every man carried a beautiful pink complexion, and carried himself as a veteron. They were singing: "My Little Girl, How Much I Love You," "Over There," and "Hang Kaiser Bil.."

Within a short time the trops will have something pleasanter than a dash through the capital. The canvassers for the soldiers' bathhouse at Johnson street crossing did not work Saturday and raised half the necessary amount. A shower at Relaigh en route from a hot southern camp would make the boys 100 per cent. fitter for the sail. And this will be here shortly.

Raleigh has the Wake woods full of speakers today talking war savings. The country pulpits, school houses and rural lodges have been nearly all open and some preacher, lawyer or other booster has been in the country preaching savings. The headquarters of the war savings at Winston-Salem has been exceedingly anxious, but it looks much as if the state will get over the top.

N Y C POST
APRIL 24. 1918

The Negro Parade.

In point of numbers, enthusiasm, and fidelity to a cause, the parade of negroes in Atlanta yesterday was a tremendously significant demonstration.

The employers of negro laborers, factory "hands," porters, and workers in stores and office buildings generally united in extending their colored employees a half-holiday, and homes throughout the city were practically closed for the afternoon in order that the colored servants, maids, butlers, chauffeurs, gardeners, etc., could either participate in the parade or view it from the sidewalks.

Patriotism was the keynote of the whole programme—patriotism and country service.

The purpose of the demonstration was to quicken the spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the city's negro population to manifest the negro's fidelity to the Government in the war crisis, and to signify his willingness and eagerness to put forth his best effort in his country's behalf.

It was a splendid success, and it will do good.

All along the route of the parade the marchers were liberally applauded by their white fellow-citizens, who were much impressed with the spirit of the occasion and who gladly contributed to its success.—[Atlanta Constitution. April

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Attitude of South

GREAT CROWDS WATCH NEGROES OFF TO CAMP

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
MARCH 30, 1918

HUNDREDS SELECTS HEAD FOR CAMP DEVENS

Large Percentage of Men Report For Entrainment and Given Royal Good-Bye

Nearly 100 colored drafted men left Tampa yesterday morning amid one of the biggest sendoffs ever seen in the city, and if there was a negro "gal" at work in Hyde Park yesterday morning while the selectmen were getting ready to board the A. C. L. special for Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., she was crippled and couldn't get to the union station.

The men generally were in high spirits, an occasional sob beating down from secluded corners of the station as last good-byes were said, but the parade yesterday morning and the big reception given the men the night before by the colored people of the city had everyone keyed up for the departure.

The delay in sending the negro selects to camp has been a long one, but the men responded well to the call, and only a few have been classed as deserters because they could not be reached. Others are in places in the state where they cannot find means to get to their local boards to report, and these will be showing up day by day as they are able to make headway to Tampa. In the crowd yesterday, local board No. 1 had 38 men out of 50 summoned; No. 2 had 13 out of 14, and No. 3 had 44 out of 60.

Following is the list of the negroes who left yesterday:

Local Board No. 1

George Lovett, Charles Neal, Henry Thomas, Luther Qualtoban, Arthur J. Steward, Saunders Counts, James Muse, Leroy Thomas, David Mobley, John Grier, John Morgue, Oscar McDaniels, Joseph Wooden, Perry Haywood, Eddie Francis, Edward Williams, Samuel Robles, Smith Pierce, Thomas Horton, Solomon Hendricks, John Brown, Charley Payne, Robert Whitfield, Nathan Eubanks, Willis Ross, Frank Bell, Louis Vaun, Leroy Walker (captain), Theopholus Davis, Willis Brooks, Johnnie Henderson, Willie Hitchins, Anthony McGee, Nathan King, John Willis, Herbert Falana, Manuel Williams, Carlile Strastus, Saunders Comets, John Barkley (leaves from Marian, Jackson county, Fla.).

Local Board No. 2

George Golden, James T. Cooper, Ira Peterson, Marion Wheeler, Steve Kemp, Allen Brooks, Rufus Brooks, Robert King, John Harrison, Simmie Hayes, Howard Carter.

And also seven men held as delinquents under the first draft: Edward Terrell, Floyd Hall, David Porter, Cornwall, Williams, Albert Ware, Tommy Nash, Tony Williams.

Board for Hillsborough County

Son Cooper, Willie Williams, David Welcome, Henry I. Gibson, Charlie Matthews, Ernest Mobley, George Lewis, Willie J. Davis, Henry Washington, Isaac Jones, Eddie Alderman, James McLendon, Feddie Lorry, Andrew Morgan, Charley Rackley, Richard Rhodes, Rufus Lee Kite, George Simmons, Nathan Benbow, Joseph Scott, Henry Michel, Jessie Latson, James Hagins, Arture Alonzo, John E. Nathaniel, Willie Singleton, Nathaniel Staggers, Warren Murry, jr., Thomas Coatson, Bennie Brown, Will Richardson, Harry Williams, Dan Ford, Julius Simmons, George Asia, John Robinson, Wash Payne, Harry Simple, Hugh T. Benbow, Allen Dinkins, Ezekiel Brown, Samuel P. Berry, Samuel A. Johnson, Elder Davis.

COLORED CITIZENS HONOR DRAFTED MEN

VICKSBURG, MISS HERALD
FEBRUARY 19, 1918

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION AT MT. HERODEN CHURCH.

J. D. Thames Delivered Principal Address—Fully 1000 Colored People Were Present.

Fully one thousand colored residents of the city attended a patriotic demonstration at the Mt. Heroden church last night, the celebration having been arranged in honor of the colored drafted men who are to leave today for Camp Pike, Arkansas.

In addition to 114 colored men, seven white registrants also have been ordered to report at Camp Pike. All will leave over the A. & V. this afternoon at 5 o'clock, special cars having been provided for transporting the men to their destination.

A feature of the celebration last night was patriotic addresses, District Attorney J. D. Thames delivering the principal address for the occasion. He urged that the men who are soon to wear the uniform of the United States army prove themselves worthy of the honor and privilege which has been bestowed upon them. Messrs. Jesse Jones, Lindsey McGee, Bill Rundle and Sam Brown were also guests of honor.

The Revs. A. L. Murray, G. W. Smith, A. J. Brown and John H. Robinson also delivered short addresses, each emphasizing the duty of the colored soldier to the United States flag.

Sandwiches, ice cream, lemonade, and fruit were served. The entertainment was a pronounced success from every standpoint, having been made possible through the efforts of Rev. E. P. Jones and Philip P. Copeland, and the liberal co-operation shown on the part of citizens.

The colored men will be escorted to the train this afternoon by a delegation of colored citizens, headed by a band. The parade will leave the court house at 4 o'clock and the colored schools have been requested to dismiss this afternoon in order that the school children may participate.

DORSEY PRAISES NEGROES' LOYALTY

Constitution
6-30-18

First of Four Speeches to Be Delivered by Governor to Acquaint Race With War Duties Makes Deep Impression.

Cartersville, Ga., June 29.—(Special.) Governor Hugh M. Dorsey's address before a meeting of colored citizens of this section of the state, held at the courthouse here today, was one of the outstanding features of that very interesting gathering.

The meeting was called for the purpose of acquainting the negroes with their duties along conservation lines, and to inspire them to greater efforts in the raising of foodstuffs.

The governor began his address by assuring his hearers that he had consented to address only four such gatherings in this state, and expected to visit four sections with his message to them. He told them their race in this state had furnished two thousand more negroes to the national army than had any other state in the union, and that thirty-six negroes out of every hundred summoned before local boards in Georgia had been accepted for service. "This is indeed a remarkable record," the governor declared, adding, "and as your race has done much for the nation in its time of sore trial, so will the nation continue to do much for you."

He urged upon his hearers that they plant every possible acre in foodstuffs, and assured them that a ready market could be found at good prices.

He told the story of the sailors who were famished for water. They hailed a passing boat, and urged that water be sent them. The would-be rescuers pointed to the water about them, and gave the signal: "Let your buckets down." This the thirsty crew did, and found it to be free from brine, and after an investigation they found they were within a few miles of the coast, and in the mouth of a clear stream of water. "I say to you people," he continued, "simply let your buckets down, and right here in Georgia, the Empire state of the south and of the union, and you will find meat to eat, and water to quench your thirsty souls. Georgia is your place and you may rest assured that a fair deal will be your lot every time."

Must Preserve Freedom.

The governor, at this point declared: "I am glad you're a free people, instead of slaves as were your forefathers. But if you really love that freedom which has been accorded you you will do whatever you can to preserve that blood-bought liberty."

He told the negroes it was their duty to buy Liberty bonds, Thrift stamps, subscribe to the Red Cross, for only in that way could they assist in preserving America from the greed of the Huns, "who are casting longing eyes at this fair land of ours."

Commissioner of Agriculture Brown and Superintendent of Education Brittain accompanied the governor to Cartersville, making the trip by auto.

Mr. Brown brought a brief message to the meeting, and told the gathering that it had been his pleasure to learn of the really great work being done by the negro farmers of Georgia, and he believed they would continue to do everything within their power to assist the government in an agricultural way. He pledged the fullest co-operation of the state department of agriculture in their every endeavor.

Superintendent Brittain's Talk.

Superintendent Brittain's talk was along educational lines, and he briefly outlined some of the things the state department of education had done for the negroes. He mentioned the fact that already there is in operation at Savannah one of the best negro colleges in the south, while another one is soon to be established at Albany. He believes that more attention is to be given the matter of increasing the salaries paid the colored teachers, and assured his hearers that he stood at all times for a just and equitable salary budget.

A number of other very interesting speeches were made during the course of the meeting, and the keynote of all of them was in praise of the negro's efforts so far, urging them to place themselves in position to make even greater sacrifices, along with the white people, in the successful prosecution of the war.

Besides a large audience of negroes, quite a number of white people were in attendance, among whom were Mrs. Sam P. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mrs. Ruchs Pyron, Mrs. W. J. Neel, all of whom made short talks.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the governor's party had lunch at the Park hotel, Levi Reeves and J. W. Vaughan being hosts.

The Negro and the War

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JUNE 12, 1918

The Commercial Appeal states a few facts for the information of the negroes to whom constant misrepresentations are being made about the war.

It is also true that many wild rumors are reported among the negroes until they get the stamp of apparent proof.

The negro soldiers in camp in this country and the negro soldiers in France get exactly the same treatment from the Red Cross as do the white soldiers. They receive the same medical attention; their hospital wards are equipped just as well as the wards of other soldiers; they receive the same rate of pay, the same rations and the same sort of clothing.

The white women of Memphis are making vast quantities of hospital garments, bandages, wound packs and socks for the soldiers in France. These garments are distributed among negro soldiers just as they are distributed among white soldiers.

If there is a negro soldier suffering from a wound in a French hospital the white people of the Red Cross want that negro to be cared for just as well as if his skin were as white as the stars.

This is a negro's war just as well as a white man's war. This is a war of every American citizen.

When the negro soldier strikes at a German he is defending his home and the home of the neighboring white man, and when the white man strikes at the German soldier he is trying to protect the cabin of the humblest colored man just as much as he is attempting to protect the home of the plantation owner.

The negro soldiers in Europe have already given a good account of themselves.

It was reported at first that the negroes are helping to load and unload ships, and so are the white men. The negroes are helping to build railroads in France, and so are the white men; and the negro is on the firing line at Toul, just as are the white men.

The government of the United States makes the same allowance for the negro soldier's wife or child that it does for the white soldier's wife or child.

In all the wars of the United States, from the Revolutionary War down to the Mexican trouble, the negro soldier has borne himself well. There is equal opportunity for a display of splendid service in this war.

Another thing: There are probably 50,000 negro soldiers in France. They are fighting and they are dying. What are the negroes at home going to do about it? What can they do? They can do exactly as the white people are doing. They can get busy and keep busy. They can produce food crops and cotton crops. They can do service on the railroads and in the munitions factories.

Those negroes in Europe will be saved just as the lives of the white soldiers will be saved. For every white man and every negro in America doing something useful every day which will be helpful in bringing the war to a successful end—and the only successful end will be a victory for the Stars and Stripes.

The negroes at home should so conduct themselves that they may be sharers in that victory. Whenever a colored man sees a young black man idling his time away he should admonish the young man, and, if the young man persists in idleness, he should be reported. That is exactly what is being done in regard to white men.

The French armies have 250,000 Senglese troops. These men are pure-blooded Africans. They have rendered excellent service. Our American negro soldiers will find that already their African brothers have set for them in France a standard of military efficiency.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. TIMES
AUGUST 22, 1917

A PROPER PLAN.

It is observed with much interest; and The Times observes with great pleasure that the Board of Trade has arranged for a division of the great military parade next Friday to be devoted to the negro drafted men who soon will take their places in training to become soldiers in defense of human liberty. It is eminently fitting that these men should have a place in the parade, as it is eminently fitting that they, the latest of human races to acquire freedom under civilized conditions, should stand upon the battle front to uphold the principles of democracy against the assaults of the devouring Hun.

During several generations the black man, transplanted to America, has displayed considerable aptitude for service as a soldier; and much gallantry upon one side or the other—as a soldier in the ranks upon the side of the Union, as the body servant of a beloved master upon the side of the Confederacy. In neither role did he show the white feather. On the contrary many stories of high spirit and bold courage on the part of negroes of that period go to enliven a sad tale of wounds and death.

In the Spanish-American War the record of negro service is quite as noteworthy. In Cuba negro troops distinguished themselves, while during the late and more exacting service in the Philippines, negro troops were justly celebrated for their reliability and fidelity to discipline. Moreover, white officers who have commanded negro regiments have been constant and generous in their praise of the colored regiments both under fire and in cantonments.

Louisville enjoys a high order of negro population; and The Times feels that the negro men who go hence to take their places upon the line of battle will reflect credit upon their home city. Their services will be of great value to the Nation; and therefore The Times is glad the city will enjoy the opportunity Friday of bidding them a heartfelt farewell along with all the other soldiers who are rallying to the defense of our institutions.

LYNN MASS ITEM
JULY 13 1918

The Negro's Part in the World War

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It is also true that many wild rumors are reported among the negroes until they get the stamp of apparent proof.

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The French armies have 250,000 Senegalese troops. These men are pure blooded Africans. They have rendered excellent service. Our American negro soldiers will find that already their African brothers have set for them in France a standard of military efficiency.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN
APRIL 10, 1918

COLORED CITIZENS GIVE BOYS SEND-OFF

If any pro-German propagandist has been laboring under the delusion that there would be comfort for his kaiser in hunting disloyalty among the colored people of Crawford county, he doubtless changed his mind yesterday. It was the day on which twenty-eight Crawford county boys of that race bade their families and friends good-bye and took the train for Camp Pike.

From all over the county practically every colored inhabitant gathered in Van Buren to bid their boys God speed, bearing with them memory of the greatest demonstration of that race ever held in the county. There was also added to the throng more than one thousand colored people from Fort Smith.

The great public feature of the event was a great patriotic parade fully a mile long in files of four. From end to end the line of march fairly blazed with Old Glory, and banners and transparencies which breathed patriotic spirit. A most inspiring feature was the singing of patriotic songs, which made the air ring. Just one banner indicates the vigorous point made in the patriotic sentiments borne upon many banners. That slogan was "a boche killed by a nigger is just as dead as by a white man."

The parade formed near the Broadway school at noon under the auspices of the Negro Business league. Its president, Ellies Mills, was grand marshal who piloted a drum corps leading the parade. Behind the drum corps came Joan of Arc and Uncle Sam, impersonated by Hazel Mack and J. Hollowell. In the line of march were members of the Red Cross, canning club, Douglass school children captained by their teacher, Rosa Mack Caldwell. The 125 members of the Business league were in line. A float bearing the choirs of the colored churches made the welkin ring with patriotic songs. Then came a long line of automobiles, carriages and colored citizens on foot. The head of the parade had turned off Main street toward the passenger station before the rear guard swung onto Main.

At the depot the cheering crowd was addressed by J. E. Powers and Rev. E. Rawlings.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
APRIL 14, 1918

GOVERNOR IN FAVOR OF NEGRO PARADES

Calls Attention to Celebration in Atlanta Thursday, and Urges Similar Pageants in Other Cities.

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey has addressed a letter to the county chairmen of the Council of National Defense, drawing attention to the parade of colored people which is to be held in Atlanta on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18, and the possibility of similar parades being arranged in other cities and towns in the state. Governor Dorsey urges the utmost possible co-operation of the white people in order that these parades may be carried to a large measure of success, and urges the employers of labor to allow their colored workers a half holiday on the dates of the parades that they may participate.

The parade in Atlanta has been arranged largely through the indefatigable efforts of M. W. Reddick, one of the state's most respected negro preachers, and assistant state director of the negro department of the National War Savings Committee for Georgia.

The parade, which is intended to promote the war savings stamps campaign among the colored people and also the purchase of Liberty bonds by the negro, together with all other branches of work, will include in its ranks practically every negro organization in the city. The negro public schools will take a prominent part, and all of the colored business houses, churches and fraternal orders are heartily joining in the preparations.

The line of march will be through the main business section of the city, and will start from the corner of Jackson street and Auburn avenue.

Many Indorse Parade.

In addition to the indorsement given the parade by Governor Dorsey, Mayor Candler has issued a call to the employers of the city asking that every colored worker be allowed opportunity to march.

Edgar Watkins, chairman of the Fulton County Council of Defense, has issued a statement in which he, on behalf of the organization he heads, joins the governor and mayor in publicly approving the parade and urging all white people to encourage the negroes in their undertaking. He states that it is to be desired that everyone will assist the colored citizens in showing that the country is the land of a united people, regardless of race or color.

GREENVILLE S C PIEDMONT
JUNE 17, 1918

We are g
but cannot
use of our

efficiency. There were those who did not want the Negro used as a soldier and many communities cried out against location near them of any considerable number of Negro soldiers. The Piedmont protested against both of those forms of hysteria. The Negro is a citizen of this country. The lesson of the present crisis is that every citizen must do his full duty—not only because he owes service to his country but because his country needs it. Properly officered, the Negro is a fine soldier. Of course, when the Negro was put in the army, it was necessary to put aggregations of Negroes in camps for training and it would have been impossible and silly for the government to allow local feeling to dictate to it where it should not train Negro soldiers.

For some time now there have been Negro soldiers in Camp Sevier. Their behavior has been most commendable. They have been in no way offensive. Have we given enough thought to them? Have we considered their welfare as we should?

It is just as necessary for them as for white soldiers to as closely as possible approximate one hundred per cent efficiency. Amusement and recreation are recognized as necessary to make and keep white soldiers fit for fighting. And the Negro is by nature more pleasure-loving than his white brother.

Has this community done its full duty in helping the training of the Negro soldiers at Camp Sevier? Are not his opportunities for amusement and recreation when he visits the city, very, very small in comparison with those of the white soldiers?

If we have not done our full duty toward the Negro soldier in our midst, let's reform and resolve to do it henceforth. That will be contributing toward the winning of the war just as much as buying stamps and bonds and donating to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army.

History tells what Negro troopers did at San Juan and history has a habit of repeating itself. We are going to use Negro soldiers in Europe—we will have to use them there. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Likewise an army is no stronger than its weakest part. The success of our armies in Europe may depend upon the ability of our Negro troops to hold the part of the line given to them. We know what happens when any part of the line gives away. Then, let's do our part to help fit the Negro soldiers being trained at Camp Sevier for the work they will have to do in Europe.

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Attitude of South

IN BEHALF OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS

Raleigh Independent 5-26-18

Below we are giving space to an editorial which appeared in The State Journal under date of May 17. The article was written by Mr. W. T. Bost, the able and fearless editor of The Jouranl, who dares to ask that a man's chance be given the Negro. In it he pleads that the Negro soldiers who pass through the city be allowed or invited to march through the streets of the city and receive the cheer and inspiration that is weekly accorded the white troops who pass through. We are glad The Journal has spoken out against such treatment. That it has already brought results may be reflected in the renouncement that a "Canteen service" had been provided for colored soldiers who pass through Raleigh. This is only the beginning of what should have been done long before. It is often hard to reconcile the professed patriotism and sincerity of some people with their actions; as, is reported, in the case of the "canteen service" of one our neighboring, cities which went to the station to serve coffee and sandwiches to soldiers that were to pass through, but, when the members (white) saw that the soldiers were black rumor says that they poured their coffee in the gutter, and carried their sandwiches back home withold ing from the black soldiers that "rousing cheer" which would have meant much to those who were going forth 'to a land they knew not of," because their country called.

Mr. Bost deserves the commendation of every American for his manly position. We hope that the injustice will be stopped and that the "problem" will really be solved by giving "simple justice to the colored man who has risen in earnest strivings by the might of his merit."

The editorial follows:

LET US CHEER THE COLORED SOLDIERS

Troop trains that weekly go through Raleigh carrying help to our allies, have been accustomed along the route to drop the heroic boys down in the cities where the populace could briefly see them and cheer them as they leave their country.

Nobody, save the soldier can tell how much this means to the men who bear arms for us in another world. They stop and gather loving symbols from a people aroused to highest enthusiasm, and parading the streets the boys in uniform make those of us who imagine a sacrifice feel a lasting shame while sitting back enumerating items of expense and counting the cost in comforts.

But there is one black hero who goes through every time two white do and we hear nothing of him. That is the chocolate soldier who sits wedged into a stuffy day coach and wait until snail-like trains back him from the station to put out on the main line. Nearly all of these black boys have been drafted and put into uniform to fight across a trackless waste of water for an abstraction which is well-nigh srtanger to them at home. A few colored friends may know of their coming and there is a short good-bye at the station. But the great heart of a municipality is lost to them and they must go to war without any of the cheers that so freely and lovingly are given to the white men with whom they eventually will fight. they eventually will fight.

It isn't right and it should be ended this day.

The colored troops should be allowed to get off the cars, march through the city and receive the plaudit of all the people for whom they fight. If there be anw white people who feel as the fool Beard of Abbeville felt before he got into the Federal penitentiary for his feeliing; if there be whites who withold their own enthusiasm lest it spoil a "damnigger," then let the colored soldier have the public streets for a moment while his own cheer him as he puts out to war. There are black people who have thought and sentiment and whose hearts thrill and ache for their own. Let these black people see their boys and give them mementoes of the land to which thousands of thm will not return.

The blacks need it and are entitled to it. To them the trip across the sea is voind largely of joy and the thrill which a race living on it and by it has found in it. To the white man who has explored it while the colored man has been his slave supporting him, the sea is a friend, clothing and feeding and inviting him to heroic deeds. Its perils invest the rewards it offers with a compelling charm, but the sea is a terror to the timid and a peril to the ignorant. It means far more for an army of Southern blacks to cross it than it does a race of Southern whites used to traversing it in the enterprise of bringing the Negro here to work as a slave.

The white people owe it to themselves to give all the comfort and cheer that they can. No race can be happy long surrounded by those whose happiness has been destroyed either by indifference or by wilfulness. Much has been written of the "problem" of the Negro soldier." We are always making a "problem" out of a simple justice to the colored man who has risen in earnest striving by the might of his merit. The "problem" now before the Negro soldier is helping us to kill Huns. Let us make the job easier for him by giving him a little heart for his work.

ATLANTA'S NEGRO SELECTMEN AWAY TO WAR, CHEERING

Atlanta Journal

To Martial Music Chocolate Soldiers Parade Streets, Acclaimed by Their Race and Honored by All Whites

Oct 7 1917

BY WARD GREENE

The "chocolate soldiers" of Atlanta—all honor to them!—marched away to war Thursday morning with flags flying, their friends cheering and crying, a brass band playing "Georgia Camp Meetin'," and every man Jack of them wreathed in smiles as if he were going to a land flowing with pork chops and ham gravy.

If there be any man or woman in the city who thinks that Georgia negroes are not going to "do their bit" in this war, that they are not going to stand by the colors as did their elder brothers at San Juan Hill and El Caney, they should have been on the curbstone of Whitehall street to see the "chocolate soldiers" pass.

They came up Edgewood avenue shortly before noon—154 of them, chosen from among their brothers as the fittest to serve their country—and they were accompanied by a swarm of friends and relatives that seemed like a dark river running over both sides of the stream and dribbling off in little streams and tributaries into every side alley along the route.

And all along the way, along Edgewood avenue and along Decatur street, along Peachtree street and along Whitehall street, clear to the Terminal station, were more negroes waiting for them—fat old mammies with clothes-baskets on their arms, old uncles with wooly gray hair, leaning on canes and peering through spectacles as big as window glasses, rich negroes in silk hats and fine silk dresses, young negroes fresh from college and high school, little negro bootblacks scuffling along in the dust, piccaninnies borne in the strong arms of their mothers and fathers.

All of these ,as the head of the parade came into sight, opened their mouths and yelled. Their white teeth shown, their black faces glistened, they cheered and cheered the flag and the boys behind it, they hollered to them, they shook them by the hands, they ran out into the street and marched along with them, clapping them on the back and laughing and shouting as if it were circus day in the morning.

"Gawd be wid you t'well we meet ergin, honey!" screamed a fat old mammy waddling along the sidewalk with a roll of clothes on her head. The crowd took up the call.

"Gawd be wid you, boy! Take keer yo'se'f, John Henry! I'll be seein' you, boy, I'se gwine out dar fo' long!"

And then the band began to play—

"Oh, dar's gwiner be a meetin' of de colored race
Away down in Dixie!"

The band was the Knights of Pythias band, the band of the old "Third Georgia regiment" that played that same tune in 1898. There was one little gray-headed negro with a fife, and he waggled his head and twitched himself from side to side as he ran the shrilling instrument back and forth across his lips. Behind the bass drum was a giant with the chest of a Hercules, and he banged that drum with whirling sticks on both sides, as if he would punch a hole through it. The other fifers swung their hips back and forth in time with the tune, the negroes with the brass horns blared them until their cheeks stuck out like blac balloons. And the tune whined and shrilled and ragged and ripped through the air until it got into the blood of the marching men and into the blood of the men and women running along beside them.

TAKE KEER YO'SELF.

Young negro girls began to cry. They wept unrestrainedly, the tears rolling like rain down their cheeks, their arms clinging around the shoulders and the necks of the black boys marching along so straight and stiff. And other negroes continued to laugh and cry messages to each other along the line, to "take keer yo'se'f, boy. Gawd be wid you twell we meet ergin!"

Right behind the mounted police that led the parade came three negroes bearing the flag of the city of Atlanta, with two American flagfs flaunting in the breeze from either side. One of the negroes bore a sign on his chest and he never cracked a smile, so proud he was, so "set up" at what the sign said. And this is what the sign said:

"OLD SPANISH VETERAN,
LAND OF THE FREE!
HOME OF THE BRAVE!
RED, WHITE AND BLUE!"

And just behind him, in the first contingent of negroes, was a well-dressed young darky wearing a brown suit with a razor edge crease in it, a nobby derby hat and a tie that contained all the colors of the rainbow.

HOWDY, MISTER.

In the good old days that darky used to be a waiter in a locker club. He has poured out more booze than any man his size in the country probably, and he knew more "white folks" than anybody else in the procession.

He kept seeing chaps he knew all along the line, and he would cry to them, "Howdy, Mister Herbert! Howdy, suh! Yas, suh! howdy! Yas, suh, I'se gwine erway f'um heah!"

And many a business man on the curbstone stopped him to shake hands enthusiastically and wish him "good luck, George! Good luck!"

And the nobby, young negro would grin and sweat and shake his hand and run to catch up with the others, chanting, "Thank, suh! Thank, Mister Herbert!"

Few of the negroes carried baggage, but those who did toted everything from suitcases to handkerchiefs on old broom sticks. One big fellow had a regular knitting bag on his arm. And there was another with a doctor's medicine case adorned with a red, white and blue "sticker." Still another had a banjo across his shoulders, and one little darky carried his guitar, strumming away at it every step of the way.

THE HONORED 150.

It was a great send-off that the colored people of Atlanta gave their first chosen. It began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning with speeches and exercises at the auditorium-armory, when probably 2,000 negroes filled the great building.

The honored 154 sat down in front, while J. R. Nutting, chairman of the fifth division local board, introduced Dr. C. B. Wilson, a colored physician, who presided over the festivities. Mayor Candler made a patriotic address in which he quoted part of President Wilson's speech to congress. Other speakers were all colored: Dr. H. H. Proctor, P. James Bryant, E. R. Carter, J. W. E. Bowens nad B. R. Holmes.

"You are going out to Camp Gordon as the first of 10,000 colored men from Georgia," Dr. Bryant told the selectmen. "We want you, as the representatives of all the colored people in Georgia, to show Georgia and to show the world that you can fight side by side with white men with all honor!"

"In the Spanish-American war," continued Dr. Bryant, "they gave a colored soldier the American flag and told him

to plant it on the ramparts of San Juan Hill. 'Either bring back that flag with honor or report to God your reason for not bringing it back!' they told him. Well, he did not bring back the flag, for his head was blown off and his blood was spattered over the stars and over the stripes. But he reported his reason to God! That is what we expect you to do—bring back that flag with honor or report your reaso nto God!"

"HOT TIME" AND "AMERICA."

The crowd cheered that speech madly. Then the selectmen sat down to a royal feast—roast pork and brown gravy, Brunswick stew, ice cream, cake, and a package of brand-new cigarettes for each man.

Before they left the auditorium the whole crowd rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America." Then the K. of P. band broke into "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" and they were off for the grand procession through the streets of Atlanta to the Terminal station, where the one hundred and fifty-four selectmen took the train for Camp Gordon.

28 DeKalb Negroes Are Sent to Gordon

DECATUR, Ga., Oct. 4.—Twenty-eight of the thirty negro selectmen called from DeKalb county appeared before the local board here this morning and were sent to Camp Gordon. E. E. Stalknaker, one of their number, was put in charge of the squad, which, before its departure, was addressed by Rev. A. A. Wilson, pastor of the colored Presbyterian church of Decatur.

CINCINNATI O. TRIBUNE
MAY 22, 1918

The Negro in the War.

[illegible] of the American army over there is composed of negro troops is conjectural. Probably the proportion is modest as yet, but already has it been established that "the colored troops fight nobly." In addition to general mention made at times by General Pershing, he has singled out for particular commendation the heroic exploit of two negro soldiers who, tho wounded, gallantly withstood a raiding party of twenty Germans, saving their comrades from capture.

This The Louisville Courier-Journal declares has no element of surprise for any one who knows the American negro as a fighter, adding: "There is no color line in the war against the black flag of the Prussian skull-and-bones. By the way, it was noticed that no participants in Louisville's great Red Cross parade received from the spectators more applause than the negroes."

Along this same line of thought this Southron of Southern journals, speaking to the query as to why not supplement the shortage of war nurses from among negro women, has this to say: "Most of the nursing of white people in the South before the war was done by faithful negro slaves. Much of the nursing of both the ill and the infants in the South has been done since the war by negro women, a few of them "practical" nurses. That negro women have a peculiar natural aptitude for nursing is undobuted. That they get remarkably good results without much training shows that with training they would be valuable anywhere."

Another tribute to the negro in this war is paid by The Memphis Commercial Appeal, also ultra Southern, which says: "Not long ago one of the most spectacular scenes ever enacted in Memphis was when a delegation of our black brothers left for camp. There was no tightening of the purse strings among their friends and relatives. The day was one of celebration. A dollar spent in making the departure eventful was a dollar well worth while. The boys of dark skins, just as true and loyal to the Stars and Stripes as we of white skins, left home happy and proud. They had been escorted to the train by thousands. A band of their race played the songs of inspiration and the ragtime that is part of their harmonious existence. They may be black, but they can fight, and they are Americans and they are loyal, and the men and women of their race did not seek assistance from the white man. They arranged the details of a big day and it was an epoch-making day in the history of Memphis."

It is a bit significant that the major part of complimentary comment on the chivalry of the negro in the war has been made by the Southern press. It evidences not alone a spirit of fairness in just appreciation, but also a spirit of friendliness, not unmixed with pridefulness in the prowess and the patriotism of the brother in black. Quite in place with these expressions is that of a correspondent with the American army over there, who gives us this pleasing picture of the negro in khaki "somewhere in France":

"They are over here, their typical negro selves. The standard of intelligence in the unit is extremely high, and no illiteracy is noticeable. Many of the men have become fluent French talkers and I have heard animated conversations between our darkies and the Senegalese who chanced to be passing. The American negro lads get along famously with both white and black Frenchmen. In their dealings with the feminine population they are punctiliously polite and not a single complaint has been lodged against them in this respect. Naturally they are delighted at the complete lack of racial prejudice they have found in France and some of them have declared to me their intention of remaining here after the war. Their pride in their unit speaks well for a continuance of the high morale they have manifested so far."

There is no discount to be placed on the American soldier by reason of racial antecedents, religious predilection or previous conditions of servitude. One and all they are soldiers true who will soon be tried, and tried to the uttermost will not be found wanting.

OUR BLACK DEVILS.

Just as earlier in the war the German soldiers dubbed the Alpine chasseurs "The Black Devils" because of the color of their uniforms and their fearlessness and ferocity in combat, the same enemy now have come to speak of the negro troops sent over from this country as "America's Black Devils," because of the color of their skins and their bravery in the face of fire.

No greater compliment could be paid our colored soldiers than for the enemy to so express his respect for their fighting ability and his dread of facing them with cold steel.

It will be remembered that when the first of our negro troops were landed in France the Prussian military authorities ridiculed any suggestion that the black recruits from the cotton fields and shops of the south would prove formidable antagonists on the field of battle. But the "folks at home" had ample confidence in the colored boys—in their willingness and ability to fight and in their bravery. That confidence was supported by history of which the Germans apparently were ignorant; and once the negroes were put on the firing line and given an opportunity to "display their wares," our confidence in them was proven abundantly justified.

And now "America's black devils" is the Germans' characterization of the boys at whom they at first scoffed!

The negro has borne thus far, and is bearing, his part in this war splendidly, with credit to his race and in a way that is gratifying all round—except to the Hun!

This is true of the general run of members of the colored race, whether serving in uniform or in civilian life.

SANFORD GIVES DRAFTEES BIG SEND-OFF

The Raleigh Independent April 13, 1918

BANQUET TENDERED

Twenty Four in Number

Sandford, N. C. April 8—Our first Lee county Negro troops left here Saturday, the 30th, for Camp Grant (Rockford), Illinois and Camp Jackson (Columbia), S. C. where they will go in training for the National Army.

Early in the week preparations were made for giving the young soldiers a hearty receiption and grand ovation. In pursuance thereof a committee of our colored women was appointed composed of the following: Mrs. Angelet McIver, Mrs. S. A. Quick, Mrs. Susie McIver, Mrs. Sophronie Alston, Mrs. M. J. Quick, Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Mrs. Callie Cox, Mrs. Julia Crump, Mrs. Sallie Stitts, Mrs. Nettie Horton, Mrs. Sallie McIver and Mrs. Cora McLeod.

On Thursday night from 8 to 11 o'clock, patriotic exercises were held in the Odd-Fellow-Masonic Hall. The meeting was presided over by Lawyer W. H. Quick, as master of ceremonies; Interesting speeches were made by Mr. A. L. Boykin, chairman of the War Stamp Committee, Dr. E. E. Toney, Rev. R. Taylor and Rev. J. W. Perry. A strong soul-stirring paper was read by Mrs. Ramseur. A storm of applause followed.

Lively airs were played by the Sanford Band, and vocal music rendered by the combined choirs of all the colored churches of the town. And set off in great spirit and glee by a few well selected peices of our old plantation melodies, lead by Mr. Boykin, joined in by all present.

The roll of soldier boys were called; many responded and all escorted to the long, richly prepared table where each enjoyed himself immensely. The white ladies and friends added largely to make the occasion a happy one. Comfort bags well filled, pillars & etc. were carefully made up and given by both races alike. The scene will be remembered till the lives of the fortunate participants are spent with age. They are industrious in habits, moral in life and heroic in deeds.

Those entrained were as follows: James Lett, Agrippa McKoy, Andrew Woodard, Leroy Jackson, John Austin, Lee Smith, Cornie Lee Douglas, Lonnie Street, Walter Raleigh Lassiter, John Oliver Wooden, Edward Gasque, Robert L. Bell, Chas. [illegible], Bun Crowder, John Lewis [illegible], Clinton Jones, James McKinly Harris, John Cameron, Dewy F. Bland, Ulyses Grant Watson, Rothrock Simmons, John F. Singleton, John Foushee, Henry Dotson.

A large concourse of people, white and colored, accompanied the boys to the train at 5:30 Saturday evening, extending in patriotic fare-wells to those offering their all for their country's cause.

Here the Band played and our Mayor and others delivered eloquent addresses, tho short, yet, impressive.

OLD SOLDIERS TO HONOR NEGRO MEN

Camp Wilcox to Take Part in Demonstration for Army Draft.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
OCTOBER 27, 1917

Camp Wilcox No. 782, United Confederate Veterans, will participate in the general demonstration to be given the negro selectmen who were drafted for the army, and who are to leave Monday for Fort Dodge, Iowa, for training. The veterans were asked by civic bodies to march at the head of the procession that will be held for the negro selectmen, and at a well attended meeting of the camp Friday afternoon the invitation was accepted and at the hour, as to be given in the newspapers, the veterans will be ready for the march.

It was decided that the selectmen would be given a send-off, and whether white or colored, would be made to feel that their service for the government is appreciated. In all parades so far, Camp Wilcox has responded to the invitations, and many members turn out in full uniform of gray.

NEGROES GIVE PARADE

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
[illegible] 1917

Confederate Flags Strongly in Evidence.

One feature of the observance of Labor Day was the parade given by the negroes of Savannah yesterday morning, in which there were twenty carriages, half a dozen automobiles and a long line of marchers on foot.

The procession was led by a brass band that played martial airs as the parade moved along the side streets of the city, followed by the usual sidewalk crowd of youthful darkeys.

The striking feature of the demonstration was that the entire parade was arrayed in Confederate flags, and quite a number of Sons of the Confederacy walked in a body in the line. United States flags were carried also.

Soldiers — 1918

Attitude of South

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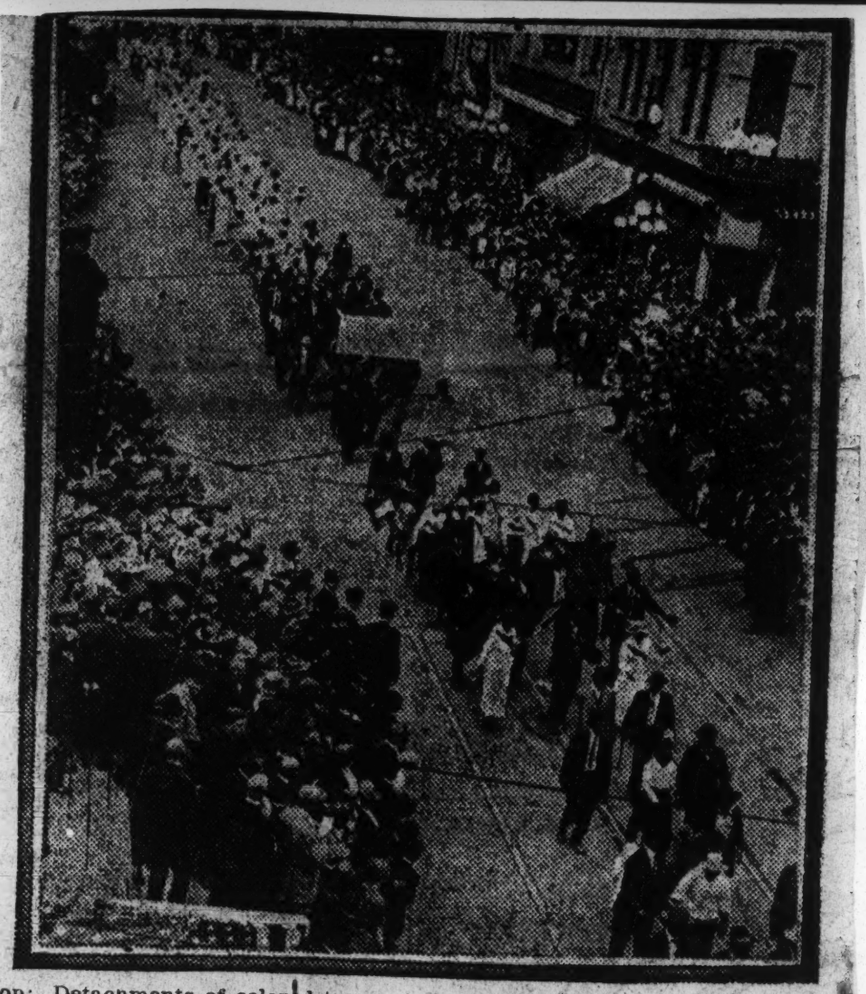
When the Negroes Marched By

The Atlanta Constitution April 19, 1918



Top: Detachments of colored troops from Camp Gordon, who led the parade passing in review before Governor Dorsey and Mayor Candler. Bottom: section of the fraternal organization's division.

Every Phase of Negro Life Represented in Long Line Which Marched Along the Packed Streets — Spanish War Vets Given Many Cheers.

A weapon now forging which, when ready, will not be the least of the many instruments of vengeance which will compel restitution from a kaiser and his staff, won the unstinted approval of every loyal citizen of Atlanta yesterday, when it was shown in striking display by the parade of the colored citizens of this city.

Never before in the history of Atlanta has such a splendid presentation of all that stands for the finest and best in the negro been given as that of Thursday. A procession, which took three-quarters of an hour to pass the reviewing stand, which numbered in its ranks over ten thousand people, men, women and, children, which evidenced one hundred per cent loyalty to the country and nation, of which those people are a part, won round after round of spontaneous applause from the thousands who lined the streets.

At the reviewing stand at Five Points, Governor Dorsey and Mayor Candler welcomed the different organizations of the colored race as each section gravely saluted first the starry flag and then the two executives as representatives of the state and city. Among those on the stand was Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, who, as chairman of the Georgia division of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, which includes all women's organizations of the state, represented the expression of interest of all these organizations in the splendid work that the negro women are doing along patriotic lines.

Headed by Negro Troops.

The parade was headed by two detachments of colored troops from Camp Gordon, who were followed by a line of the patriotic negroes of the city. "Mr. Kaiser, you'd better lay down your gun; fast black will never run," ran one of the slogans carried by the marching thousands, and it was typical of the determination shown in every face.

Many bands furnished inspiring marching music, and, when the gap between the bands was too long, the colored school children made their own music by singing.

The colored Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the D. O. K. O., the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, the Court of Calanthe, the colored National Defense league, and many other fraternal organizations made splendid showings.

Continuous cheers greeted the veterans of the Spanish-American war as they passed, dignity and pride evident in their bearing as they saluted the flag.

The colored churches carried banners telling of their work in buying Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds and each congregation, led by its pastor and leading members, told a tale of steadfast service that those who saw will always remember.

Thousands of School Children.

And then came the school children! The students of the colored universities, Morehouse college, Morris Brown, Atlanta university, Clark university, Gammon Theological seminary, Bryant's Preparatory institute, Holmes in-

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

JUNE 13, 1918

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

The Crown Prince's men, having been sufficiently satisfied with their experimentation on American white soldiery, was bold to test the mettle of the negro soldier and gave the war correspondents occasion to bring these negro troopers to the front in words of praise. It was in an attempt to capture the railroad connecting Estrees-St. Denis with Montdidier that the Germans came into contact with Pershing's negro division, and these good American negroes put up such a stout resistance as to cause the Germans to abandon the attempt. The negro troops were supported by Allied tanks and delivered "a brilliant counter-attack," in which they dealt great execution among the German troops. They drove back the Germans and have a recaptured village to their credit. We shall expect them to stick to it with the same tenacity that the white Americans have been sticking to Cantigny. We were sure that in due time the negro soldiers would be coming in for their share of the honors being won on every hand by the men from America.

CHANGE OF HEART IS IMPERATIVE!

Collier's Weekly under cover of recent date, from the pen of William McMitt, in discussing the colored soldiers at Camp Lee, says that when some of the race soldiers passed in the parade they were loudly cheered. The Houston Observer, May 11, 1918.

Going further the writer says:

> A big Mississippian, standing near, swore growlingly under his breath, gulped and cried, "I'm done talking against niggers," he declared huskily. "Those boys have been damn fine soldiers here, an' if they ever get back from France I'm big enough to lick any man who don't give 'em a square deal."
>
> "They've certainly been good soldiers," a South Carolinian standing by agreed. "I never thought to salute a nigger, but I've been glad to return salutes to those boys. If they die in France, they're going to be just as dead as any of the rest of us. I've been changing my mind awful fast in the last two months."

Writing from Washington, D. C., several weeks ago, Hon. Marcellus E. Foster, editor of the Houston Chronicle, said this in his paper:

> You can not enter a public building in Washington without meeting colored doorkeepers, guards and office boys. They are ubiquitous and universally deferential. In the Pan-American building one of the most courteous and best informed guides I have ever met was the one of ebony hue, who explaind to me in the language of a scholar, without the least affectation, the many architectural and artistic wonders of this structure.

The foregoing excerpts prove some very interesting facts about the colored Americans, which can not be said about others in this country, enjoying all the liberties, privileges, opportunities, rights and protection of the American government.

In the first article reproduced these Southern white men had undergone a change of heart and had seen and realized the folly and fallacy of their prejudices, traditions, bias, customs and practices.

If they were not speaking out of emotion due to the sadness and solemnity of the occasion, then they are to be congratulated and complimented for breaking over these undemocratic and un-American barriers and admitting that color is not a determining factor in manhood and womanhood.

We would to God that more Southern whites would reach the same conclusion regarding the colored American as the two mentioned in the first article; and, if America is to play any important part in ridding the world of the menace to civilization and liberty, she must see to it that this country, the South not excluded, practices what it is attempting to preach on the battlefields of Europe.

Democracy must become a practical, workable, every day proposition and colorphobia must be relegated to the scrap pile.

In other words, a change of heart is absolutely necessary, especially in Dixie, where American citizens are disfranchised, jim-crowed, segregated, lynched, burned at the stake, maltreated in various manners without a protest from those in authority and where no efforts are made to eradicate these damnable and diabolical acts and actions.

In the second article the colored American looms up as the most dependable man in America today, because of the fact that the race has never afforded a traitor and that much can not be said of any other race in this country.

Whoever heard of a black German? It is due to the fact that the colored man's patriotism and loyalty are true and tried that only race soldiers are employed to guard all the buildings in Washington; yea, to even see that no harm befalls President Wilson, other officials and dignitaries.

This is a signal honor conferred upon the race, yet despite our proven loyalty, fealty, patriotism, dependability and unyielding devotion to the Republic, in many parts of this country we are treated worse than canines and felines.

Will the American white man ever take enough time to look around him and see who has been his best friend since the early days of the Republic until the present momentous period?

Will he ever be willing to remove the fetters and shackles from the colored man's hands and feet, recognize and treat him as an American citizen?

The Observer cannot see now—with the facts concerning the colored American's pure, undefiled and undiluted Americanism being fully known and generally admitted—any real Americans and exponents of the doctrine of democracy can continue to ignore, maltreat and treat with disrespect and contumely such loyal, faithful and law-abiding citizens.

The colored soldiers are going to war under very trying and adverse circumstances and they deserve unstinted praise for the spirit they are demonstrating in this respect.

They are leaving their loved ones with practically no protection from the howling and cowardly mobs, and the very government that they are serving is unwilling to guarantee their loved ones protection. Has the world ever beheld such a spectacle in all its history?

If the colored soldiers were assured that their wives, daughters, sons, fathers, mothers, sweethearts and other dear ones will be protected like other American citizens, then they will become more enthusiastic, patriotic and determined warriors.

When an alien enemy was lynched in Illinois a few weeks ago President Wilson asked that a full investigation be made and the guilty parties punished.

When a bunch of white hoodlums inaugurated and maintained a reign of terror, murder and arson against American citizens of East Saint Louis, Illinois, President Wilson was like a sphinx.

When a delegation of representative race men conferred with the president recently and asked him to employ his high office to blot out lynch law, citing the then recent Tennessee case, President Wilson was surprised and averred that he had heard nothing about it.

Numerous other incidents of such a nature have been perpetrated upon colored Americans and the governors of these mobocratic states have scarcely raised their voices against such hellish, brutal, atrocious and barbarous demonstrations.

Not only is it imperative to pursue a different policy and program insofar as the colored American is concerned, but the very future safety and perpetuity of the Republic depend upon the abolition of these undemocratic, un-American and un-Christian practices.

"To every action there is a re-action" and ofttimes certain acts prove to be a boomerang, rebounding against the perpetrators and tolerators and spectators.

THE NEGRO PARADE.

In point of numbers, enthusiasm and fidelity to a cause, the parade of negroes in Atlanta yesterday was a tremendously significant demonstration.

The employers of negro laborers, factory "hands," porters and workers in stores and office buildings generally united in extending their colored employees a half-holiday, and homes throughout the city were practically closed for the afternoon in order that the colored servants, maids, butlers, chauffeurs, gardeners, etc., could either participate in the parade or view it from the sidewalks.

Patriotism was the keynote of the whole program—patriotism and country service.

The purpose of the demonstration was to quicken the spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the city's negro population to manifest the negro's fidelity to the government in the war crisis, and to signify his willingness and eagerness to put forth his best effort in his country's behalf.

It was a splendid success, and it will do good.

All along the route of the parade the marchers were liberally applauded by their white fellow citizens, who were much impressed with the spirit of the occasion and who gladly contributed to its success.

The colored American is willing to fight and die for this country, but he wants the same considerations shown him as those conferred and bestowed upon others here—and he does not want to WAIT UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER to come into his rightful inheritance and possession of the rights and privileges of an American citizen.

He has been fooled so much by sweet promises until he looks with a sheepish eye upon all this "after-the-war" stuff.

He is supporting the government's war activities NOW; he is conserving food NOW; he is readily going to the camps to train to fight for worldwide democracy NOW; he is fighting NOW; yea, he is dying NOW.

What will America do for him, his father, brother, mother, sister and friends NOW?

If the foe is to be defeated (and that is absolutely imperative) and victory ultimately perch upon our standards, a change of heart is necessary and that at once.

DIVIDED WE STAND, UNITED WE FALL!

Soldiers – 1918 94

Attitude of South

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JUNE 11, 1918

THE NEGRO'S HOUR.

To the Editor of The Express: The colored subscribers and readers of The Express appreciate the broad spirit portrayed in the editorial of the above title which appeared in your paper, as also the articles appearing of late in your paper showing the better side of the negro.

This sentence stands out and commands attention: "This is the negro's great opportunity to show the world his Americanism." We feel that the negro has never shown anything but "his Americanism." From his entrance into this country, to date, he has always been a loyal citizen, ever ready to shed his blood or give his life for these United States. The first blood shed which consecrated this nation to freedom, in the great American Revolution, was that of a negro, Crispus Attucks; black sailors were with Perry on Lake Erie; black soldiers fought at the Brandywine; at Bunker Hill; at Forts Pillow and Wagner; the heroic fighting at El Caney and San Juan Hill in Cuba, wrested victory from defeat, although Roosevelt received the glory; the recent feat of the 10th Cavalry at Carrizal speaks volumes for the negro's Americanism. And he is making his presence felt in France. A recent dispatch tells how two brave negroes withstood and defeated the attacks of ten times their number of Huns. Wounded, though they were, rifle jammed, yet they fought hand to hand with their knives, and with these weapons accounted for three of the Kaisers' Huns and prevented the capture of the American troops.

We feel that it is the white man's "great opportunity" to demonstrate his "superiority" by recognizing the true American spirit of the negro and give him a man's chance.

The negro is a reader and is cognizant of the havoc wrought by the Bolshevikis not only to their own Russia, but the deep blow given the allied cause in this great war which has delayed victory and will cause the shedding of blood by thousands of our own sons; we are aware of the trouble England is having with the Irish, and how disloyal they have been; and we know of the destruction caused by the I. W. W. in our own beloved country; but, with these various examples of people who are dissatisfied with conditions and treatment rendered them, and with the degree of success which they have attained in their efforts to disrupt their government and thwart its war plans, they hold no inspiration or invitation for the negro. Although he suffers proscriptions of various kinds, although he is mobbed, tortured and burned and disfranchised, he answers in the spirit that actuated David when he cried out, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him."

In Cuba, when the yellow fever was killing more white troops than the Spaniards' bullets, a colored regiment was called to attention, the dire need for nurses was laid before them, and the evident danger was stressed; when volunteer nurses were called, the whole regiment, as one man, stepped forward for service. This was repeated and those black boys came forward again as one man, ready to give their lives to save their white comrades in arms. Was not thus "his Americanism" beautifully shown?

Measure the negro by the American standard of patriotism and he will make 100 per cent. If it is by volunteer service, then we point to two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry in the regular army; in the National Guard we have the 8th Illinois, the 15th New York and a battalion from Ohio and the District of Columbia; if in the National Army, then we have the report of the War Department that, based upon population, the negro has a record of 33 per cent while the white draftees stack up only 25 per cent. There are fewer desertions and fewer claims for dependents or exemptions among the black troops than among the white troops. If it is in the purchase of Liberty bonds, then we have the record, based on the wealth of the two races, and the negro leads in the purchase of bonds. You will find Red Cross cards in negro homes as well as in white homes, buttons on negro coats as well as on the white man's coat. And when it comes to spy and traitor, he goes over the top with banners flying which have never trailed in the dust of bomb throwers and munition destroyers, nor presidential assasisns, nor Kaiser agents.

J. A. G. Lu VALLE.

San Antonio.

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 25, 1918

Drafted Negroes Off for Camp.

To the Editor of The World:

While writing this I am standing at the west entrance to the famous Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., watching the parade as it proceeds down Main Street. There is much color in the parade, for it is composed of 810 colored draftees and their friends, relatives, sweethearts, dressed in all the flaming colors of the land. If it were not war-times one might think it was a dental parade from the display of teeth.

This was the colored people's day. The banners were many and to the point—"To Hell With the Kaiser!" "Don't Cry, Girls; We Go Kaiser-Hunting." "We'll Do the Fighting; You Raise the Food." "When the Huns See Us Coming They Will Go Way Back and Sit Down." "Berlin or Bust!" "We're Going to Château-Thierry."

Fully 25,000 people gathered at Union Depot to see the boys off for Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Ia. Rev. Mr. Griggs in his address to the drafted men said: "We have no misgivings as to what you boys are going to do at the front. You are going to live up to the best traditions of your race. When the hour comes for the great American offensive you are going to toss all fear to the winds and march steadily in the face of the runfire until you reach the enemy's hiding-place, using bayonets and rifle butts, fists and feet, until the foe is fully routed."

Memphis, June 20. C. R. GLOVER.

Behrman Presents Pennant in Son's Honor At Negro Even

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
APRIL 26, 1918

First N. O. Colored Officer Tendered Reception in Church

Presentation by Mayor Behrman of a pennant in honor of his son, Captain Stanley Behrman, who commands a negro company "somewhere in France," and the unveiling of a service flag containing 14 stars, featured a patriotic programme and reception to Lieutenant Herman Martin, probably the first New Orleans negro to receive a commission in the American army, in Grace Methodist church Friday morning.

Lieutenant Martin recently completed the officers' training course at Camp Funston, Kan., and is in New Orleans on a short visit. The reception followed the patriotic service and was held under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Short talks were made by Rev. R. W. Kinchen, pastor of Grace church; H. L. Scott, John Hall, Professor Wicker, of Bienville school; R. C. Metoyer, Lieutenant Martin and John Curtis.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MARCH 30, 1918

NEGROES ESCORTED TO TRAIN.

Eighty Selectmen from Third Ward Parade to Station.

Eighty negroes from the Third Ward, called in the draft, were escorted to the Terminal Station Friday afternoon by members of the Tammany Social and Aid Club and members of the Red Cross Auxiliary of that ward. The procession, forming at Camp and Gravier streets, was headed by the Onward Band which played a dirge-like march—probably the greatest restraint ever suffered by such a musical organization.

The leaders carried a banner which proclaimed, "Our boys to the front for the U. S." A mounted police patrol headed the parade which marched in lively step considering the pelting rain. Friends and relatives showed little emotion, there being an air of holiday spirit prevalent.

Negro selectmen from nearly all the local draft divisions also left Friday.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 23, 1918

COLOR LINE BLOTTED OUT IN A VIRGINIA PARADE.

Negro Troops Head White Ones Through the Streets of Norfolk for the First Time.

(Special to The World.)

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—For the first time in the history of Norfolk negro troops marched at the head of a procession of white soldiers in this city to-day.

The Washington Birthday patriotic demonstration was intended also to stimulate interest in the sale of war stamps. The negro troops numbered about 400 men. They came from Camp Stuart.

Several thousand American sailors and marines were in line, as was a small detachment of British sailors. Rear Admiral McLean, commanding the Fifth Naval District, and several other navy officers and army ones, viewed the parade from the balcony of the Virginia Club.

LAWRENCE MASS EAGLE
JUNE 28, 1918

The Negro and the Flag

A long train on the Southern pulled out of Hickory with three cars with negro men going to the training camp. They were a husky lot, fine of physique and lustily enthusiastic. There was a large crowd about the depot to see them off and the train pulled away amidst some of the loudest shouting heard in Hickory in many a day. These negro recruits went away happy. The laughter and the singing proved that, and from the rear coach one of the number kept the flag flying in the breeze. The colored soldier is above all things proud of the flag. It was in North Carolina that the refrain, "We'll never let the flag hit the ground," originated, and it was the North Carolina darkies that carried the song to the front. If one is curious to know if the negro will fight, he will only have to let a negro soldier see him slight the flag.—Charlotte Observer.

STRIKING PARADE OF NEGROES STIRS ALL BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 30, 1917

Splendid Conduct and Cheerfulness of Selectmen Is Declared Amazing.

In the downtown district of Birmingham many were still talking Tuesday of the remarkable parade held Monday afternoon in honor of the close to seven hundred negro selectmen who left for Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

It was a remarkable parade in many respects, somewhat informally gotten up, but in it marched bankers, newspaper men, leaders in many commercial and industrial lines, and many veterans of the Gray as well as the Blue. The parade was led by E. E. Spangenberg, who followed Chief Martin Eagan and the mounted police escort, and after him came the committee, Jacob Burger, J. D. Rosenburger, and several newspaper men. A little further back could be observed, close to the Boys' Industrial Band, Commissioner Truss and Commissioner-elect Burruss, Dr. George Stuart, Commander Bernstein of the Spanish War Veterans, Commander Chapman of the Grand Army of the Republic, with a small band of the boys in Blue, and Commander Cullom of the United Confederate Veterans, with a few of the boys in Gray.

Officers Present.

There were three officers from Camp Dodge, Iowa, and they made real striking figures behind the committee; there also was Captain James B. Hutchinson, of the United States Army. The leading negroes and the honor committee, with Oscar W. Adams as chairman, also made a fine showing.

It would be hard to make an estimate of the number of negroes who were packed around the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and the surrounding streets and the parks, and still more difficult to give the number of those who lined the sidewalks and streets along the line of parade, the estimates running all the way from 25,000 to 60,000.

The Civic Association had provided

Incomplete

Soldiers — 1918 29
Aviation.

21 Tenth Cavalrymen Are to Become Aviators

The Chicago Defender April 13, 1918

Last Monday morning the city was honored with the presence of twenty-two former sergeants of the famous 10th Cavalary en route from Arizona to Fort Wayne, Mich., where they will enter the aviation ground school located there in preparation for their receiving commissions in the U. S. aviation units now preparing for overseas service. Among this notable group were Sergts. Frazier, J. S. Williams, Miller, E. J. Peek, F. Bethel, Covington, L. Shields, M. Jefferson, Deconta, A. Brown, H. Tipton, R. Timberlake, L. S. Harris, J. L. Lightbourne, S. Reynolds, Samuels, Corp. Stevens, Sergts. Johnson, S. Irby, Barclay and S. M. Peal.

The entrance of these men in this branch of the service marks a great epoch in the history of our people in the United States and shows to the world the wonderful revolution that this war is working.

NEGROES GET CALL TO FORT WAYNE

RALEIGH N C OBSERVER
APRIL 18, 1918

Total of 461 Are Ordered To Aviation Camp in Minnesota

The Adjutant General yesterday received a call for 461 negroes to be entrained for Fort Wayne, Minn., during the two-day period beginning May 1.

The call specified 461 laborers and levellers to report to the commanding officer at the aviation mobilization camp. This is approximately two and sixteen hundredths per cent of the first class allotted to the State. It is specified that only negroes qualified for general military service should be sent. This call, apparently is urgent, for it takes priority over the last call for 481 white men to be entrained for Fort Scriven, Ga., during the five-day period beginning, May 10. The quotas of the various counties on call has been apportioned. Eight men will go from Wake No. 1 and six from Wake No. 2.

BOSTON MASS HERALD
APRIL 19. 1918

NEGROES TO RAISE FUND FOR AIRPLANE

Will Give the "Crispus Attucks" to the Government

Patriotic Negroes of Boston have initiated a movement to emphasize their patriotism and a committee is being formed which will have in charge a campaign to raise $10,000 by popular subscription among the Negroes of the state for the purchase of an airplane to be presented to the government. The airplane is to be named the "Crispus Attucks," in honor of "the first man to shed his blood for the cause of civilization during the war of the revolution." Simon Swig of the Tremont Trust Company will be the treasurer of the fund and will make daily reports of its progress. The promoters hope to raise the money within 30 days.

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
APRIL 7, 1918

TRAIN AT FORT WAYNE

Twelve labor companies composed of Negro selects are to be formed at Fort Wayne for service with the aviation section of the United States army signal corps overseas. These men, to be picked from various cantonments and camps, will remain at Fort Wayne long enough to be properly organized and trained. About 2,500 in all will pass through the local post.

In order to provide for the social welfare of the Negro soldiers while they are here, the National League for Woremn's Service is planning to open a down-town club room similar to the one that this body maintains for white soldiers. Every effort will be made to furnish wholesome entertainment for the Negroes and they will be given a chance o meet representative Detroiters of their own race. A canteen also will be operated.

AVIATION SECTION OF ARMY IS TRAINING NEGRO CONSTRUCTION UNITS AT FORT WAYNE FOR DUTY WITH OUR OVERSEAS AIR FIGHTERS

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JUNE 16, 1918

BY LEN G. SHAW.

ALICE'S Adventures in Wonderland had nothing on the experiences of Private Ephraim Jordan when it came to viewing the unusual.

From the moment Private Ephraim Jordan left his home in the little village down in Virginia where he was born, and from the narrow confines of which he had never ventured in the twenty-two years of his existence before Uncle Sam called him to the colors, until he left the street car at the entrance to Fort Wayne, the journey had been one unending round of surprises that made the encounters of the aforesaid Alice with the fabled Cheshire cat and the dodo and the other marvelous dwellers in Wonderland seem decidedly commonplace by comparison.

As Private Ephraim Jordan climbed stiffly down from the street car with a score of other recruits from the southland, all his earthly belongings on his back or in the shiny fiber suitcase that he handled as carefully as though it was a genuine alligator bag, shuffled through the gate past an alert sentinel, and up the roadway, across the bridge that leads over into the old fort, there was little in his appearance to suggest the fighting man. His clothes hung loosely on his angular frame, his shoulders drooped unevenly and his feet seemed as if made of lead.

There was only one hopeful sign—Private Jordan was all eyes. He hadn't overlooked anything of consequence on the long trip from the south, and now he took in every detail of his surroundings, from the neatly uniformed sentry, with a formidable looking pistol at his side, to two happy-go-lucky fellows from the guardhouse atop a two-wheeled garbage cart drawn by a slow-moving mule, and off across the greensward to where several men were spreading bedding from the tents out in the sunshine for its daily airing.

To be perfectly honest about it, Private Jordan wasn't quite sure why he was at Fort Wayne—but he was there and he wasn't worrying a bit about the future.

He had heard something about the great war which the United States had entered; but in the quietude of his southern home its grim realities had not been in evidence as they have in the large centers of population, and particularly in Detroit, where soldiers who have been invalided home from the trenches or discharged because of injuries received at the battlefront are a common sight.

Two Weeks Works Change.

I saw Private Ephraim Jordan two weeks later—and an officer at the fort had to identify him for me. I doubt whether his own mother would have been able to pick him out from the hundreds of uniformed men who swung off across the parade ground in even lines that won the commendation of the hard working officers charged with the task of whipping these raw recruits into shape. The drooping shoulders had disappeared; the angular frame was encased in a neatly fitting khaki uniform and the leaden feet were handled with the lightness and precision of a drum major on dress parade.

The transformation was almost beyond belief; but it was typical of what is being accomplished at Fort Wayne, where the more than 1,300 men who make up the construction and labor companies for the aviation section of the signal corps are being trained.

Aside from a handful of officers, they are all Negroes. Almost without exception they come from the south—Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Texas. Most of them had never been away from home and knew absolutely nothing of the outside world. What work they had done was in the cotton or tobacco fields of odd jobs around town that were just sufficient to keep body and soul together in the easygoing fashion of these people.

Under the draft they were taken from family and friends, transported to a distant part of the country and planted in environments that were as foreign to their accustomed daily routine as humane instincts are to a Hun aviator.

The object of this move was to convert these men into skilled mechanics and laborers for service with the American forces overseas. It has proved a big task, but everyone in any way connected with the undertaking has buckled in and the results are such as to go far toward refuting the assertion that the age of miracles is past.

"In the old days, when a Negro regiment that had been in service for many years received a dozen recruits at one time it was counted quite a task to break them in," said Lieut.-Col. George E. Nelson, commanding officer at Fort Wayne, as we stood one afternoon watching the men drilling on the broad parade ground that overlooks the Detroit river, with its ever-changing panorama of shipping. "When you take more than 1,000 men who don't know the meaning of discipline, much less military training, and who have never had anything to do with army life, and start to make them into soldiers, you have cut out some job. But the way these fellows have taken hold has been a

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surprise to us all. I wouldn't have believed that a few days could have worked such a change in the men, yet here they are conducting themselves like veterans. It shows what can be done with untrained fellows; and it also shows what men who have the right spirit can accomplish once they get into the service."

Graded by Trades.

Just how many of these men will ever get into the front line trenches is problematical, because the fellow overseas never knows where fate and the exigencies of modern warfare will land him. The engineers who laid down their construction tools in France recently and helped to beat back the oncoming Germans demonstrated this truth, and there have been plenty of other examples.

Primarily these men are being trained for construction work in connection with the aviation section of the signal corps, but by the time they leave Fort Wayne in addition to having been placed where they will be the most serviceable as trades workers they will also have absorbed enough military instruction to make them decidedly valuable in case of an emergency. Every day brings its military drills, its courses of instruction. This is largely for the purpose of instilling discipline and self-control, but it would upon occasion lend itself to a broader interpretation. One who watches these husky fellows and notes their eagerness reaches the conclusion that if properly armed they could make it very uncomfortable for an adversary.

Every man who is sent to Fort Wayne is supposed to have a trade. In practice this works about the same as the modern skilled mechanic who, with all his claims, may not be able to do more than run an automatic machine of a given type.

The first thing after registering them is to find out what these men are capable of doing, so they can be assigned to the unit where they will best fit into the general scheme. It isn't a case of taking a man's word for it. War is a serious proposition, and the seasoned officers at Fort Wayne are taking no chances. They must be shown, and it is up to the recruit to back up his claims with a practical demonstration.

In one corner of the old fort, where also are the barracks for the new arrivals, there has been established a testing department in which recruits are given a tryout.

The vocational tests are broadly divided into carpentry and masonry, these representing the chief labor needs at the present time.

If a man was scheduled by his local draft board as a bricklayer he is given a trowel, mortar and bricks, and is required to demonstrate his proficiency before a group of critical superiors. The first trowel of mortar usually indicates whether the man or the member of the board who classified him told the truth, or whether he is trying to pose as an expert in a line of which he knows nothing. This does not mean that he is made to stand aside if he displays no great proficiency. If he shows aptitude for the work he is coached carefully until he qualifies as acceptable, when he is placed in a unit.

Likewise, if listed as a mason's tender, he is given an opportunity to show how well he can mix mortar, manipulate a hod and perform other duties.

Men Are Encouraged.

The tests in carpentry are even more exacting because of the diversity of demands, which ranges all the way from ability to drive a nail straight to expert cabinetmaking. Entrants in this division are supplied with tools and lumber and are turned loose making tables, desks, racks, boxes and other things that are useful about the post, and which give plenty of opportunity to show what the men are capable of doing.

It is interesting to observe these newcomers as they go about the tasks to which they are assigned. To most of them working under such close inspection is a new experience, and the embarrassment they feel occasionally manifests itself in a well-developed case of stage fright that is amusing to the observer. However, they are treated with consideration by their superiors, are encouraged and are shown the best way to do the prescribed task where assistance of this nature is deemed wise. As a result the nervousness speedily wears off and they settle down like veterans.

It is surprising to note how quickly men who are scarcely familiar with the rudiments of common labor develop into useful toilers under the coaching they are given. It takes a vast amount of patience and perseverance on the part of the instructors; for while the recruits are willing, even eager, the whole proceeding is foreign to what they have been accustomed. But results is what Washington demands, and it is getting them in generous allowance at Fort Wayne. One has only to observe the ragged lineup of new arrivals, some in overalls and blouse, many in ill-fitting suits of the cheapest quality, and who like most "rookies" are unable to distinguish between their right and left foot when it comes to drilling, and then watch these same men a few days later when on parade, to discover the possibilities that are daily becoming actualities. It gives a new and a convincing light on the value of military training in the remaking of neglected mankind.

Although it is probable that these men will not be called upon to carry arms, they are given a strict military schooling because of the physical and disciplinary benefits that accrue. Every day the parade ground is occupied by companies who go through the regular army evolutions, minus rifles. Drilling seems to be second nature to many of these men almost as much as is singing, and in a remarkably short time they march with the precision of old stagers. Proof of this was furnished in the recent Patriotic Drive parade, when the colored troops from Fort Wayne won unstinted praise all along the line for their fine appearance.

Plenty of Diversion.

Camp life in war times is anything but a sinecure. The demand is for seasoned men, and intensive training is the rule at Fort Wayne as elsewhere. For hours every day the troops are put through their paces either in classes, on the drill ground or perfecting themselves in the trades for which they qualified and extending their usefulness to new lines. Major Charles T. Waring, in command of the construction and labor units, and Major John F. Roehl, Detroiter of long standing in military circles, who holds the position of organizer, see to it that the newcomers lose no time in finding their proper place, after which they are kept busy by company commanders.

But it is possible for a man to go stale on work just as surely as continued idleness will render him worthless, so care is taken to divide the daily program in such manner that maximum results will be obtained. Plenty of diversion is provided, of a sort that proves as enjoyable to the spectators as to the participants.

Drills are punctuated with recreation periods in which games are introduced. Rooster fighting is a favorite pastime, and it never fails to draw an enthusiastic crowd of rooters. It is not the old-fashioned cock fight, that even now is occasionally pulled off at night in some out-of-the-way place, in an effort to outwit vigilant police officials, but a perfectly harmless contest between humans that furnishes no end of thrills and comedy. One man mounts the shoulders of another, and with arms folded endeavors by bunting his body against him to dismount an opponent. There is no limit to the number of entrants, and when a couple of dozen of these huskies get to maneuvering in this fashion there is no lack of excitement, with results that often are ludicrous.

Leap frog, with an entire company participating, is another favorite sport; and by the time a man has completed the circle of bent forms he has crowded more physical exercise into a few minutes than the average mortal gets in months. Pullaway and other games also figure prominently.

There are sing-songs such as only a southern negro with his inborn love of melody could stage; and when a couple of hundred of these fellows get started on the old plantation strains and the more modern songs everybody within sound of their voices stops work and listens.

Thus the time passes with work and recreation alternating—"a streak of fat an' a streak of lean," as one coal black Alabaman laughingly described life at the fort. Every day brings new arrivals, who are put through the routine followed by those preceding them. There are at present something over 1,300 men at the fort, and this number is being augmented constantly. Although they have been there a comparatively short time, most of them are fit for overseas duty and are anxious to go to France. They want to see "the big scrap."

Lieut.-Col. George E. Nelson, United States signal corps, is the commanding officer at Fort Wayne, others of the post administrative staff being Major Henry L. Schelling, M. R. C., post surgeon; Capt. Wm. J. Thompson, Q. M. R. C., post quartermaster; First Lieut. Carl J. Westerlind, post adjutant; Second Lieut. Stuart Robertson, assistant adjutant; Second Lieut. J. A. Ryan, personnel officer; First Lieut. Emmet Ingram, post signal officer.

The labor and construction units administrative staff consists of Maj. Charles T. Waring, commanding; Maj. John F. Roehl, organizer; Capt. Wm. B. Kalmbach, adjutant; Capt. H. A. Meyer, commanding Twenty-eighth construction company; Capt. Joseph F. Nichols, Twenty-ninth construction company; First Lieut. Wm. G. Rather, Thirtieth construction company; First Lieut. W. E. Scarboro, Thirty-fourth labor company; First Lieut. Wm. D. Shaffer, Thirty-fifth labor company; First Lieut. Rufus C. Thaxton, Thirty-sixth labor company;

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Aviation

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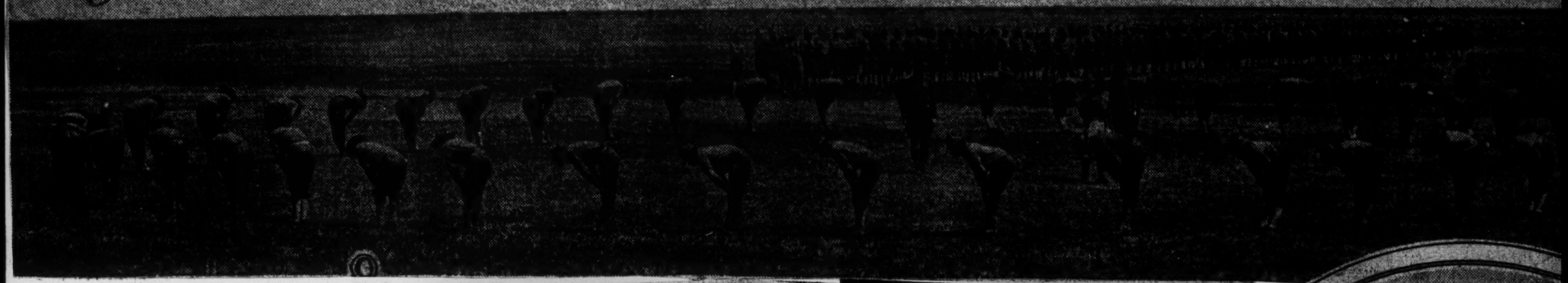
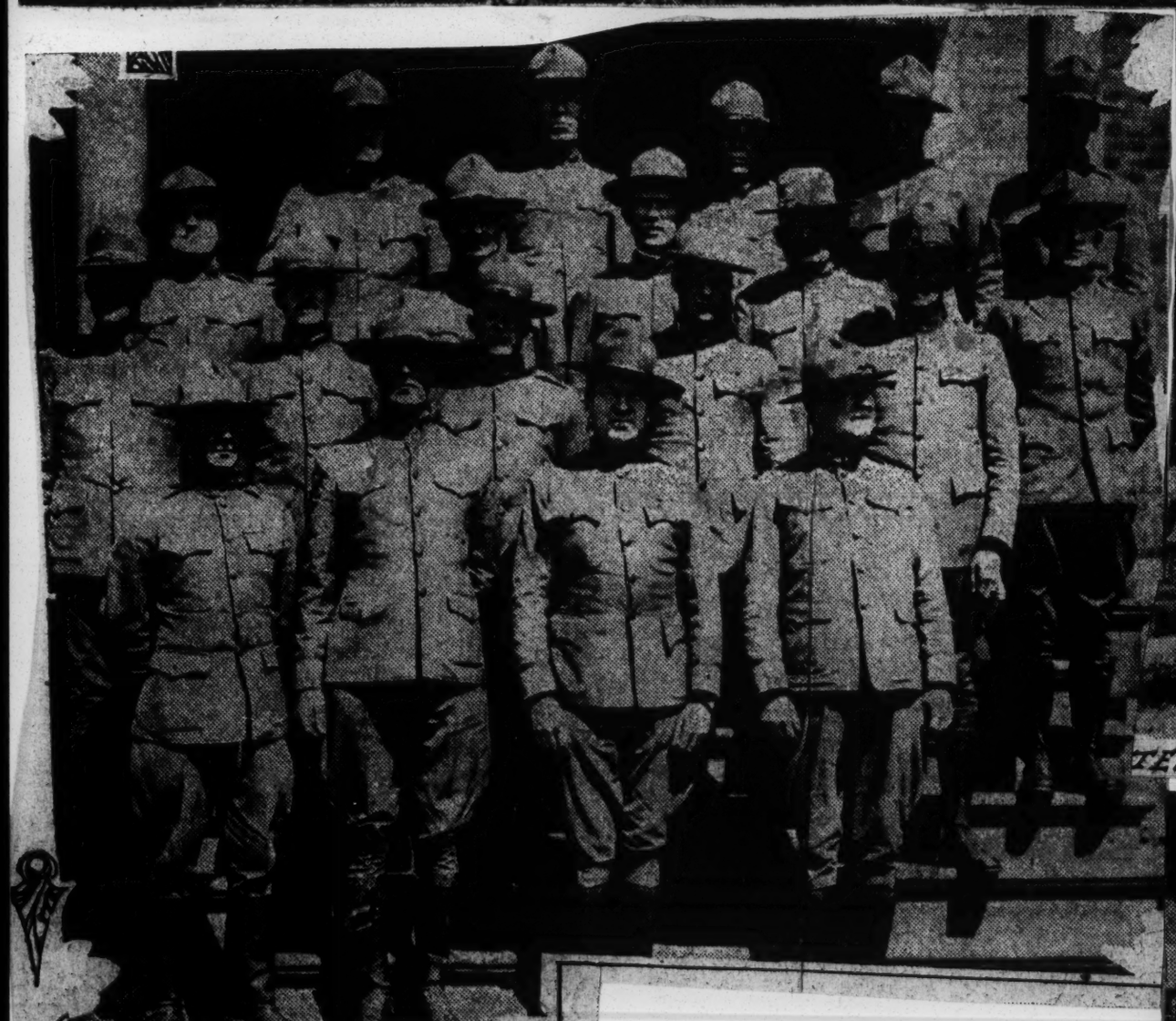
Detroit Free Press 6-16-18



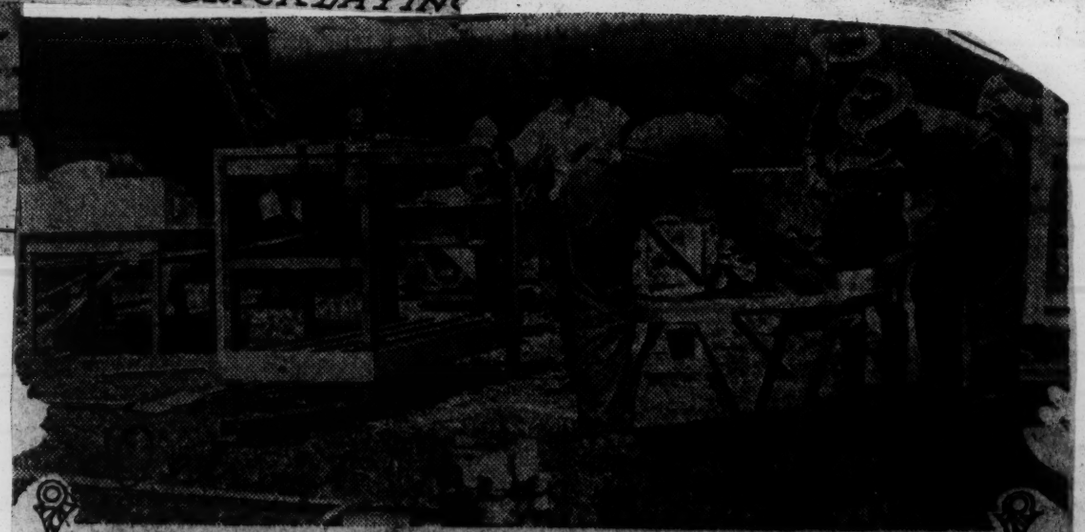


Detroit Free Press 6-16-18

LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE E. NELSON, (THIRD FROM LEFT IN FRONT ROW) AND STAFF.

Detroit Press 6-16-18

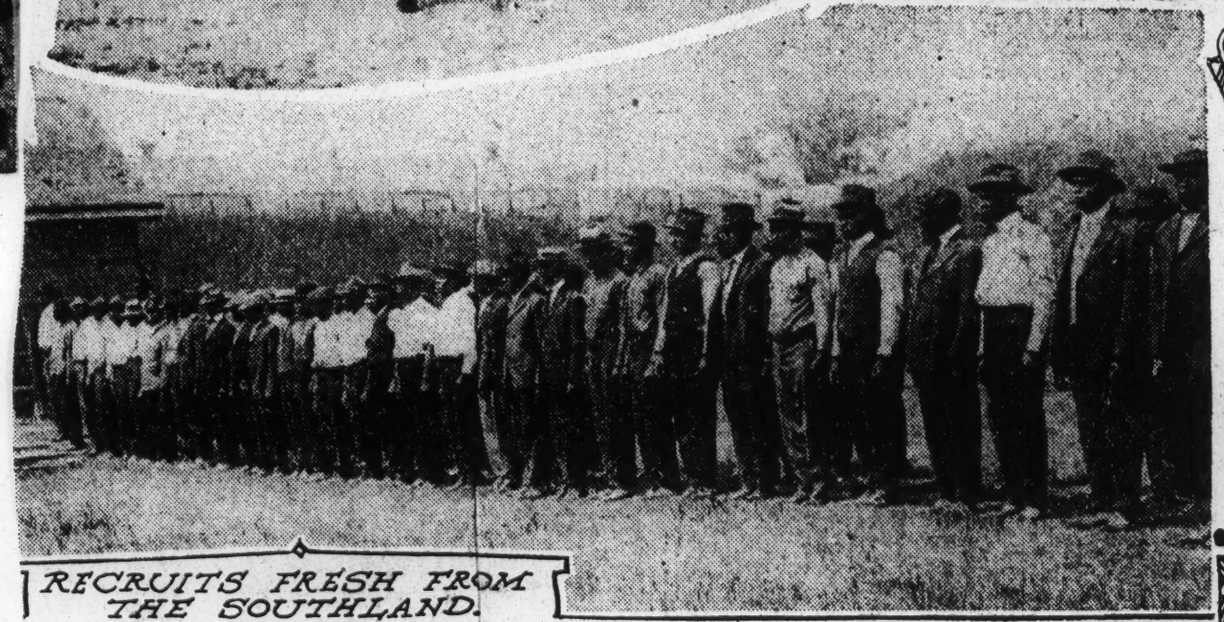
TEST IN BRICKLAYING



RECRUITS QUALIFYING AS CARPENTERS.

Detroit Press 6-16-18

THE CHANGE
TWO WEEKS WORKS.



RECRUITS FRESH FROM
THE SOUTHLAND.

Detroit Press 6-16-18

ROOSTER
FIGHTS
ARE POPULAR
DIVERSION.

Soldiers — 1918
Camps

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ITY AT CAMP UPTON, UM OF 367TH INFANTRY TO BE OPENED THIS MONTH

The New York Age. Jan. 19, 1918.

(BY WESTER A. WALTON)

Two highly interesting and distinguishing phases of camp life made an indelible impress on both eye and mind when I visited Camp Upton last Friday week. One was the bigness of the camp —from a materialistic standpoint; the other was the existence of racial amity which is very much in evidence

None could but marvel at the great, natural panorama showing thousands of khaki-clad soldiers in the making and hundreds of low buildings which may be seen as far as eye can reach—north east, south and west. None could do other than look on with appreciative wonderment at the precision and definiteness with which officers and draftees go about their work.

But to me the greatest of many great spectacles was that of the white soldier and the colored soldier, the Jew and the Gentile, meeting on perfect terms of equality as comrades in arms and preparing, as true Americans, to give their lives if necessary, "to make the world safe for democracy."

At Camp Upton one may speak of "Christianity" and " democracy" without mental reservation. There these terms are more than present-day shibboleths. They are not mere figures of speech. Down on Long Island no attempt is made "to keep a soldier in his place." His status is not determined by the color of his skin. All men meet and greet, and sometimes eat, as men and brothers.

Naturally, my interest at first centered in the 367th Infantry, made up of colored draftees and commanded by Col. James A. Moss. However, I had not been in camp very long before I discovered that the colored draftees were not set off in a prescribed territory as if they had the small-pox. I soon learned that the most cordial relations existed between the races and the doctrine of "the brotherhood of man" was practiced as well as preached.

In the cafeteria conducted in connection with the hostess house of the Colored Y. W. C. A., I found white soldiers and workingmen dining, and it is said that there are times when more white draftees frequent the place than colored.

Races Meet at Y. M. C. A.

It is common knowledge at the camp that some evenings there are as many white draftees as colored in the 367th Y. M. C. A. building where the time is pleasantly spent playing the piano, singing, looking at motion pictures and playing checkers. The Y. M. C. A. officials have provided a large building for white soldiers, but many prefer to visit the 367th Y. M. C. A., where they say they have a better time. The Negro's unfailing good humor, coupled with his penchant for singing and making merry under any and all c nditions, has created quite an inviting atmosphere at the colored "Y."

The Knights of Columbus Hall is within a stone's throw of the headquarters of the 367th Infantry where basketball teams of the regiment practice several nights during the week. A more cordial welcome could not have been extended a party of colored men of which I was a member, upon visiting the hall to watch a class of white draftees receiving instructions in how to use the bayonet. The place was packed with white soldiers, several of whom vied with Manager E. J. Ryan in trying to be affable to the colored guests.

A few months ago some wealthy person donated a sum of money for the erection and maintenance of an officers' club at Camp Upton. The clubrooms are now ready for occupancy and the commander of the camp has issued a notice that ALL officers are eligible to membership upon the payment of the small admission fee.

In this instance the social bugaboo was dropped and there will be no foolish cry raised of "social equality." There is not much likelihood of the colored officers invading the clubhouse either in large or small numbers as the result of this broad and fearless stand of Brigadier General Johnson, for they are not obsessed with a desire to socialize with their white brother officers. But they find mental comfort in the thought that they have been invited to become club-members and have been accorded the proper consideration to which their position entitles them.

White draftees do not experience great mental anguish when they salute a superior officer whose skin happens to be colored, nor does a junior white officer show embarrassment when he has to salute a colored officer who is his senior. Such army regulations are obeyed in a matter-of-fact sort of way; hence, there is no racial friction. The race problem usually bobs up only when one group of Americans fighting for "a real democracy" seeks to check the progress and keep down another group of Americans. The stronger group is not guilty of this incongruous attitude at Camp Upton.

In speaking of the existence of racial amity at Camp Upton I do not wish to give the impression that there is absolutely no race prejudice at the big training camp. It is a fact, however, that at this camp where nearly 50,000 men are in training race prejudice is the exception rather than the general rule.

The 367th Infantry Auditorium.

One of the buildings destined to attract more than p sing attention at Camp Upton is the 367th Infantry Auditorium, now in course of construction. When completed there will be nothing like it on the grounds. One hundred carpenters, together with roofers and electricians, are working daily to have this spacious building, to seat five thousand persons, completed by the fourth week in January.

The master mind directing the erection of this auditorium is Colonel Moss, a man of vision who takes delight in doing big things. He has probably tackled about the biggest proposition of his career in his efforts to build a $40,000 auditorium during wartime, when material is scarce, labor is high and the financial demands being made on our charitably-inclined citizens are many.

Colonel Moss is sanguine over the outcome of his pet idea and is making extensive preparations to have the big building formally dedicated sometime this month. He points with pride to the fact that the members of his regiment have subscribed for nearly $15,000 worth of bonds, and more than half of the sum has been paid in. The public has been asked to purchase the remaining bonds, which are being sold for $10 each and upwards.

When finished the auditorium will be used during the inclement weather for drills and will also prove ideal for target practice and lectures. Various forms of amusement will be given for the entertainment of *all* soldiers in the evening, and a nominal price of admission will be charged. The bonds will be redeemed from the net proceeds realized from the entertainments. Colonel Moss believes that the goodfellowship existing between the races will be strengthened by draftees of all races meeting nightly at the auditorium.

The 367th Infantry is domiciled in a most desirable section, a fact generally conceded. It is only a ten-minute walk from the Long Island Terminal to regimental headquarters and convenient to postoffice and other centrally-located camp buildings.

At Camp Upton the draftees are not inconvenienced by the coal famine. They have plenty and are not a bit backward about using it with a heavy hand to warm the barracks in which they live. No quail on toast or Delmonico steaks are to be found on the soldier's menu, but he is given good, wholesome food, and as much as he wants. His meals are not served on expensive china, nevertheless the utensils are clean and serviceable. Of the many chefs at camp the head of the culinary department of Company A, 367th Infantry, stands out prominently. When I refer to his ability to prepare toothsome morsels I am not speaking from hearsay.

In December, the 367th Regimental Exchange was opened. The exchange is a store where articles of wearing apparel, papers, magazines, fruit and delicacies to appease the inner man are sold. There are twelve exchanges at Camp Upton. The colored regimental exchange is in charge of former Sergt.-Major Green of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The veteran warrior was made happy one day last week upon receiving word that his exchange, although the youngest, had done the largest business during the month. The stock carried is valued at $14,000, and three civilian clerks and one accountant, all colored, are employed to assist Sergeant Green.

Next to Colonel Moss, Capt. Walter B. Williams is the best known officer of the 367th Infantry. He has seen twenty years' service in the United States Army and was a corporal in the Twenty-fifth Infantry when Colonel Moss was a second lieutenant. Captain Williams is dean of the colored officers of the regiment and his words of advice carry weight. He is a strict disciplinarian and highly respected by fellow officers and drafted men. Captain Williams is assistant regimental adjutant and is a valuable aide to his chief.

Colonel Moss' regiment is so far made up of over three thousand infantrymen, exclusive of members of the machine-gun company. It will be increased numerically before long by the arrival of several hundred drafted men from Porto Rico. The colored officers are young men of the highest type and compare favorably with the white officers. As for the colored draftees, they are showing the beneficial effects of systematic training, regular habits and army discipline. Many of the draftees knew little of discipline before going to camp. Having to respect position, particularly when the superior is a colored man, is something new to some.

No one goes to Camp Upton without paying the "Buffaloes" a visit. They are the central figure of the trainin camp—a camp where real Americanism is not a hollow mockery and where racial amity and good will reign.

9

WITH THE BOYS AT CAMP MEADE

Afro-American 8-2-18

308th Infantry Facing Peculiar Situation at "Y" Hut. Are Now Occupying a

9

Tent--Regular Army Men Cause Trouble

Camp Meade, Md., July 31.—Colored draftees from various sections continue to pour into this place and there are now estimated to be about nine thousand here, more than at any one time before. A number of the Baltimore boys are connected with the 808th Infantry, the new regiment recently formed here, but a number are in the Depot Brigade and the Engineers' Corps. There is not a single commissioned colored officer at the camp and in the Depot Brigade almost all of the non-commissioned officers are white. This, of course, makes things seem a little different from the time when the 368th Infantry and the 351st Artillery were here. The Infantry had all colored commissioned officers and in the Artillery all the non-commissioned officers were colored.

There has been some talk throughout the camp of the forming of colored artillery regiment here, but nothing has been stated dfinitely from the War Department.

REGULAR MEN HERE.

Recently a number of white regular army men have been stationed here and last week ninety colored non-commissioned officers and privates of the 24th Infantry were sent here. These men, most of them non-with the various companies of the 808th Infantry and are helping the commissioned men to get the rookies in shape.

Some friction, it is said, arose between some of the white regular men and the colored draftees last week, tnd resulted in disturbances in which honors were evenly divided. The colored boys were outnumbred on the first night and were defeated, but on the second night, with the aid of reinforcements, held the fort. These bouts are said to have been fistcuff affairs and not as serious as was reported by some of the soldiers in Baltimore. Efforts on the part of the reporter to find out particulars concerning the fracas were fruitless, and no one was willing to be responsible for a statement further than to verify the fact that there had been some race trouble. Dr. Cabinass is said to have brought the affair to the attention of the authorities at the camp with the result that he was assured an investigation would be made.

"Y" SITUATION "PECULIAR."

The situation in the "Y" huts is peculiar and one would have to be there every day to study out its psychology. At B-38 where General Cabinass is the generalissimo, are, for the most part, the boys of the Depot Brigade. This hut, it will be remembered, was for the most part, the particular property of the boys of the 368th Infantry. At D-39, which is under the general direction of B. B. Church, white soldiers are largely in the majority. This seems to make very little differnce as far as the white soldirs are concerned and Mr. Church, as well as his assistants are treated with every courtesy that could be expected from the soldiers they serve. It may also be stated that Lacey Flagg, one of the sons of Rev. L. S. Flagg, is one of the hustling assistants of Mr. Church. Young Flagg is at present busily engaged in getting together an orchestra and has promised to have it at the Community Club in Baltimore as soon as it is organized.

The 808th Infantry is now stationed almost in front of the Mid-way station of the W. B. & A. For a "Y" hut they have a large tent. There is a "Y" hut almost within the space occupied by the colored boys, but for some reason they do not go there to be served. Just why this is cannot be learned with any degree of certainty. It is known however, that the colored boys were served at this hut when the 808th was first placed there. It is also certain that there has been no trouble between the white and colored soldiers at this hut. It has been hinted that this policy of humiliating the boys of the 808th by placing a tent at their disposal when a hut is so close by is due more to the white secretaries at this particular hut than to the General Association. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the colored boys are served at the tent and if they are not barred from the "Y" hut they are certainly not given a cordial welcome.

To experience the difficulties of a "Y" hut located in a tent, one would have to have been here Monday afternoon when the wind was blowing a gale and later when the rain came down in torrents. Mothers, sisters and daughters of the soldiers are also very greatly inconvenienced when they come to visit the boys of the 808th. There are over two thousand men in the 808th and when their women friends come to see them the only place they have to entertain them is the tent with absolutely no privacy for them.

GOING OVER SOON

Some of the men in the Engineering companies have been given leaves of absence for several days to visit their relatives and friends. This is taken to mean that they are preparing to "go over" soon. In fact, a number are expected to leave this week.

LINK WEAVER IN 808th.

Lincoln Weaver, who is known to almost everybody in Baltimore, having acted as one of the pharmacists at Fennel's Drug Store, for several years, has fallen into his invariable "luck." He is now regimental supply sergeant of the 808th. "Link" is of the opinion that this position is only temporary and he is said to be casting sheep's eyes at the position of regimental sergeant major, the highest non-commissioned office in the regiment.

War Enthusiasm at the Waldorf

When the Negro Troops March By

N. Y. C. HERALD
MARCH 23, 1918

Enthusiasm had its innings in the Waldorf-Astoria from two angles during yesterday. In the evening the first detachments of negro troops from Yaphank marched from the Pennsylvania Station on their way to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and in passing through Thirty-third street attracted occupants of the rooms on the Astoria side to the windows. For half an hour the enthusiasm caused by the excellent marching continued, and just when it was subsiding the employes of the hotel received the best news they have had in many a day.

Daniel J. Coleman before enlisting as a seaman in the navy was an elevator operator at the Waldorf for five years. His father, Dennis J. Coleman, has been head porter at the hotel for twenty years. Last evening he received a letter announcing that the Navy Department has commended his son for courageous action following the sinking of the Alcedo off the coast of France.

At the Astor.

Arrivals at the Astor Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Steiner, Salt Lake City; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Steiner, Minneapolis; Mrs. B. N. Steinman, San Francisco; Mr. José M. Diaz, Washington, D. C.; Miss Della M. Chandler, Paris; Miss Celestine J. Sullivan, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Vickery, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Church, Pawtucket, R. I.; Captain and Mrs. R. H. Aronson, Washington, D. C.; Commander and Mrs. C. J. Lang and Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Gatewood, Panama.

The Marquis and Marquise de Polignac are at the Plaza from Washington. Others there are Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles J. McIlvaine, Jr., of Ardmore, Pa.

Mr. William Otis Morse gave a supper in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last night.

Arrivals at the Vanderbilt include Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Luke, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mr. L. E. Maglathlin, of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. M. T. Garland, Miss Hope Garland, of Buzzard's Bay, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lee, of Toronto; Mr. A. J. Casey, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Pauline Casey, from Scranton, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Blauvelt, of Paterson, N. J.

At the McAlpin.

Among the arrivals at the McAlpin were Mrs. W. K. Baldwin, of Memphis, Tenn.; Captain G. Francis Gray, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Ray S. Fellows, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mr. W. S. Johns, of Norfolk, Va.

The St. Regis restaurant was gay with many small dinner parties. Among those entertaining were Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Francis L. Hine, Mrs. John H. Towne, Princess Ruspoli and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Lindley.

Arrivals at the Gregorian include Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ryall, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. W. E. Lawson, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Farrell, Albany, N. Y., and Mr. H. D. Patrick, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

COLORED REGISTRANTS GO TO TRAINING CAMP

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
APRIL 20, 1918

THREE BANDS IN PARADE OF MARION COUNTY MEN.

683 TOTAL FOR THE STATE

Marching in a parade that included three bands, 303 colored registrants in Marion county left the colored Y. M. C. A. shortly after noon today on the first leg of their journey to get the Huns. The men were from ten of the eleven local draft boards in Marion county and entrained this afternoon for Camp Zachary Taylor where they will begin training in the national army.

The colored men who left today were the first colored selective service registrants to be called from this county. In all, 683 colored registrants were sent to Camp Taylor from Indiana today, Marion county supplying nearly half the total. This quota of colored men is a part of the first call of the draft.

Report to Boards.

Practically all the men reported in the early forenoon to their local boards and marched to the colored Y. M. C. A., where a farewell dinner and reception was held for them.

Shortly before noon a crowd of relatives and friends, estimated to be about 1,500, had gathered at the colored Y. M. C. A. The men filed into the gymnasium, where tables had been set for them. At the close of the dinner Mayor Charles W. Jewett gave a farewell address.

Headed by a band and a number of the prominent colored citizens the men marched from the Y. M. C. A. to the union station. The friends and relatives were not permitted to enter the train sheds until the men were in the coaches. Although some difficulty was experienced by the police in hold back the anxious relatives and friends, the entrainment of the men proceeded without any interruption. Each group of registrants was in the charge of a leader appointed by the members of the local boards.

Spirit Complimented.

The spirit of the colored men in answering the call to service has been complimented by several of the members of the local boards. William F. Werner, a member of the local board for division No. 1, said:

"Not one group of the white men we have sent to camp displayed a finer spirit than did the colored men of this district. They seemed anxious to go, and when they gathered at the headquarters of the board early this morning they sang patriotic songs and cheered for the United States. I believe that if they had stayed in front of my drug store another hour I would have locked the store and gone with them."

The number of colored registrants sent to camp today is as follows: From division No. 1, 33; division No. 2, 100; division No. 3, 24; division No. 4, 78; division No. 5, 25; division No. 6, 4; division No. 7, 11; division No. 8, 10; division No. 10, 10, and from the division from Marion county, outside Indianapolis.

NEGRO SELECTMEN WILL LEAVE TODAY

Eight Hundred and Ten to Go to Fort Dodge.

WILL MARCH TO STATION

Great Crowd Expected to Bid Them Farewell, as This Is Largest Contingent Leaving Memphis Since War Began.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JUNE 20, 1918

The 810 negro selectmen leaving Memphis at 4 o'clock this afternoon will be given a farewell which promises to go down in the memory of those leaving as one of the most patriotic leave takings ever witnessed by Memphis troops, either white or colored.

At the head of the parade will march bands and the Colored Knights of Pythias. The knights in full uniform will give a military bearing to the march. and other colored fraternal organizations, including the Masons and the Knights Templar, will fall in line in front of the parade.

Selectmen from city boards Nos. 2, 3 and 5 will assemble at the central police station at 2 o'clock and at 2:30 they will move down Main Street behind the band, to be joined at Beale Avenue by the selectmen from city board No. 4. Selectmen in board No. 1, at McLemore Avenue and Rayburn Boulevard, will meet at that board and will march up Rayburn Boulevard to the station to the tunes of an excellent brass band.

Forty policemen will be detailed by Chief of Police Burney this afternoon, to be assisted by 800 Boy Scouts, in keeping order among the crowds. These men will be stationed at the train, where the most excitement is expected to take place—that of bidding sweethearts, wives and mothers a fond farewell.

J. Q. Eaton, chairman of city board No. 5, addressed a meeting and roll call of selectmen in boards Nos. 2 and 5 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Eaton impressed upon the men the fairness with which they were to be treated upon arrival at camp. He explained that they were to receive the same treatment as the white men and any other information to the contrary was no more than pro-German propaganda.

City board No. 3, of which Squire A. J. Williford is chairman, had roll call at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and settled all matters relative to temporary deferment of classification and other matters of importance to the men leaving. Earl Sims, a former Pullman porter, was made captain of the 114 men leaving from this board. Sims has provided automobiles for all the men leaving from his board and a special automobile for Squire Williford and other board officials.

The commandant of the Knights Templar asks that any business man who has a member in his employ release him for the afternoon that he may take a part in the gay farewell to the 810 selectmen. He asks this as a personal favor and has expressed his thanks through a letter to those offering to help him in this way.

A notice is sent to all members of the Lone Star Company No. 7, uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, to be at the Pythian Temple, 247 Poplar Avenue, at 2 o'clock for the dress parade. A part of the notice reads:

"Main Street will be given to our boys who are to be entrained this afternoon for Fort Dodge, and our conduct and deportment on the streets should demonstrate our loyalty."

Soldiers – 1918

Camps

OUR SOLDIERS AT CAMP FUNSTON ARE A CREDIT TO THE NATION

The Topeka Plaindealer April 26, 1918

Business Men Who Objected to the Black 92d Declare They Have Set a High Moral Standard for Their White Brothers.

COLORED PHYSICIANS AND NURSES ARE NEEDED

Government Should Select Race Men *and* Women to Care for Them.

We visited Camp Funston the past week and found everything moving smoothly in the 92d Division, of which Major General Ballou is in command. The colored soldiers seem to be in fairly good shape, except they are short of uniforms, and we think the government should rush up uniforms for these soldiers, as so many are doing guard duty, and we saw men shivering during the recent cold spell because they were so poorly clad. We do not see why they have not been clothed before this time, as most of the white soldiers of the 89th Division are clothed.

There have been organized different division battalions such as the 349 Merline Gun Batt. Headquarters' Train for military police; 317th Ammunition Train; 317th Supply Train; 317th Sanitary Train; 317th Engineers. This is a part of the 92d Division, while other parts are in other training camps training for engineers, telegraph operators, infantry and other departments along with this division.

The government should see to it that colored trained nurses are placed at the base hospital and also at the medical officers' training camp, and also that colored physicians be placed at this institution. There is no reason why this should not be done, and no cause unless it is prejudice. The average colored and white person knows that white nurses or male attendants will not give colored soldiers attention they need, especially if such white persons be southerners, and then there are a great many northerners who will not give colored men the proper attention. We think it is due the mothers and wives of these colored soldiers to feel at ease about their boys being properly cared for, because they know that if people of their own color are in these institutions there will be no cause for anxiety. Prejudice exists, and it is the duty of the colored people of this country to write President Wilson and their congressmen and ask that these things be provided for. The colored men have participated in all the wars of this country, and many times victory has been due to the valiant fighting of the colored soldiers. Perhaps before this great struggle is over it will be the colored soldier who will put the finishing touch on the kaiser.

They have a training school of about sixty young men, of whom several are from colleges and are taking the training under the instruction of Captains Dean and Barbour. These two gentlemen were formerly in the regular service of the army and know the regulation tactics and rulings from A to Z. We are proud of our colored officers and the great record they are making at Camp Funston. We interviewed several men of the other race, and they say they have the cleanest camp and best organization at Funston. This is due to a large majority of the officers who are working teeth and toe nails night and day to make success. This proves conclusively to our minds that all colored regiments should be officered by colored men as far as practical and as fast as they become efficient. The men do better and will fight and be disciplined better, as colored men know the needs of one another.

There are a few among the commissioned officers who, if they should ease down a little, would find it would be much better for them. Some seem to have forgotten their race pride and think now since they are in the army the race should bow to them. They are unmindful of the fact that it the newspapers and the general public who have to assist them in getting what is due them through the army and navy circles. We have tried to talk to a few of them about matters of importance both in a business and military way, but some were so self-important and knew so much, that it was almost disgusting for a man who is fighting the battles of the race to lose time with them. One young man has already been sent from the army for disobeying rules and playing sick, slipping off from the camp and going to town and remaining out for two days visiting and having a good time. When he was called for he did not respond, so he was ordered out of the service. Now we hope such will not occur again. These men would not rest until they went to the training camp and were commissioned for this particular service, now it is their duty to live up to the rules, study the methods and different codes of army regulations, and teach the same to the men under them. Much time could be spent profitably in lecturing the privates along the lines of everyday matters, for instance, the state in which they are camped, the name of the camp, the names of the commanding officers, and different places on the ground. We were surprised when we asked a guard where the major general's headquarters were and he directed us to the captain's and sergeant major's quarters. Some of them do not know a non-commissioned officer's emblems from those of a commissioned officer.

The Y. M. C. A. under Mr. Arthur Hardy, assisted by Mr. Aaron Green is doing fine. We are sorry to note the serious illness of Father Van Leu who is now in the hospital with meningitis. He is loved by everybody, and all hope for his recovery.

A temporary hostess room has been opened for the colored ladies at Camp Funston, where they can go and meet their husbands, sons, and sweethearts from eight in the morning till 5:30 in the evening.

We shall from time to time call the attention of the public to the doings and conditions of the colored soldiers at Camp Funston. We have an eagle eye on those officers who are delivering the goods and doing good work in the national army.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. OBSERVER

APRIL 25, 1918

Efforts made late yesterday in Charlotte and at Camp Greene to obtain information having a bearing upon the announcement from the office of Adjutant General Young that 2,000 negro drafted men would be mobilized at Camp Greene failed to develop anything of a definite nature. Army officers at the camp in position to know of the plans for the immediate future for the camp denied knowledge of the expected arrival of negro soldiers there.

The local selective service boards had not late last night received orders to send negro men to Camp Greene.

In the absence of information to the contrary, the dispatches from Raleigh were generally accepted here by civilian and military officials as being correct and official.

Camp Community Auxiliaries Know Loyalty and Shipbuilders Give Him First Prize as Riveter

The Soldiers' Comfort League, another war relief organization, is also rendering service to the colored soldiers.

The first national war relief organization to be formed for the care of the negro soldiers was the Negro Circle for War Relief, organized by Mrs. Emily Bigelow Hapgood, who is the only white woman in the organization. The headquarters are at 489 Fifth Avenue, and units have been formed throughout the country. The colored women of the organization living in this city formed an ambulance unit, waged a campaign and secured sufficient funds to purchase an ambulance, which has been turned over to the government. The ambulance is now in France in active service. This unit was formed December 6, 1917, and has twenty members under the leadership of Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, who planned the campaign and was largely responsible for its success.

Another war relief organization among negroes was the Welfare League of the 367th Infantry, of which Charles W. Anderson, ex-Collector of the Port, and one of the most prominent colored leaders of the country, was made president. Through the effort of Mr. Anderson this organization has done much for the regiment, which prior to its departure for France was stationed at Camp Upton. Colonel James A. Moss was the colonel of this regiment, and before it sailed for France Mr. Anderson was called to Camp Upton and made an honorary member of the regiment, which distinction is believed the first to be given a private citizen in this country. Another prominent member of the Welfare League of the 367th Infantry is Dr. Gertrude Curtis, who organized a knitting unit of forty members who knitted sweaters and other things for the men of the regiment which were of great help to the men during the winter.

Delving Into Economic Needs

Another prominent negro war worker is John M. Langston, who is the chairman of Local Board 140, which has the largest number of draft registrants in the world. The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, with headquarters at 2305 Seventh Avenue, is addressing itself to the economic needs and opportunities that are opening up as the result of the war, and is succeeding in placing colored labor in many of the large plants that had been closed to them prior to the war. This league is also stimulating interest in the Liberty Loan and war thrift campaigns. The director of the loctl urban league is J. H. Hubert, a young negro who has large experience in social work and who is a graduate of Morehouse College and also of the New York School of Philanthropy.

The morale of the negro soldiers gave much concern to the leaders of the negro race, and one of the matters that struck them as being of grave importance was the matter of proper reading for them. This led to the organization of the Negro Books for Negro Soldiers Movement, with headquarters at 61 Bible House, and was the result of an article written by Henry F. Downing, the manager of the organization, calling attention to the need of the negro soldiers being supplied with books written on negro history by negro writers. The movement has been indorsed by some of the most prominent men and women of both races throughout the country, as well as by the American Library Association.

In Red Cross And War Relief

The chairman of this organization is Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson, who is one of the wealthiest colored women in America. She has been active in the Red Cross, and made the first contribution to the Negro Circle for War Relief. Other officers are Louis W. George, the Rev. J. W. Rankins, secretary of Foreign Missions of the A. M. E. Church, and William Webb.

The call for men and women to go overseas has been splendidly answered by negro men and women throughout the country. Mrs. Helen M. Curtis, wife of the late J. L. Curtis, Minister of this country to Liberia, and Mrs. A. W. Hunton, two colored women of this city, were among the first to go to France to work among the negro troops. Over two hundred young negroes have gone as Y. M. C. A. workers. Max Yergan was the first of these young colored men to go, and he was assigned to work among the troops in Africa and India.

The colored Red Cross workers have won signal praise. One of the most active was the 319th Chapter of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in the 15th Infantry Armory, and which was the first group of colored workers to become affiliated with the Red Cross.

They have a membership of about four hundred, and have sent over 50,000 surgical bandages to headquarters and over 100 sweaters. Six of their members have just completed the three months' course given by the Atlantic Division for instructors, and they were the first colored group to finish this course. Their names are Bernice Austin, Henry Rudd, Virginia Carel, Lucy Cole, Nettie Block and E. Boyle Hollar. The colored women have been active in all of the Red Cross drives, and in the recent parade under the direction of that organization 2,000 colored workers marched.

Negro Holds Riveting Record

As the result of the war many new economic openings have been created to assist in the adjustment of the problems that would arise relative to the negro. To meet this situation a negro bureau of economics of the War Department was created, and Dr. George E. Haynes, a negro educator of Fisk University, was placed in charge of it. He is a graduate of Yale University and a post-graduate of Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Mrs. Harriett Barrett, a colored woman of Virginia, has been appointed on the Committee of War Camp Communities to make a study of conditions as they relate to the welfare of the negro soldiers near the cantonments. She is the president of the Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs, and is a graduate of Hampton Institute.

Negroes working in the large shipyards of the country have made fine records, and recently Charles Knight, a young colored man from Maryland, broke the world's riveting record.

MAYOR PRAISES NEGRO MEETING

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
AUGUST 6. 1918

THINKS IT WILL GO FAR TOWARD MAKING RECRUITS BETTER SOLDIERS.

Mayor Pierpont has addressed a letter to Prof. R. R. Wright, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, congratulating him upon the excellent showing made by the negro soldiers previous to their departure for Camp Gordon. The letter says:

"Allow me to heartily commend the patriotic manner in which the colored citizens have answered the call of their country and the stirring encouragement that has been given to them by the men and women of their race. From all that I hear the meeting conducted by your committee at the auditorium on yesterday was very inspiring to the morale of the men who were about to leave for camp to prepare for war.

"The memory of it will no doubt go with them through the period of preparation and make them better men and better soldiers. The knowledge that their people look to them to make a name for themselves at home and abroad must prove a factor of much force in developing them into obedient and courageous soldiers."

Where They Go.

According to advices reaching The Press from Macon, the officers of the colored camp will include:

Officers at Camp.

First Lieut. Clarence D. Brown, N. A., adjutant, and other officers named as follows: First Lieuts. Edward R. Henry, Lester L. Templeton, Edward L. Farr, Jr., Ernest S. Barker, Emil F. Gruenewald, Adolph Abrams; Second Lieuts. Horace Lingslow, Harold E. Massengill, Nathaniel P. Wescott, Abraham Montverde, William T. Charlton, William L. Torbert, Carl F. Mayer, Robert G. Bowers, Vernon A. Dorsey, John J. Roegner, Kyle M. Weeks.

Assignment of Men.

The assignment of the men reaching Camp Wheeler yesterday, according to the towns and counties they came from, was as follows:

Assigned to the 21st Company—Atlantic City, Augusta City, Appling, Bacon, Chatooga, Clayton, Crisp, Fayette—total, 189.

Assigned to the 22d Company—Bibb, Bleckley, Brooks, Burke, Camden, Jasper—total, 342.

Assigned to the 23d Company—Candler, Clay, Clinch, Columbia, Coweta, Dodge, Dooley, Henry, Evans, Glynn, Grady, Gwinnett, Telfair—total, 365.

Assigned to the 25th Company—Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Johnson, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Macon, Emanuel, Houston, Twiggs—total, 377.

Assigned to the 26th Company—Campbell, Madison, McDuffie, McIntosh, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscogee, Newton, Pulaski, Quitman, Hancock, Tift—toal, 351.

Assigned to the 27th Company—Pike, DeKalb, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Spalding, Stewart, Taylor, Elbert, Franklin—total, 339.

Assigned to the 29th Company—Savannah City, Chatham, Troup—total, 354.

Assigned to the 30th Company—Savanah City, Charlton, Colquitt, Talbot, Tattnall—total, 344.

Assigned to the 28th Company—Savannah City, Baldwin, Berrien, Thomas, Toombs, Wheeler—total, 347.

Assigned to the 24th Company—Walton, Washington, Wilcox, Wilkinson, Irwin, Terrell—total, 342.

Grand total, 3,346.

ST LOUIS NO REPUBLIC
APRIL 30. 1918

NEGROES LEAVE FOR CAMP GRANT.

The first contingent of negro conscripts to leave Alton, Ill., comprising 0 men, entrained last night for Camp Grant, Ill. Attorney J. J. Brenhold addressed the men at a reception held in their honor at Crowes Hall. The men marched to the railroad station behind the White Hussar Band and left at 10 o'clock. Eighty-three white conscripts will leave this morning for Camp Dix, N. J.

683 NEGROES ARE CALLED

The Freeman
April 13th 1918.

INDIANA WILL ALSO SEND 5,285 WHITE MEN.

Beginning April 26 and for the four days following, 5,285 while men and 683 Negroes in Indiana will entrain for Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., to begin training in the national army, according to a telegram received yesterday by Major Robert C. Baltzell, state conscription agent, from the provost marshal at Washington.

This is the first call for Negroes in this state and the Negroes called are part of the first call of the draft. Six hundred and forty of the white men called are also a part of the first draft, so that the first call of the second draft is for 4,645 men. With the entrainment of these men every man in the first call of the selective service from Indiana will have been sent to camp.

Major Baltzell said the quota for each local board in the state will be announced in a few days, with the date of entertainment of the men from each local board.

ST. LOUIS WILL SEND 355 COLORED REGISTRANTS TO FUNSTON BEGINNING APRIL 26.

April 7th 1918
The St. Louis Argus

Three hundred and fifty-five Colored men in class 1 will be sent to Camp Funston from St. Louis the latter part of April and the first of May. The first will leave on April 26. The Twenty-third Ward is the first to select its Colored registrants to go, as follows:

Arthur Carey, 4049 Finney.
William Marshall, 4262 West Belle.
Lawrence English, 4055 West Belle.
Roscoe Robinson, 4131A Finney.
Atkis Boyd, 4137 Finney.
Sam Sawyers, 4225E Finney.
James M. White, 4468 West Belle.
Wm. H. Holloman, 4184 West Belle.
Frank Delaney, 4010 West Belle.
Reaf F. William, 4060B Finney.
Oran Poston, 4019 West Belle.
Henry Sneed, 4209 West Belle.
Sam Bugg, 4043 Finney.
Arthur E. Gans, 2910 Pine.

Kennett Street, druggist at Cottage and Newstead, was drafted into the Medical Department and left for Camp Funston last Monday evening.

Charles Bailey, 4322 Garfield, left Tuesday, April 2, being assigned to the Headquarters Department as stenographer.

Colored Soldiers Take The Train For Camp Lee

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
APRIL 29, 1918

Fifty-eight colored men comprising the first increment of the colored quota of the second draft entrained this morning at 8:35 o'clock for Camp Lee. Of this number 23 men were sent from board No. 1 in charge of Richard F. Jenkins. In the quota was one slacker and one volunteer. From board No. 2 18 men were sent and board No. 3 17 men.

BOYS LEAVE MONDAY FOR ARMY CAMPS

BIG CONTINGENT GOES TO FREMONT

EVENTS PLANNED FOR BOTH SECTIONS, 120 GOING TO CALIFORNIA CAMP, WHILE COLORED LADS ENTRAIN FOR CAMP LEWIS.

POCATELLO IDAHO TRIBUNE
AUGUST 3. 1918

Next Monday about [illegible] registered men will leave P[illegible]llo for training camps. Of this number 120 will go to Camp Fremont, and fifteen or twenty colored boys will go to Camp Lewis.

The large contingent will leave Pocatello at 12:15, while the colored men will not go until evening.

During the morning a program has been aranged by the city committee, and the event will transpire at the Commercial club rooms. The hour being unusual a meal will not be attempted, and with light refreshments the boys will go on their way with a lunch in store. The program is arranged on this basis:

Meet at the Commercial club hall at 10:30 a. m.

Chairman of session, William White.

Invocation by Rev. Tunnell.

Addresses by Captain Scott and A. L. Merrill.

Flag presentation by Col. Parsons, and response by acting captain of the contingent.

Music: Vocal, Mrs. C. D. Smith; violin, Mrs. B. F. Anderson; Municipal band.

During this time refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake, cookies and lemonade will be served. The boys will each be provided with a lunch, under the direction of the committee, and prepared by Mrs. Hannah Ash, and consisting of ham sandwiches with lettuce mayonnaise, cheese sandwich, rye bread and mustard; green olives, dill pickles, tomatoes, watermelons, bananas, doughnuts, cookies, and a paper plate and napkin.

The contingent will leave Commercial hall at 11:30 and will have time to visit relatives at the depot before departing. W. H. Bohlscheid will accompany the contingent to Camp Lewis as the Y. M. C. A. representative.

The public is invited.

For Colored Boys.

Sunday evening a demonstration will be given at the Gates hall, on the east side, for the colored lads. Thirty-six were called, but about fifteen will be sent. The affair will be social in every way and all are invited to participate, and several prominent speakers will take part in the eexrcises.

The event is in the hands of the following women, and it will be made a success: Mrs. Anna Laster, Mrs. Cleo Jones, Mrs. D. E. Gantz, Mrs. Mattie Parker, Mrs. Lottie Glewn, Miss Hattie West, Miss Anna Brown, Mrs. Belle Andersen, Mrs. Fisher and Miss Birdie Lewis.

CAMP DEVENS TO GET 3000 MORE COLORED

The Guardian
April 13, 1918.

ABOUT 2200 FROM FLORIDA REST FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Camp Devens, Ayer, April 9, 1918—Nearly 3000 more Colored men are to be sent to this camp in the five days following April 26, at the same time that 7000 white drafters are responding to the second call of the second quota, it was learned here today.

About 2200 of them will come from Florida selection boards. The rest will be from New England and New York State, men whose call has been deferred until arrangements will be made for caring for Colored troops here.

It is positive that they will be quartered in tents here in the 9th and 10th Battalion, which are to be added to the Depot Brigade. Their quotas are divided as follows: Massachusetts, 206; Rhode Island, 34; New Hampshire, 2; Connecticut, 209; New York State, 105.

The white quotas to come here in the five days following April 26 are divided thus: Massachusetts, 5604; Maine, 919; Vermont, 421.

It was announced at division headquarters today that the contemplated plan to quarter many of the Colored draftees in tents would not be put into effect, as there is said to be room enough in the depot brigade and the overflow barracks to take care of all the men who will come here in the next draft quota.

Soldiers—1918
Camps

Not Only Teaches Huns to Respect His Bayonet but Makes Big Sacrifice for Red Cross Work

N Y C TRIBUNE
AUGUST 25. 1918

By Cleveland G. Allen
Negro Editor and Publicist

OFFICIAL reports have held the status of the American negro in France at a high point, from the steady labor of the stevedores at the ports to the courage of the black bayonet users. to which even the Hun has borne unwilling testimony. But little has been told of the war work of the negro at home, though the record is one of which he is and may well be proud. In raising money, in providing the auxiliary organizations that care for the regiments, in camp, community and Red Cross work the American negro has set high marks.

This has been in spite of vigorous efforts made by the German propagandists—perhaps more vigorous than with any other one class—to undermine the negro's loyalty. Even before America entered the war, and for some time after, German agents were circulating through the South and among the negro communities in the Northern cities, suggesting insurrection and promising everything for a separate negro state under German protection to a farm and a Ford for individual negroes when the Kaiser won.

Vigorously Exposed German Agents

The flurry caused by their work has passed. The resentment, always smouldering, against the lynching of negroes has been quieted by the President's proclamation and the way in which it has been received throughout the country. Negro leaders everywhere have been constantly active in warning their people that now, of all times, was not the time to let race feeling get the better of them, and they have carefully and vigorously exposed the German agents and their claims.

Perhaps the most pestiferous of all the German propagandists was a man named Freudenheimer, who worked among the negroes in Harlem. He was reported to the government by negroes, and twenty of them aided by their testimony in the conviction which brought him a twenty-year sentence.

The result of the negro leaders' work shows in the fact that though there have been some 3,600 persons charged with disloyal utterances not one is a negro. Nor was there a negro among the twenty-three who have been charged with writing threatening letters to the President.

The sacrifices the negroes are making to-day are more pronounced than at any time in his history, and if some of the figures do not look large, let it be remembered that the race is barely half a century from slavery and that his means are slender. The negro believes that he is an integral part of this country, that his whole future lies here, and that of all the mixed groups in America he should be the last to falter. Moreover, he wishes to prove that he is one of America's most valuable assets; he knows that the country is engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and it is going to measure him by what he does.

Quick to Respond To War Call

When war was declared and the call to the young manhood of the country went out the negro was quick to respond. He did not wait for the draft call. The 15th New York Infantry (now the 369th) was the first of all the militia regiments to reach Federal strength. Incidentally, it was one of the first militia regiments to go overseas, to get into the trenches and to receive mention in the dispatches.

When the draft law passed the War Department planned to provide negro officers, and an officers' training school for colored officers was established at Des Moines, Iowa. The course was the same as at the other training camps, and at the first commencement over one thousand young negroes, gathered from all sections of the country, were commissioned, and shortly went to work to build the negro draftees into a fighting force. Since then other training camps for colored officers have been held, and to-day there are close to 2,000 negroes wearing shoulder straps.

The draft, of course, brought the full quota of colored boys. To-day there are in the army 157,000 negroes, of whom 28,000 are in regiments which have been reported in action on the Western front. With the entrance of such a large number of colored men into the army the War Department realized that there would arise problems that would require peculiar tact and judgment in the handling. This led to the appointment of a negro in the department whose duty it is to adjust these problems and to advise the Secretary in regard to the peculiar needs of the colored people. This appointment was given to Emmett J. Scott, one of the best known of the younger leaders of the race, who for fifteen years has been connected with Tuskegee Institute as secretary.

The Question of Colored Nurses

Mr. Scott in addition to his duties in the department has been active in organizing the colored people of the country for war work both at home and abroad. He recently called a conference of the colored leaders and editors in Washington, where for three days the problems of the negro inside and out of the army were thoroughly discussed. This meeting resulted in the beginning of a national movement.

The question of using colored nurses in the Red Cross service has also been adjusted by Mr. Scott, after months of discussion. They are now being accepted for overseas service with colored troops, many have been enrolled and a few have already gone abroad.

In visiting the cantonments where the colored soldiers are stationed Mr. Scott has made a thorough study of conditions surrounding their moral, spiritual and physical welfare and has recommended many measures making for their improvement.

The spirit that is being shown on the part of the students in the higher institutions for the education of the negro may be seen from a statement made by Private Ernest Pollard, of the Utility Corps at Camp Merritt and for eight years a professor in Howard University, in Washington. Professor Pollard states that there are 400 students of this university in the various armies, and that at least five of its professors are commissioned officers. Lieutenant T. M. Gregory, of that institution, is in the Intelligence Bureau, in Washington.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as the principal of the Tuskegee Institute, and one of the foremost of the negro leaders, states that there are 600 students and alumni of that school who are actively engaged in war, and that the school has been given over to the government for the training of colored men as officers. Dr. Moton has been making addresses throughout the country calling the negroes' attention to the opportunity that is presented to them for service, and urging them to buy bonds and stamps. He has been forming Boy Scout troops among the colored boys of the South to teach them discipline and to keep them in a state of preparedness. He was recently made the chairman of a Red Cross society, with headquarters at Tuskegee.

Wilberforce University, another of the schools for the higher education of the negro and of which Dr. W. S. Scarborough is the president, is also being used as a training school for colored officers.

The negro has been a liberal supporter of all the war financial movements. When Secretary McAdoo made his first trip through the country on the first loan drive the colored people of Little Rock) Ark., presented to him a check for $50,000 from the Mosaic Templars, a negro fraternal organization of that city. The negroes of Jacksonville, Fla., in one meeting in the third drive subscribed $250,000, and it is safe to say that the colored people of New York have subscribed in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

The colored school children of Public School 89. in West 134th Street, sold more than $48,000 of bonds to the negroes of this city. At the recent session of the National Colored Women's Club, which met in Denver, it was announced through its president, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, of Buffalo, who was the first colored woman to be graduated from Oberlin College, that the colored women of America alone had subscribed $5,000,000 for Liberty Loan bonds.

The Organization Of War Relief

Shortly after the war came the organization of various war relief associations among the negroes. One of the first to be formed was the Woman's Auxiliary of the 15th Infantry, to aid relatives and families of the men. It was organized by Miss Elizabeth Farzier, the first colored woman to be appointed a school teacher in this city, and it has been praised by Governor Whitman and Colonel William Heyward of the regiment. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt sent the auxiliary a silk flag in recognition of its services.

FORTY-SIX NEGROES GO TO CAMP TODAY

ASHEVILLE N C GAZETTE
APRIL 30. 1918

The city exemption board inducted forty-six negroes into the military service yesterday afternoon, and the men will leave for Camp Jackson this afternoon to begin training.

The men were tendered a reception at the Y. M. I. last night and were equipped with comfort kits by the members of the colored auxiliary to the Red Cross.

A number of the men who were due to be inducted into the service yesterday have been transferred to other local boards for induction, and will go to other camps.

175 NEGROES LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

DALLAS TEX NEWS
MAY 1. 1918

EXEMPTION BOARDS REPORT DECIDED CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR.

Several thousand negroes of Dallas went to the Union Terminal Station and gave a rousing farewell to the 175 negro soldiers who left here last night for an army training camp.

"My baby, I'se proud of you," said one negro girl as she kissed her sweetheart good-by. And each of the prospective soldiers seemed to be the "baby" or the "soldier boy" of a number of the negro belles, who were all dolled up in their Sunday clothes. If they were not sweethearts, the drafted negroes certainly have a lot of relatives—sisters and cousins—of the "sweetheart age."

There were sad farewells, plenty of them, but the spirit of bravado prevailed. The negroes were in splendid humor and called forth cheery greetings and farewells to friends and acquaintances. The negroes filled the immense halls and rooms of the station and overflowed into the streets and into the railroad yards. The officers in charge said they could not keep the negroes away from the train; in fact, they didn't have the heart to prevent them from exulting in the exquisite sorrow of final good-byes.

Going to Get Kaiser.

"Going to Get the Kaiser" was a big sign on the side of the train.

"Im comin' back with the Kaiser's helmet on mah head," said one negro earnestly.

W. A. Durham, officer on duty at the Union Terminal Station when the negro soldiers left, said the drafted men and the thousands of negroes who came to bid them farewell were in a fine humor, but were not boisterous. He said "good-looking negro girls just hung onto those negro soldiers like leeches when they said good-by."

"It looked like all of the negroes in Dallas were trying to shake hands with, hug or kiss the drafted negroes," Mr. Durham said. "Everyone wanted to be known as a friend, relative or sweetheart of one or more of the departing soldiers. We could not keep them away from the train. It reminded me of the old fair times in East Dallas.

Eager to Get in Fight.

"Many of the negroes said they were 'going to get the Kaiser.' Others said, 'I'm goin' to get me a German or two.' Most of the drafted negroes already had the soldierly bearing and stood with heads erect and chests expanded. My, my, how those boys would fight, if the girls they left behind could have grand stand seats near by and root for them in the great American style!"

One hundred and seventy-five Dallas County negroes who were called for military duty under the selective service act left last night for the National Army Cantonment at Camp Travis to begin training. Exemption board officials say that recently negroes are showing a different spirit about the war. Last summer and fall the negroes gave the boards a good deal of trouble by failure to report when called for duty. During the last few days more negroes have responded to the calls than could be sent to camp. They say their friends are all leaving and they want to go, too.

Jim Ford, an East Dallas negro, went to the board headquarters the other day and had a talk with Knox Finley, the secretary of the board.

"A whole lot of my friends claimed exemptions, Mr. Finley," he said, "but I didn't claim any exemption. You have already sent a bunch of my friends that claimed exemptions, but here I am at

home yet when I didn't claim exemption. I want you to send me just as soon as you can."

Mr. Finley sent Ford in the contingent last night and made him captain of the squad of seventeen men. He wes satisfied.

Larry Berliner wants to go to Berlin. He is one of the South Dallas negroes who begged W. Gregory Hatcher to send him with this increment.

"Berliner had a good job with one of the motor car companies in Dallas, a job that I suppose would pay him three times as much as he will draw in the army," said Chairman Hatcher, "but he wanted to go so bad that I allowed him to go with this contingent. Furthermore, I thought he would make a good man to be captain of the South Dallas squad on the trip to mobilization camp, and so I appointed him leader, with Doc Coleman as his assistant."

North Dallas Contingent.

The North Dallas board sent sixty-four men, the largest contingent of any of the local boards. Their names are: Will Bright, Curtis Harris Moore, Alonzo Powell, Leonard Halloway, Herbert Riddle, Leon Malone, Murphy Clarence Minor, B. L. Harris, Walter E. Tulane, William Green, Willie Howell, Arthrow Bowman, James Friar, Lonnie Elliott, Reuben Grayson, L. O. Rogers, Luther Dryver, Joseph Wilson, Eddie Lemons, C. L. Foster, Mitchell Criddle, Felix Robinson, John D. Brigham, Ollie Lewis, Johnnie Williams, Robert Hall, George Harris, Hans Sheely, Gilbert Knight, J. L. Daniels, Will Hodge, Jesse Huel, Murray Tyler, William McLoftion, Tommie Johnson, Robert Smith, Frank Thomas, Johnnie Sutton, Elmer White, John Henry, Thomas Overstreet, Johnnie Johnson, Wright Mumphrey, Daniel Chatman, Neal Rowell, John W. Riggs, Leon Oliver, John Fatton, Robert Miles, Fred Cowens, Spencer Polk, Spencer Jackson, John Collier, James Kinney, Releford Jackson, Perry Boyd, Marshall Clayton, Richard Mays, Earl Hughey, Jim Morgan, Lawrence Prior, Alfred L. Marcom, Leroy Grissom and Henry D. Stokes.

Lonie Elliott and James Friar were appointed by the board as leaders of the North Dallas squad on the trip to the camp.

South Dallas Sends 39.

The South Dallas contingent of thirty-nine men entrained last night was composed of Coleman Wilder Stokes, Robert Wallace, Corry Bates Emory, Willard Richardson, George Shaw, Erick McVey, Ernest Jackson, Cephas Carmicha, Vastine Harris, Walter Reeves, Leaston Chase, George Cozzie Smith, Joe Thomas, D. G. Gibson, Simon M. Jones, Daniel Howard, Doc Coleman, Ira Crump, Samuel Justice, Ellis Jackson, Roy Preston, Rufus Goodson, Frederick Hill, Joe Davis, Alsia Barron, Frederick Smith, John Freeman, Frank Garrett, Arthur Banks, Charlie Scott, Arthur Wilson, Eddie Goodson, Crockett Wilburn, Manuel Boyd, Larry Berliner, Fred Cooper, Milt McCan, Walter Hendricks and Oliver Sanders.

East Dallas Quota.

The East Dallas Board sent seventeen men as its quota in this movement. These were Artis Allen, Roy C. Middleton, John Henderson, Ray Jones, L. E. Smith, Sidney Wright, Luther Sanches, Albert Clem Long, Ed Davis, Jim Leonard, Charlie Wesley, J. P. Morgan, Tom Hayden, King David Robertson, Melville Posey, Earl Luckett, E. P. Jackson, Ed Vincent, Jim Ford and Harrison Cox.

Oak Cliff Sends Eight Men.

Roy Page Glasgow was appointed by Chairman Simpson of the Oak Cliff board to be the leader of that board's quota of eight men. Others in this contingent were Willie King, 525 East Jefferson; Walter Haley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gus Smith, 1116 East Ninth; Angus Walker, 1120 East Ninth; James Richie, Springfield, Mo.; Eddie Henderson, 107 South Fleming, and Noble Grand Penn, Pilot Point, Texas.

Dallas County Contingent.

Forty-seven men were sent by the Dallas County board under the leadership of Frank Anderson. Those in the squad were Foster Davis, Clarence McBride, Gene Medlock, John Simpson, James Dennis, Floyd Bogan, Felix A. Giddings, Lige Jackson, Charlie Lowe, Alfred Jones, Spencer Davis, Johnie Jones, Roy Scott, Jessie Ming, Elija Brown, William Barclay, Thomas Cobbs, Nathaniel W. H. Haynes, Benjamin Harrison, Emory L. Leftrich, Ethel Marney, Willie Grice, Jenno Bunton, Harold G. White, Osa Gray, Simon Bruce, Fred Posey, Peter W. Drake, Will Harris, Birt Murphy, Marco Washington, Solomon Fray, Ben Calhoun, Sammie Jones, Rodgers Lewis, Lewis Graves, Jeff Taylor, Walter L. Lacy, Joe Jones, Isaac Henderson, George Fields, William Wade, Albert Gillett, Jackson A. Howard, Robert Jones and Dock Randall.

Within the next ten days there will be three additional movements of men under the selective service act. On May 2 the Dallas boards will send forty-five men to Fort Sam Houston, May 7 eighty-seven men to Camp MacArthur, Waco, and on May 10 ninety-six men to Fort Sam Houston. Other calls are expected within a few days.

South Dallas Board Moves.

The South Dallas board moved its headquarters yesterday afternoon to rooms 322, 323 and 324 in the Slaughter Building. Recently when the Government asked the boards to secure quarters free of rent if possible G. G. Wright, manager of the Slaughter Building, tendered Chairman Hatcher his choice of rooms on the third floor or on the fifth floor. He selected those named above and moved his records and office furniture late yesterday evening.

NEGRO TROOPS PASS IN REVIEW

The Nashville Tennessean April 12, 1918

12,000 DRAFTEES FROM CAMP MEADE—FOUR DIVISIONS—PRES. WILSON AND CARDINAL GIBBONS IN REVIEWING STAND

Baltimore, April 10.—Probably the biggest impression made in the parade of 12,000 draftees from Camp Meade last Saturday was that of the 368th Infantry, composed of colored draftees from the counties of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. There were four divisions, the 3,600 men of the 368th forming one.

From the time the men of the regiment began their march in East Baltimore, until they passed the reviewing stand at Mt. Royal avenue and St. Paul street, where President Wilson and a distinguished party sat, they received a continuous ovation. And the regimental band, with A. J. Thomas, played airs that caught the 400,000 people that lined the streets. Then there was the Drum Major, Sergeant Landers, a Philadelphian, whose masterly handling of his staff was the talk of the town. Each of the daily papers was loud in its praise of the band, drum major and regiment.

When the regiment reached the stand where sat the President, his attention, that of Cardinal Gibbons and other notables were immediately centered upon the masterly way the drum major handled his staff. Then the regiment band tarried and played patriotic airs, while the men filed by with heads erect and exact military step. The President seemed pleased at the appearance of the men. The soldiers began their hike to Baltimore from Camp Meade last Thursday. They arrived Friday, and when the 368th marched up Fulton avenue with some whites to camp in Druid Hill Park, they were applauded all along the line. They brought all of their army equipment with them. The men broke camp Sunday morning, hiking all the way back to Camp Meade, where they arrived a tired and happy lot Sunday night, singing all the way.

Franklin Johnson, 628 N. Eulan St.

ALL COLORED ROAD SHOW.

Chicago.—Lew Canter, independent builder and manager of tthe Grand theatre is the leading mover in a project to put out a big all-colored road show along the lines of tthe arly Williams and Walker shows.

Associated with him are King Lee Kraus and Sam Kramer.

The show, to be called "The Whirl of Dixie," will have 40 in the cast, and feature John Rucker, the "Alabama Blossom," and Harry Fiddler (Fiddler and Sheldon). The book and lyrics were written by Rucker. Rehearsals start in August.

About $15,000 will be expended on the production, it was said by Cantor.

COLORED SOLDIERS TO HAVE CLUB HOUSE HERE.

Detroit.—Colored soldiers and sailors are to be provided with a free clubhouse by the National League for Woman's Service.

Colored mechanics to the number of 150 have been stationed att Fort Wayne and other colored soldiers are frequenttly in Detroit. The need of a club home exclusively for these men was recognized by F. Forrester Washington, secretary of the Detroit League for Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and W. P. Kemp, editor of the Detroit Leader. They interested the National League for that clubrooms have been obtained Woman's Service, with the result in John R. Street, which will be fitted up for the purpose. They will be open only Saturdays and Sundays. —Detroit Free Press.

COLORED MEN FOR CAMP TAYLOR

The Freeman April 20,

The local conscription board for division No. 4 made public a few days ago a list of eighty-five negro registrants out of which seventy-eight men will be selected to entrain for service in the national army at Camp Zachary Taylor, April 26. Following are the names and addresses of the negroes called:

Albert Winfrey, 312 Indiana avenue; Charles Tolbert Harrison, 864 West Walnut street; Samuel Johnson, 450 North Senate avenue; Earl Russell, 829½ Paca street; Howard Ellis, 521 Hiawatha street; Edward Buckner, Campbellsville, Ky.; Baker Hunter, 1041 West Walnut street; William Harvey, 705 North West street; J. B. Higgins, 521 North Senate avenue; Fred Byrd, 415½ Muskingum street; Richard Sandsbury, 618 Blake sret; Jesse Anderson Motley, 1815 Massachusetts avenue; Henry Tonking Green, 428 Hiawatha street; Robert Durham, 412 Toledo street; Frank Eddy Smith, 938 West North street; Daniel Harris, 709 North Senate avenue; Charles Beautford, 2158 Highland place; John Turner, 222½ Indiana avenue; Foster Lock, Burgettstown, Pa.; Edward Brown 719 West Walnut street; James Elvis Robinson, 117 Adelaide street; Clarence Edward Crenshaw 501 Willard street; James Perry, 839 North California street; Edward Alonzo Johnson, 638 Agnes street; Henry Greer, Jr., 725 North West street; Julius Overton, 617 North West street; Thomas Roebuck, 261 North Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Grank Golden, Curtis Bay, Md., care Smith, Houser & Isaacs; Floyd Rice, 814 Hadley street; Willie Pleasant Johnson, 501 West Tenth street; Mack Horne, 705 North Senate avenue; Thomas O'Niel, 450 North Senate avenue; Dan Glover, 411 Darnell street; Rufus Hicks, 637 Bright street; Irvin Brown, 753 West North street; Russel Powell, 417 Bright street; Herschell Quarles, 823 North West street; Charles Whitten, 537 East Miami; Joe Tyler Turner, Saloma, Ky.; Eugene Brown, 846 Pratt street; William Gibson, 940 Hadley street, Charles Ridley, 540 West Maryland street; John McLin, 504 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.; Will Wedgeable, 532 North West street; Robert Pulliam, 841 Indiana avenue; Fred Douglas Currence, 213 Miami street; Thomas James Bright, 211 Shanklin avenue, Evansville, Ind.; Alex Matthews, colored Y. M. C. A.; Thomas Goins, 618 North Missouri street; Wert Hatchett, 710 North Senate avenue; Joseph Hill, 832 Athon street; Fred B. Crozier, 310 West North street; Willard Blaine Todd, 328 North Missouri street; Wade Heston, 625 West North street; Will Denton, 807 Blake street; Augustus Taylor, 522 Indiana avenue; Mack Minett, 823 North Camp street; Will Jones, 113 West St. Clair street; James Flippins, 226½ East Pur-year street; Clinton Lewis, 611 North Senate avenue; George W. Jones, 848 North California street; Cleon Barbour, 1012 Colton street; Will Sanders, 206 E. Seventh street, Columbia, Tenn.; Lexis Hayes, 334 Darnell street; George Edwards, 323 Ellsworth street; William Kendrick, 230 Allegheny street; Walter Woodard, 715 North Senate avenue; Henry Waters, 510 South Sixth street, Nashville, Tenn.; Hassel D. Robinson, 2522 Elba street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatton Goodloe, 609 North California street; James Edwards, 524 North Drover street; Shirley H. Winfrey, 413 West Michigan street; Robert Le Gray, 614 West North stret, rear; Anderson Harris, 525 West Michigan street; Charles Oscar Girton, 308 Indiana avenue; David Allen, 615 Missouri avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Samuel Henry Rice, 643 North California; James Harris Pickett, 745 Indiana avenue; Robinson McElroy, 616 Fayette street; Cleveland Terry, 2050 Yandes street; Henry Smith, 640 North Missouri street; Lonzo Clayton, 1207 Lafayette street; Gus Edwards, 422 West North street; Richard Arnold, Jr., 312 West Vermont street.

LINCOLN DIVISION TO HAVE "TANK"

Latest Engine Of War Said To Be On Way To Camp Taylor.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD FEBRUARY 14, 1918

"Tank" practice may be next on the Camp Taylor program. An armored field tank is said to be on its way here, and officers and men anticipate lessons in the operation of one of the latest implements of war.

In the field officers' school at Camp Taylor, which has been under way for some time, officers are learning minute details of modern warfare as practiced on the western front.

Officers attend this school every day, and, added to general principles and the old army manual governing military activities, the latest tactics and forms of strategy are studied from books and pamphlets recently issued and bearing fresh news from the European fronts.

Every trick invented by the Germans, considered of any importance, will be improved on, if possible, by men at Camp Taylor. Officers are being taught how to conserve the lives of their men and at the same time make all the forces in the field most effective. Conservation of man-power will be considered as important as conservation in other directions, and men at the front will be used so that the greatest good may be accomplished with the least number of casualties.

Negroes Expected Soon.

Five thousand negroes, it is said, are expected to be part of the new increment of drafted men to arrive at Camp Taylor Saturday, February 23. They will be temporarily at least made part of the First Provisional Regiment (negro), now under command of Col. Knight.

One of the saddest deaths of the year took place at the base hospital yesterday when Private Ferdinand Alvey, 24, of Hanover, Ill., and member of Company M, Three Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry, succumbed of pneumonia after a brave fight for life. He had twice undergone operations. His mother, Mrs. Kate Alvey, recently came from Hanover to be at the bedside of her boy. He was the youngest of four children, two of whom she had given to the army.

Another death at the base hospital yesterday was that of Jonas Redding, 23, of Birmingham, private in the First Provincial Training Battallion of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Depot Brigade. Pneumonia was also the cause.

A new building fitted up as a cooks' and bakers' school near the Forty-sixth Infantry has been opened for instruction, and is rendering valuable service.

Plan Building For Officers.

In its first efforts to care for the officers separately from enlisted men, plans for a special officers' building to be located near division headquarters, have been drawn by architects of the Y. M. C. A., and as soon as a definite location is decided upon it will be constructed.

D. M. Warren, of South Greenfield, Mo., graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, has begun his duties at Camp Taylor as publicity manager of the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters at the executive building.

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THE NEGRO AND THE WORLD WAR

(By Harrison Rhodes in the October issue of Metropolitan Magazine.)

There are something like twelve million Negroes inhabiting these United States; roughly speaking, one in every ten of us Americans is black. A statement of the large numbers of Negroes in the country is usually a prelude to the consideration of the black man as a problem." It is here suggested that in time of war the question had perhaps better be how much is he a national asset.

Before the outbreak of the war the Negro had for some years been represented in the Regular Army by the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry. These regiments saw service in the Philippines in Hawaii and in the far West, where the Indians called them "Buffalo soldiers"—a name now assumed with pride by the 367th or "Buffalo" Regiment.

In Mexico, particularly at the ambuscade of Carrizal, they demonstrated their value, and the services rendered by black troops in Cuba, notably at San Juan Hill, are still vivid in the public mind. Negroes here and there complain that the courage of their troops there was never sufficiently recognized by the nation, but most white people could assure them that theirs was the best-remembered military exploit of that Cuban campaign; not the less well-remembered, of course, because it afforded an opportunity for good-natured jibe at the popular Rough Riders.

There were colored officers, too, before the war. One Negro, Charles Young, a graduate of West Point, who organized the Liberian Constabulary in the Republic of Liberia as the representative of the American Government, and performed a similar work in the Republic of Haiti, rose to the rank of colonel. The race had one major, Benjamin O. Davis, of the 9th Cavalry; several captains and a great many non-commissioned officers.

With the coming into being of the National Army, the number of colored soldiers has greatly increased. In filling the first draft quota of 687,000 men, the number of colored men called for entrainment was 94,483, almost fourteen per cent. And on June 1st the available figures were that an additional 62,213 had already been called since the first draft, making a total of 156,696.

About 1,000 Negro line officers have been commissioned in the National Army as captains, first and second lieutenants, with approximately 250 colored medical officers in the Medical and Dental Reserve Corps. The 92nd Division and the 93rd Division (Provisional), the first comprising about 30,000 Negro soldiers and the latter so far about half that number, made up of National Guard Units, have been organized, and are commanded by Major-General C. C. Ballou and Brigadier-General Roy C. Hoffman, respectively.

These divisions will embrace, when fully constituted, practically all branches of military service, including Infantry, Engineer and Artillery (Field and Coast) Regiments, Signal Corps (radio or wireless telegraphers, etc.), Hospital and Ambulance Corps, Medical Corps, Aviation Corps (Ground Division), Service Battalions, with men technically trained in all branches of scientific work.

The training of colored officers, after being considerably hesitated over and debated was undertaken last year at Fort Des Moines, Iowa—the Negro Plattsburgh. The training camp was quickly filled up for the four months' course and about 750 commissioned officers were turned out, a large part of them already college graduates.

A colored man from Tuskegee, Emmett J. Scott, is Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and George M. Haynes, from Fisk University occupies a similar position in the Department of Labor. Mr. George Creel's Bureau thinks it important to send out speakers to the colored population. So that one may say that in many if not in most ways the administration, which might colorably be accused of being Southern in composition and tone, has gone a very long ways towards recognizing and utilizing the colored citizen, soldier and civilian.

One black man in a remote Florida cabin wrote, in some trust and simplicity, a letter to the President of the United States about the drafting of his son, and received promptly a reply from the President's secretary himself, a message of explanation and encouragement to a fellow American citizen which will be treasured many years in the pine woods.

RECORDS OF BLACK BRAVERY.

There were pleasantly picturesque black notes in the war scene at the very beginning. At the declaration of war, it was colored troops who were set as guards around the White House. Some Negroes cynically observe that when one of their officers died, a colored Major, he was not offered a military funeral. But such a disturbing note did not for most Negroes appreciably diminish the compliment to the one part of the American population in which, it was jocosely said, there couldn't possibly be any Germans.

There is a rumor, which though cannot be authenticated, will not down, that General Pershing, when he went to France, absolutely insisted that he should take Negro troops with him. And almost at the outset of America's fighting on the Western front there came home the stirring tale of two black heroes, Needham Roberts and Harry Johnson (it is rather pleasant that it should be Mistah Johnson) who though both wounded by enemy grenades, one on the elbow forearm and left leg, the other on the right hip and left leg, beat off a raiding party of twenty-five Germans, killing or wounding five of them.

It was a good fight, with grenades, rifles and at last a bolo knife. These were cited to receive that wonderful Croix de Guerre of our sister Republic, and it would not perhaps be possible to better the simple description of them in the final phrase of the French text of citation—"good and brave soldiers."

The news was received at home with delight by the Negroes, and for the most part with simple ungrudging and unsurprised admiration by the white press. Indeed on the whole it may be said that whatever may be thought of the colored man in times of peace, we confidently expect him to be brave in war.

There is indeed a long tradition of black bravery, from the day when a Negro, Crispus Attucks was the first man killed in the Revolutionary War, down. There are famous names in the roll, famous that is to Negroes, possibly to them only. Students of America might profitably read this chapter of the nation's history, possibly, shall we say in the Pullman Porters' Review, an admirable publication which probably few people who travel on sleeping cars know.

There are, it appears, 1083 stars in the Pullman Company's service flag; 1083 blacks who hitherto were only modestly ambitious to keep the world well brushed and are now risking their lives to keep it safe for a better future. There has perhaps been in the past something faintly comic in George the porter now he gives you a deepened sense of the solidarity of America, and a renewed conviction that this war is essentially every American's war.

Even before the news began to come from France, experts of fighting thought well of the colored soldier. Colonel Moss, a Louisianian, who is in command of the 367th (Buffalo) Regt. has been considerably quoted. At the outbreak of the war he asked for colored troops and he believes they make good soldiers. But he is scrupulously temperate on the subject and says that it is unwise to talk too much about anyone, black or white, being "able to lick his weight in wild-cats."

But his imperturbability is not perfect for he permits himself to say with an ill-hidden light of enthusiasm in his eyes that "they are the only soldiers that will go into a fight singing." He corrects this betrayal of enthusiasm by an extremely shrewd observation concerning our attitude towards the race. The Negro, he says, gets too much credit when he does a good thing—but he gets also too much blame when he does a bad thing.

Colonel Roosevelt, speaking to the Buffalo soldiers at Camp Upton, made his own pleasantly turned comment on this tendency when he assured the boys that General Bell was there to see that they got what they ought to have when they behaved themselves and also to see that that got what they ought to have when they didn't behave themselves. And the boys roared with delighted laughing appreciation of his humor.

Humor is perhaps not commonly enough considered in appraising the mental equipment of a good soldier. A young lieutenant of the Buffaloes, a Des Moines graduate, puts stress on this point. A soldier who can laugh and sing like the Negro cannot, he points out, be unhappy long nor troubled by premonitions of evil. Not to "care which way the river runs" is in this case a virtue. It does away with complaining and the colored soldier in the camps sums things up with a cheerful philosophy when he says "it's a great life if you don't weaken."

It would be pleasant to linger on this topic with an anecdote or two. The two colored soldiers who in the early days were whittling out dummy rifles from pine boards for drill purposes expressed no impatience with the war department's delays, they only remarked as they plied their jackknives that they were glad they were not in the artillery! A race naturally inclined to contentment.

Let us delay what reports there are from the trenches of actual battle performance and consider something of the situation of the Negro at the beginning of the war. It is rarely plain sailing for that race and so it need surprise no one to learn that at the beginning at least it was not always made easy for the black man to be a patriot and a soldier.

Anyone who was in the South during April and May of last year knows how immediately after the declaration of war a wave of hysterical apprehension ran over the land. It was suddenly declared that the German propaganda had been long and successfully at work among the colored population. There were wild rumors of secret drilling and hidden stores of arms. One lurid unauthenticated tale was of a burial suddenly stopped by the authorities because of the suspicious heaviness of the coffin, which, being opened, disclosed no stiff black corpse but cartridges and rifles!

In some districts there is no doubt that parts of the white population genuinely believed that the supreme horror of the South, the bloody black uprising was at hand. In such moments actual facts count for very little, and there is always the danger that wild talk and armed vigilance committees will bring about the very dangers they seek to avoid. It is a considerable evidence of the South's real deep-lying conviction of the Negro's loyalty that there was as little trouble as there was. In many parts the responsible leading Negroes of the community held public meetings and did all they could not only to rouse the patriotism of their own race but to increase the confidence of the whites.

Gradually, by June or July, the fear died down. Most Negroes will tell you however that the danger was more from the whites than from the blacks. In any case it was a feverish frightening time, and it is just possible that the aftermath of that early suspicion has been the unhappy increase of lynching in the country during the past year, a phenomenon which has certainly not made the path of patriotism any easier for the race of its victims.

The question of course may still be asked—was there German propaganda? And it may be deliberately said in reply that there undoubtedly was. It is extremely difficult to bring forward definite detailed proof. The subject brings into evidence the age-old tendency of the Negro to keep certain things from the whites even from those with whom he is on friendly and confidential terms. This habit is violently denounced by many whites, especially in the South, but it may at least be said that caution and secretiveness are a legacy from slavery days, the persistence of which it is not difficult to understand.

But there is no question but that odd travelers in the backwoods dropped hints at dusk into black ears that the Negro had no flag, and told of some mysterious black republic which the Kaiser at Berlin would like to see in existence. Some facts concerning the treatment of natives in the German colonies in Africa might easily have disposed of the whole matter, but there was no American propaganda at work.

It is almost certain that Berlin, with its almost unfailing misreading of conditions in English-speaking countries had counted on the "black terror." A well-known woman in New York, whose two-starred service flag floats over the most magnificent part of Fifth Avenue, states categorically that an evening some years before the war, on the deck of a yacht at Kiel when she was talking to the Kaiser he turned to her with a certain air almost of gay mischievousness and said:

"I expect in many ways I know as much about America, Mrs. ———, as you do. In some ways I expect I know more. I know things that may happen which you Americans never suspect."

She protested deprecatingly and the night and the Imperial mood being propitious to confidence, he continued.

"You don't know, of coruse, that if America were at war—with me, for example, all the Negroes would rise and join the enemy."

The Germans knew of the days of slavery, they knew too of the feeling

most Negroes have that the process of emancipation is only half completed. Berlin could foresee that even after the war had begun Negroes could scarcely help saying that a nation warring to make the world safe for democracy ought to make itself democratic at home.

And it may have known from spies that before America's entrance into the war many Negroes of the upper and more thinking classes took the Presidential proclamation of neutrality literally and tried to obey it, keeping themselves to a certain extent aloof from the Great War in feeling. To that degree they were pro-German. But the Kaiser and Berlin knew very little of Negro psychology. They did not know that temperamentally it is extremely difficult for the black man to cherish rancor.

He blusters a bit, he talks, but he really does not do much because he does not like to hate his neighbor. One of the most eloquent of Negro orators claimed lately for his people, in a noble passage, that the race is almost the only one which has learned the lesson of not bearing malice. Indeed if it were not so how, after slavery had disappeared, could the two races so soon have settled down into what was after all a pretty fair friendly relation? The carefully built-up structure of Negro disaffection indeed crumbles like a house of cards, if you touch it. And the Negro's attitude to the German propaganda can perhaps be disposed of in a story which Negro audiences greet with uproarious amusement and patriotic delight. The Hun propagandist is represented as buttonholing a black boy and telling him that the colored drafted men are going to get special positions assigned to them.

"Yes, you'll be right forward in the first trenches. And when there is an attack to be made the white men are going to put the colored men all in front of them."

"Is they?" the black boy replied, grinning. "Well, that's all right; that's one time the white folks ain't going to be running over the colored folks!"

Funny, certainly, but, if you think it over, deeply pathetic.

When the war came at last the Negro race rose to the occasion, with really touching simplicity. No observer could fail to see that the Negroes thrilled deeply to the thought that the American flag was their flag and that it was not only their duty, but their privilege to defend it. What ever we may feel them, the colored people feel themselves not African but American.

Have they not indeed drunk of our wells and eaten of our bread for three centuries? The German propagandists told them the flag was not theirs. But it is the only flag they have ever had, and under it, in spite of adverse conditions, they have attained to a degree of civilization and prosperity and happiness, which their fellows have reached under no other. We must remember too that American citizenship, of which some of its white possessors think lightly enough is for the Negro still a great, almost romantic privilege, and that all his hopes for the future are summed up in complete attainment of it and full enjoyment of all its rights and advantages. The race is emotional and the days are propitious for an emotional patriotism.

It is too a simple race, still, as far as the vast majority is concerned, uneducated. There is something very engaging in the direct and definite way the Negroes view war, something also very manly and helpful. In these days of bothersome intellectual sophistications it is encouraging to find one class in the community which thinks that the whole business of a soldier is to kill Germans, a necessity that some whites lose sight of in war talk.

One black soldier told an officer whom he didn't recognize as his general, "No, boss, I ain't exactly thinking about laying down my life for my country. I'se thinking about how them Germans is going to lay down their lives." Nearly every black soldier has cheerfully promised someone at home to bring back the Kaiser's head on a platter. The black imagination jumps all the stages from the registration table to the front line of trenches.

"Well," said one lad as soon as he had signed his name, "when you want me to fight?"

"Ever seen military service?" asked a colored member of an exemption board. "No? Well, you're going to!"

The colored people believe in the colored troops. They truly believe that when enough Negroes are in the fighting line the war will be over. It may be untutored and naive, but it is such beliefs that win wars, such passionate faith behind the lads in khaki that drives them forward irresistibly. Its very simplicity saves it from being braggadocio and makes it instead a home fire burning as all such fires should.

HE DOES HIS BIT FINANCIALLY.

The Negro is of course in no position to give the war the financial support possible to the white. But what he has done will perhaps surprise many. There is time for only a few examples. The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, a Negro corporation of Durham, N. C., has taken a total of $100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. The Mosaic Templars of Little Rock, Ark., subscribed for $80,000 worth. The Knights of Pythias of Florida took $25,000 worth. One Tuskegee Institute graduate, William V. Chambliss, bought $20,000 worth. The congregation of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Pittsburgh, Pa., invested to the amount of $10,000 and churches, fraternities and clubs all over the land place large blocks of their savings and surplus funds in Liberty Bonds through their official authorities.

The War Savings Stamps campaign resulted, to take one example, in $800 a week being collected in the colored public schools of the capital. A colored banker of Waco, Tex., contributed a full page advertisement of Liberty Bonds and war stamps, as did groups of colored citizens at Louisville, Kentucky; Daytona, Florida, and doubtless other towns.

There are several Negro organizations for doing war relief work, the Circle for Negro War Relief, the National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee, the War Chest, and so forth. To all of these funds are contributed by Negroes, perhaps the most touching gift of all being one hundred dollars sent to the Circle for Negro War Relief by colored prisoners in the New Jersey State Penitentiary. To the Red Cross too colored people have given money and service, though often under difficulties and discouragements which must be spoken of later.

Difficulties and discouragements must indeed now claim attention, since some knowledge of them will perhaps help the nation in utilizing more fully its colored population.

Even the North had a record of not being wholly favorable to the Negro as a soldier. The old Fifteenth Regiment (colored) of the National Guard, which from France sent back the first stories of Negro bravery and won there its two Croix de Guerre was organized in the face of determined opposition. A bill authorizing such a regiment was greeted with violent protests when it was introduced in the New York Legislature of 1911. Passed in 1912, it was vetoed by Governor Dix. Finally, in 1913, it was passed and signed by Governor Sulzer. Now when Negro troops parade up Fifth Avenue they receive a hearty welcome,—the press almost instinctively writes of "Bronze heroes."

But though the friendliness in the North is fairly evident, there are lingering traces of an inability to take the raising of a colored army seriously. A popular magazine in New York lately printed a would-be popular article entitled "Mobilizing Rastus." This, treating the colored soldier in a humorous and friendly way was quite probably designed to give him and his humble friends pleasure.

Instead it roused among Negroes generally a very genuine indignation They want their soldiering to be taken seriously, and they are undoubtedly over-sensitive about the matter. Yet it is unquestionably true that being a good soldier is a serious thing. As a contrast to Rastus one might quote from a Negro poet who spoke of the colored troops going to France as "Ethiopia paying her debt to the nation which gave the world Dumas!"

The attitude of the South toward the Negro soldier is complicated, difficult to understand, often self contradictory. In the beginning there were undoubtedly many who felt that this was a "white man's war" and who viewed with apprehension the existence during the war and the return after it of a large body of Negroes who had fought on equal terms and who had learned their power to fight. Exactly what was feared it would be difficult to say; probably not armed uprising of the race, but only a general tendency for the Negro to "feel his oats."

And of course any race may "feel its oats" too much. The mere wearing of a uniform makes some people lose their heads. And in any case no one will try to deny the Southern contention that there are "good niggers and bad niggers." Bad Negroes make bad soldiers. There were unhappy outbreaks of violence and lawlessness in some of the Southern camps, and perhaps more such than ever will be known were avoided by tact, diplomacy and persuasion from Washington.

And besides the naturally lawless there is the tendency of a very considerable part of the colored race to make the war and the uniform an occasion for a firm stand for equal rights. It was possibly against this tendency that Major General Ballou's much discussed statement was aimed when he urged his troops not to force the issue of race equality. There had been no definite and final public pronouncement by the War Department on this subject, but it may be here stated with authority that the Secretary of War has taken a firm stand, which is perfectly understood by those leaders of the colored race whom it chiefly concerns.

His attitude is, concisely, that the purpose of the United States army is to win the war, not to settle race questions. If race questions could be settled doubtless no one would be more pleased than he, but such settlements must be incidental to the greater one of defeating Germany.

On the whole it may be said that the apprehensions before the advent of the Negro soldier have not been justified by the results. Governor Manning of South Carolina, for example, made a trip to Washington to protest against the placing of Negro soldiers in the training camps of his State. It was possible lately to read in one of the leading newspapers of Columbia an editorial highly praising the colored recruits for their behavior and saying in effect that it had been a pleasure, if not even a source of pride to have them quartered there.

It was said that the necessity of white privates saluting colored officers was an intolerable, almost insuperable difficulty. There were people who talked as if it might almost be better to give up the war rather than to try to enforce any such discipline. But we hear almost nothing of all that now. The simple common sense of the American army declined to exaggerate or lend undue significance to a mere disciplinary form.

Some of the things which have happened at the cantonments indeed show an almost fantastic disregard of the race feeling which it was said would be so dangerously rife. There are colored Y. M. C. A. huts at the camps and in some of the camps they are constantly resorted to by white and even Southern white soldiers. And at one Southern camp an order had to be issued forbidding white soldiers to use the colored hut, as there was not sufficient accommodation for both races. And it almost came to a point where the segregated white soldiers protested for their equal rights!

The "Buffalo Auditorium" erected at Camp Upton by the 367th Infantry at their own expense or with money raised by them and presented to the camp is the theatre of constant entertainments, and when the "Darktown Follies" or other classics of the colored theatre are presented the white audience is as big if not bigger than the colored, and often bigger than the audience at the white camp theatres.

The singing of the colored soldiers which has been developed under competent training has doubtless had much to do with the promotion of good feeling. No one who has heard a few hundreds or thousands of black boys singing "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," or "Little David, Play on Your Harp" can keep from at least a momentary friendliness towards the singers. And when Little David is enthusiastically conjured to jump on his harp and even to slide on it the infectious good nature of the black race generally conquers the listener.

So much for the problem of the actual mingling of the races in the camps. One Negro lad laughingly assured a white boy that there was no harm in their soldiering together he too, so he said, had white blood in his veins, as his ancestors had once eaten a Baptist missionary!

So far we have dealt only with white objections to the Negro's being a soldier—we have still to touch on too great eagerness to force him into the ranks. In some parts of the South—by no means all parts—there appeared on the announcement of the draft a feeling that the Negroes must be taken for "cannon fodder" before the white were heavily drawn upon. The Local Boards of Exemption of Fulton County, Georgia (Atlanta the county seat) and Taliaferro County were so unfair to colored draftees that the Secretary of War ordered their immediate discharge or removal.

In the cases of both of these Boards there were wholesale exemptions and discharges of white men for all sorts of causes or excuses, and (in the case of the Atlanta Board), only six discharges or exemptions granted colored draftees. The unfairness and discrimination was so manifest that the Secretary of War did not hesitate for a moment.

These are of course exceptionally flagrant cases, yet the figures of the first draft are food for thought. 26.23 per cent. of the colored men

(See next Card)

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(From foregoing Card)

"The Negro and the World War"

Richmond Planet 10/5/18

examined were certified for service, while only 24.75 per cent. of the white men were taken. The Provost Marshal General's office officially says that this difference between colored men and white men is "probably not due to either a diference in physical qualifications, nor to a difference in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption and discharge." One can only comment, probably not. But if the Negro is really so much stronger, so much more available for military service than the white man, so much more is he a national asset.

Even outside actual military service there have been what seemed to the Negro discouragements to patriotism. It seemed for example that colored trained nurses should be enrolled and allowed at least to give their aid to the ill and wounded of their own race at home and abroad. No very strong argument against this enrollment was advanced, but for a long time it did not take place. And the Red Cross, which has as a national organization, all the best intentions in the world toward the colored race, encountered many difficulties in carrying them out.

Membership in the Red Cross was, fantastically enough, conceived in some parts of the country to be a social distinction which could never be bestowed upon the Negro. It was even suggested that a "Black Cross" be organized. Difficulties were put in the way of organizing colored chapters, badges and pins were withheld, and surgical dressings produced by Negro women were rejected wholesale. Yet the colored people persisted. The nurses raised money to present an ambulance and Red Cross branches were formed and knitting and sewing do go on.

The Negro is after all an optimist, an opportunist, and something of a gambler. He believes that the war presents the greatest opportunity of service to the country which has ever been offered his race. And broadly speaking he is content to wait for his reward rather than to fight for it now. He believes that if he proves himself a brave soldier in France and a patriotic citizen at home both the white soldier in France and the white civilian here will gain some new conviction that the Negro is a true American and perhaps even a brother American, and that after the war the gates of opportunity will open wide to him.

Of course this attitude seems to trusting to many Negroes, who are instead determined to win recognition as they give service. And what may be termed the "black intellectuals" often say they must "know where they are going in this war." This temper of mind we often encounter in "white intellectuals" who seem incapable of abandoning themselves to the simple patriotic elan. Perhaps neither class quite represents the feeling of the whole people.

A NEW DAY FOR THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

A very prominent Negro said lately that already in the last six months his people had made more progress than in any six months since Lincoln's time. Mr. Emmett Scott's appointment in the War Department is very significant, as is the later one of Dr. George Haynes to the Department of Labor. Mr. Scott's attitude is frankly that he is not in the Department to explain the administration to the Negro but instead to explain the Negro to the administration.

The Ft. Des Moines camp too is symptomatic. One of the chief contentions of the Negroes has been for years that they should be allowed to fight and to work under leaders and supervisors of their own race. When the Government no longer puts out posters advertising for "white men accustomed to handling Negroes,, great step will have been taken, according to the views of the colored people. And every time that a ship or a factory puts Negroes in charge of Negro laborers—as is happening now—an advance has been made.

The enormous migration of Negroes from the South to the North during the past two years is also speeding up the settlement of various problems touching on colored labor. The South is facing the simple fact that the Negro is leaving because he is not satisfied with either social or educational or economic conditions there. And all over the South the better and the more thoughtful element among the whites is coming forth frankly to say that the Negro is so valuable to the South that fairer better conditions must be made and made at once so that he may be induced to stay.

There are of course fire-eaters here and there who say if war is to mean that the Negro is to get equal rights the war had better not be fought. And there is of course the contradictory and saddening increase of lynching which has been one great cause of the migration. And yet on the whole this is a new day for the Negro in most parts of the South.

In the North the war shortage of labor has also given the Negro a new value. Up to the present perhaps, the greatest disadvantage under which he worked was his exclusion from the ranks of organized labor. All efforts by the laboring class for the improvement of their conditions were efforts exclusively for the white man. The Negro, whether he would or not, was looked on largely as a "strike-breaker" and an outcast.

Now at last the American Federation of Labor has made the move, and it is now possible for the Negro to enroll himself. He will thus be brought to the notice of a large element in our population as a fellow worker and even possibly as a human being.

The first international riveting prize went to a Negro, and everywhere hammers in black hands moved more swiftly and more proudly. Provision is now being made by the Government for special training of the young men of the race in technical and mechanical work, which will add to their efficiency as a factor in the army and render them capable of earning a better livelihood for themselves at the close of the war.

Definite arrangements and contracts have been made with several standard schools to give selected students training during the summer and fall in such branches as radio engineering, general engineering, wood-working, electricity, carpentry, auto-mechanics, blacksmithing and operation of motor vehicles of many kinds. Accommodations had in June been provided for about 3,000 men. Several other institutions were under contemplation and the number of men to be provided for will reach about 4,000.

In the army itself the mechanical ability of the Negro is being fostered and utilized. Educated colored men have been afforded opportunities to enlist or qualify for such branches as the Field Artillery, and there are now in active service three regiments—the 349th, 350th and 351st Field Artillery. A training school to prepare officers of the race for these regiments has been established at Camp Meade, Maryland, and it is said that the young men detailed for this training are showing marked adaptability for the intricate work involved.

Many of them are college-trained—graduates from Amherst, Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Chicago University and other institutions of the first rank in America. The Personnel Officer of the Coast Artillery has thrown open the doors of this branch to colored men not yet called into active service and announces that there is a need for college equipment and Negroes with the necessary educational qualifications will be warmly welcomed into the Coast Artillery.

There is one regiment of Engineers (the 317th) at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, under command of Col. Early I. Brown, and many of the officers are colored. The race is also numerously represented in the Signal Corps at this station, and an opportunity is soon to be given the colored men in the Aviation Corps there or elsewhere.

Thus again we come back to the army and the Negro as a soldier. But as the war progresses it is the Negro at the front in France who seems to call for notice. Here on the battle-line is his real test as an American in the year 1918. Here he, as well as other races not of the old American stock, hopes to be fused into the new Americanism which embraces all. Here on this old and scarred soil, the Negro hopes not only to receive the cross from France but from America his own America, as he feels it, the even greater prize, American citizenship in a broader, deeper sense than ever before.

Testimony must come straight from the front. And happily it is possible to reproduce here parts of a letter to Mr. Emmett Scott from a commanding officer of one of the first Negro regiments to see active service in France. Himself a white man, he speaks for us all with authority.

"I have two battalions in the trenches. The three rotate. Our boys have had their baptism of fire. They have patrolled No Man's Land. They have gone on raids and one of my lieutenants has been cited for a decoration. Of course, it is still in the experimental stage, but two questions of the gravest importance to our Country, and to the Negro race have, in my opinion, been answered.

"First: How will American Negro soldiers, including commissioned officers (of whom I still have five), get along in service with French soldiers and officers—as for instance a Negro regiment of Infantry serving in a French combat division?

"Second: Will the American Negro stand up under the terrible shell fire of this war as he has always stood up under rifle fire and thus prove his superiority spiritually and intellectually to all the black men of Africa and Asia, who have failed under these conditions and whose use must be limited to attack or for shock troops?

"We have answered the first question in a most gratifying way. The French soldiers have not the slightest prejudice or feeling. The poilus and my boys are great chums, eat, dance, sing, march and fight together in absolute accord. The French officers have little, if any feeling about Negro officers. What little, if any, is not racial but from skepticism that a colored man (judging of course by those they have known) can have the technical education necessary to make an efficient officer. However, as I write these lines Capt. ——— and Lieut. ——— are living at the French officers' mess at our division Infanterie School, honored guests.

"The program I enclose gives you an idea of the way I've cultivated friendship between my boys and the poilus. You should have seen the 500 soldiers, French and mine, all mixed up together cheering and laughing at the show while the Boche shells (box car size) went screaming over our heads.

"Now on the second question, perhaps I am premature. But both my two battalions which have gone in have been under shell fire, serious and prolonged once, and the boys just laughed and cuddled into their shelters and read old newspapers. It was getting very warm around the rolling kitchen. The cooks went along about their business in absolute unconcern until the alarmed French soldiers ran to them and told them to beat it. One of the cooks said, "Oh, that's all right, boss. They ain't hurting us none.'

They are positively the most stoical and mysterious men I've ever known. Nothing surprises them. And we now have expert opinion. The French officers say they are entirely different from their own African troops and the Indian troops of the British, who are so excitable under shell fire. Of course, I have explained that my boys are public school boys, wise in their day and generation, no caste prejudice, accustomed to the terrible noises of subway, elevated and street traffic of New York City (which would drive any desert man or Himalaya mountaineer mad) and are all Christians.

"Also that while the more ignorant ones might not like to have a black cat hanging around for fear it would turn into a fish or something, they have no delusions about the Boche shells coming from any heathen gods. They know the d——— child-killing Germans are firing them with pyrocellulose and they know how the breech mechanism works.

"I am proud of what we've done and are doing. I put the whole regiment through grenade (live grenade) practice. Nasty, dangerous business. They did it beautifully. I found one rank, arrant coward, who refused to throw. Said he couldn't. Another threw prematurely after igniting the bomb. We asked him why he did not wait for the command to throw (Barrage.) He said, 'Kunnel, that old grenade—she began to swell right in my hand.' The boys keep writing home that the 'war is not so bad if you just go at it right.' Well, a very wise command somewhere, I don't know where has let us go at it right.

"You know I've always told these boys I'd never send them anywhere I would not go myself, so I went first to the trenches, prowled around, saw it all and came back to the regiment to take in the battalion which was to go in first. When they saw me covered with mud, but safe and sound, they said, 'How is she, Kunnel?' 'She's all right.' I said. They all laughed and then the sick and the lame of that battalion began to get well miraculously and begged to go. Capt. Clark called for twelve volunteers for a raid and the company fell into the last man—all wanted to go—and he had to pick his twelve after all.

"Do you wonder that I love them, every one, good, bad and indifferent?'

May one not add here, do you wonder that they, every one, good bad and indifferent, love the colonel?

There is more pleasant talk, a mention of Jim Europe, and of the fact that they loyally call their village "Bakersville." And finally a cheerful statement that they will "plant the hobnailed boots of the Heavy Ethiopian foot in the Kaiser's face all right." Does anyone much doubt that such soldiers will? Is it not a newer better world where all America's children can so gaily, passionately fight for her? And if we fight for Liberty and win it, shall we be sparing of it to any soldier boys when peace shall come?

NEGRO RECRUITS BREAK TENSION

Relieve Tearful Scene of Departure With Melody, Jokes.

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
APRIL 29. 1918

A score of negro recruits livened up what otherwise might have been a disheartening departure of 225 selected men for Camp Sherman, O., Saturday morning.

They laughed, joked and sang while on parade and after they entered their coach. Their friends, too, who were left behind, seemed to regard the leave taking philosophically.

Two young girls collapsed near the Union station following the entrainment of the new soldiers. They were taken in an automobile to a physician's office.

The movement was marked by weeping and hysteria. Numerous women, reluctant to see the men go, marched with them from the Armory to the station.

The increment was represented by a large percentage of Jewish young men. In observance of an ancient custom they kissed their fathers, brothers and friends good bye.

The train pulled out at 10 a. m. to the customary accompaniment of whistles. There were 255 recruits, including 109 white and 12 colored men from the Second district, and 92 white and 12 colored men from the Fourth district.

The procession through the downtown section attracted a large crowd because of the entertaining antics of the colored marchers.

Members of the Toledo Patriot league, standard bearers, and a band escorted the increment.

The present movement will be completed Monday morning at eight, when the First and Sixth districts send their quotas.

N Y C TIMES
MARCH 31. 1918

(Western Newspaper Union.)

COLORED TROOPS OF THE 367TH REGIMENT, NEW NATIONAL ARMY, TRAINED AT CAMP UPTON, AND POPULARLY KNOWN AS "THE BUFFALOES," Singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" Immediately After Having Been Presented With New Colors a Week Ago by Governor Whitman in Front of the Union League Club. Their Commander, Colonel James A. Moss, Stands at Salute on the Right.

NEXT DRAFT CALL MAY 25

ALLENTOWN PA NEWS
MAY 4 1918

Pennsylvania to Send 20,179 Men to Camps Meade, Lee, Greenleaf and Humphreys

Pennsylvania has been called upon by the Provost Marshal General to supply 17,623 white men and 2556 negroes for the second draft, the white men to entrain for four different cantonments during the five days following May 25. In addition the state will be expected to furnish several thousand skilled workmen to fill special calls.

Of the drafted men 7700 will be sent to Camp Meade, 4000 to Camp Lee, 3000 to Camp Humphreys, Va., and 2923 to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

Calls for men for thirty-eight different occupations were issued by state draft headquarters, in response to the call issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder for men with special training. All are to be entrained on May 17 except three telephone operators who can speak German and who are to be entrained May 8. The quotas are now being worked out at draft headquarters. All will be voluntary inductions.

The number of men according to occupation asked of Pennsylvania is as follows:

Twenty-two chemists, three telephone operators who can speak German, three buglers, 112 carpenters and helpers, twelve construction foremen, thirty-two mine or quarry workers, 106 railroad brakemen, flagmen and conductors; fifteen tailors, four bargemen or boatmen, twelve blacksmiths and helpers, one sailmaker, tentmaker and canvas worker, twenty-three boilermakers and helpers, twenty cooks, two engine dispatchers, 101 locomotive engineers and firemen, four locomotive hostlers, ten car repairmen, fourteen yardmasters and switchmen, ninety-five automobile mechanics and helpers, one cobbler, eighty-one electricians, twenty-five civil, electrical, railroad and computing engineers; six gas plant workers, three locomotive inspectors, five instrument makers and repairman, eleven telegraph and telephone linemen, eighteen surveyors, levelmen and transitmen; four telephone operators, eight timber cruisers, eleven acetylene or oxcetylene welders, seven gunsmiths, two boat builders and helpers, three floor hands and seven riggers.

Only white men and men physically qualified for general military service are to be inducted under the above calls.

One bricklayer, two buglers, seven carpenters and helpers and eight clerks.

Only negroes and [illegible] physically qualified [illegible] military service are to be inducted under the four above calls.

COLORED MEN CHEERED

NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD
APRIL 30, 1918

Members of Draft Board and Friends of Two Registrants Give Them Rousing Send-Off This Morning.

John W. Allen, Stephen Robb and Dr. D. W. O'Connell, members of the second exemption board, today accompanied the two colored draftees to the railroad station at 11:04 a. m. and joined with a big delegation of their friends in giving the men a rousing send off. The two colored men who left were Samuel Hobson and James Mosely, the first colored contingent to leave this city.

There was a good sized crowd of colored people at the depot to bid their friends farewell and one of the men, Moseley, insisted on taking an affection farewell with each of the several colored girls who were present. There was a general spirit of cheerfulness.

Soldiers — 1918

Camps

LARGEST COLORED DELEGATION TO LEAVE HERE

NEW BEDFORD MASS STANDARD
APRIL 27, 1918

NEW TRAINING CAMP INFORMATION GIVEN

The Montgomery Advertiser

No Negroes to Be Enlisted For Camp In California

10/30/18

A late communication was received yesterday by Lieutenant Floyd Fessler, examining officer for the Officers' Training School, to be held at Camp Fremont, Cal., December 1 from the headquarters of the Southeastern Department located at Charleston, S. C., It follows:

"Applicants will be examined physically at their own expense by a reputable physician.

"Inductions will be made from these headquarters and candidates will be notified through their local boards, where to report for induction.

THE COLORED MEN OF DIVISION THREE

"Colored applicants are ineligible for Infantry Officers' Training School at Camp Fremont, Cal. Colored applicants will be referred to army officers on duty at nearest educational institution, who will handle applicants from Camp Pike, Infantry Central Officers' Training School, in the usual manner.

"Transportation will be furnished accepted applicants by their local boards to Camp Fremont, Cal."

Three letters of recommendation are necessary by applicants for this school. Lieutenant Fessler has suggested that it will be a saving of both time and money if out-of-town applicants will obtain the classification whenever possible from their local board before calling on the examining officer.

CROQUET GETS GRIP ON UPTON

N Y C EVE SUN
AUGUST 22 1918

Negro Troops Enthusiastic Over Their New Pastime.

Special Despatch to THE EVENING SUN

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Camp Upton's third development battalion offers an interesting commentary on the moral condition of American troops. The colored men in the organization pay no attention to crap shooting and have taken up croquet.

They have not adopted it in dilettante fashion, toying joshingly with the mallets, but have gone after the game in wholehearted soldier style until the battalion area is a maze of wire entanglements, and the balls strew the ground. Every spare moment is given to the pastime.

A croquet epidemic has broken out and a tournament is under way. There are to be croquet leagues, croquet clubs, and croquet lectures by authorities on the game.

The substitution of croquet for crap shooting is considered an achievement, and all the money which would be dedicated to the "knuckle pot" normally is being diverted into the new channel. Lieut. J. E. Rice, battalion athletic officer, is promoting the croquet enthusiasm.

First Lieut. Edward Koenig, a native New Yorker, has resigned his commission and assumed his old rank of regimental sergeant major in order to join a unit which will leave reasonably soon for overseas. Koenig has been in the army fifteen years. Last January he was made a second lieutenant, and soon afterward was raised to first lieutenant.

GEN. O'RYAN STOPS MINGLING OF RACES AT SPARTANBURG

N Y C EVE WORLD
MARCH 16, 1918

Issues Drastic Orders to Prevent Possible Disturbance at Camp Wadsworth.

(Special to The Evening World.)

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 16.—There has been little if any intermingling of soldiers with negroes here since Camp Wadsworth was opened, but in order to forestall anything of the kind Gen. O'Ryan has issued an order forbidding soldiers to enter the homes or stores of negroes or to loiter in the sections of the City of Spartanburg inhabited by negroes. The order is drastic and will take place with Gen. O'Ryan's famous "Order No. 9" against the use of alcoholic liquors while on the Mexican border.

There has been no complaint on this line among the people here, but Gen. O'Ryan is determined that there shall not be grounds of complaint during the few weeks that the 27th Division is to remain.

Some weeks ago the War Department announced that post exchanges might take stocks of goods with them overseas, but this permission has now been withdrawn and announcement was made to-day that all the post exchanges in camp should go out of business as soon as the stocks of goods on hand are disposed of.

Officers of the 3d Pioneer Infantry (formerly the 5th Massachusetts) paid a formal call in a body yesterday afternoon on Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton commanding the Pro[illegible]al Depot for Corps and Army troops. They took their band along and a feature of the occasion was the music by the fife and drum corps of the regiment. Fife and drum are not provided for in the present tables of organization, but this regiment has always been fond of this class of music and maintains as a volunteer organization a fife and drum corps of 24 pieces, two men from each company. This was the first public appearance of the corps since the regiment came here and it created a sensation.

Officers of the 1st Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion were hosts last night at a smoker given the officers of the 2d and 3d Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalions. The work is new to all the officers, but they are keenly interested in it. The smoker last night was given as the result of an agreement that the battalion making the lowest score in the first examinations of the officers' school should be the hosts at an affair of this kind. There was not much difference in the ratings, but the officers of the 1st Battalion insisted that they had lost and insisted on giving the smoker.

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UPTON'S ROOKIES BECOME VETERANS IN A FEW HOURS

N Y C EVE WORLD
APRIL 29, 1918

Saturday's 3,000 Are Fighting Men Now and 1,600 More Are Due To-Day.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

CAMP UPTON, April 29.—More than 3,000 soldiers from New York, who were not soldiers on Saturday, were initiated this morning in military life when they were roused from slumber by the bugle sounding reveille. One-half of them had slept in barracks over night and the remainder were veterans of forty-eight hours. An additional 1,600 will arrive from the metropolis during the day.

The latest bunch from New York were soldiers before they realized it. The first contingent reached the cantonment shortly after noon Saturday. Before night they were assigned to their companies and housed in barracks in the Depot Brigade. Previous to this they had undergone their physical examination and had been innoculated and card indexed.

Being card indexed means that the qualifications of every man, his occupation, mental and physical make-up and everything about him which is needful to Uncle Sam, has been made note of and filed away where it can be reached in less than a minute. When the first draft reached Camp Upton last September, fifty vocations were noted on the qualification cards. This has been supplemented by sixty more, for Uncle Sam has been learning more and more about the war business every day in the interim.

Among the new vocations in the supplement are included lawyers, laborers, business men, machinists,

gunsmiths, mecnanics, coopers, civil engineers, musicians, boatmen, barbers, printers, foremen, construction foremen, refrigerator men, photographers, stenographers, rubber workers, architects, artists, laundrymen, millwrights and writers.

There is use for all classes mentioned and for a whole lot more. In Camp Upton women fill two classes of work, the telephone and the laundry. All other work is done by enlisted men, no matter what it may be, from line work to the laboratory and from carpentry to camouflage. The boys who arrived here yesterday and Saturday were put through their initial course of sprouts in record time. From their physical examinations they were hustled to the Personnel Office, in a building just across the street, where their statistics were noted and each was given a card of identification, so that he couldn't get lost in this city of 40,000 souls.

HERE'S THE REAL THING IN A "FIVE-FIFTEEN."

In charge of the Personnel Office is Capt. William E. Hoyer. He is the P. O., and for assistants he has Lieuts. N. M. Converse, Thomas B. Niles, Richard B. Rosenblum and Frank M. Hourigan. Their work is speeded up by a corps of officers who come down from New York with the men of the draft. There is an officer to each car, and by the time the train reaches camp they have checked off each rookie, taken up his card, answered a million questions about the military and assigned each man to his position and movements. Then the officers hurry back to New York on the 5.15 train to catch the batch coming down on the following morning.

The 5.15 train, instead of being the commuter's transport home, is the theatre train for Camp Upton. Up to New York on the 5.15 and home again on the 11.44. This is the programme for Saturday night for the men and officers who can get away. And all day Sunday, a holiday, they stand around and yawn.

The train pulls out on the minute of 5.15, gets about four blocks away and stops. Starts up again, and just as it gets its momentum stops again for water. Then it goes ahead and then backs up again for more water. Awful thirsty engines. It's off again at express speed, and just as everybody settles in his seat and says "Ah!" it slows down again and stops for no apparent reason. Away it goes again and then comes to a full stop for the same reason. It rattles like a Church Avenue trolley, lumbers like a freight train and spurts like a flyer.

Ample opportunity is given to study the landscape. Trees and more trees and telegraph poles; Medford, Brentwood, Central Islip, a cemetery and the Hicksville Pickle Works. It lumbers through Mineola and dashes into Jamaica—all hands out—and the electric glides into the Pennsylvania at 8 o'clock, without time for a wash-up, let alone dinner. And the theatre lets out in time for the 11.44. Oh, wonderful train is the 5.15.

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE THAT HAS INTELLIGENCE.

At the head of the Intelligence Office of the Depot Brigade is Lieut. Joseph Morschauser, a son of Judge Morschauser of the big city. The Lieutenant was destined for a limb of the law, following in the wake of his illustrious father. He graduated from Fordham College Law School, hung out his shingle, and then Uncle Sam said, "Let's be a soldier." So up to Plattsburg went the young lawyer, and in due time came back a young First Lieutenant.

Assisting Lieut. Morschauser is First Lieut. D. L. McCuen, another graduate of the first class of Plattsburg. He, too, was a lawyer, and practised for awhile in New York.

"He's a Philadelphia lawyer," said Lieut. Hourigan, with a merry twinkle in his Irish eyes, "if you know what that is."

Lieut. Hourigan hasn't been out of service for more than a month during the last two years and a half. He was Sergeant of the machine gun company of the old 12th for years and years, and was down at the Mexican border with the former 27th Division of New York. The 12th was about the last regiment to return from Texas. Hourigan had a month's rest and then went to Plattsburg and came back a Second Lieutenant.

He went to Fort Sill and took the machine gun course, and now has the reputation of being the best machine gun man in the National Army, with the exception of some regular officers. Blindfolded, he can take a Lewis machine gun down and assemble it again in three minutes. Lieut. Hourigan is married and has four kiddies.

To expedite the work of singling out men of any avocation who may be wanted in a hurry, the soldiers are listed by numbers, and stickers put on their cards to show the class to which they belong. A green sticker means "expert," an orange sticker, "not so good," and a black, "just fair." It isn't because of the great work that the old 69th has done in France that the green outranks the orange. It is merely a coincidence.

The latest romance of the camp is the engagement of First Lieut. George Ogilvie, assistant to the cantonment Adjutant. It goes to show how swiftly things move in wartime, and that the arrows of Cupid are as true as the shots of the big centimetre guns. Lieut. Ogilvie, who formerly lived at No. 244 West 42d Street, Manhattan, met Miss Augusta Schmidt of Montreal two weeks ago. They are to be married on June 15.

The romantic meeting occurred in camp. Miss Schmidt is a cousin of Mrs. Capt. Hiscoe, and the Captain is Assistant Chief of Staff at Upton. It hasn't been decided whether the wedding shall take place at the home of the bride-to-be in Montreal or at the home of her aunt, No. 27 West 54th Street, New York.

WOE, WOE, FOR THE COLORED BROTHERS.

The 367th (colored) Infantry Regiment is shy one big "Buffalo," George Bell, the seven-eleven negro (that's his size in feet and inches, nothing to do with craps), who came down here last week, blown in by the draft, which he tried to dodge because he didn't like to fight, and has been blown out again on account of overweight. The doctors had to get a stepladder to give "Gawge" a shot in the arm, and the giant thought he was a dead man when they brought up a six-inch needle and a bicycle pump. They couldn't get two cots to fit the giant, and the biggest uniform they had looked like a bathing suit on the Buffalo. Te biggest pair of shoes they had in camp looked, alongside his two steam rollers, like a debutante's dancing pumps. Overheight and overweight was why they let "Gawge" go back to the ranks of Chu Chin Chow."

The crack nine of the 367th (Buffaloes) played a rattling game of ball on Saturday with the Depot Brigade nine, and were beaten in the ninth inning by a score of 11-10. The score was 10 to 12 in favor of the Buffaloes at the opening of the eighth inning, when Lieut. Thomas Ryan, who used to be with the shipping house of Grace & Co., opened up the pearly gates with a three-bagger and the Depot Brigade never stopped till it marshalled seven runs.

This got the Buffaloes' goat, for they seemed to read the handwriting in the sky—come seven, come eleven. And that's what happened. In the last of the ninth the Depot Brigade popped two more runs, making the required 11.

The 367th is very proud of the fact that they have in their regiment a Y. W. C. A. colored hostess house which was dedicated last week. The women were trained right in camp. At the head of the hostess house is Mrs. L. B. Hope, wife of the President of Moorehouse College, in Georgia.

This happened somewhere in America, but was brought back to camp by Lieut. Quigley, who was in charge of a troop train. "Somewhere" on the way his train backed down to another troop train laden with negroes. The colored soldiers were strung along the tracks eating sandwiches and sipping coffee in leisurely fashion, when Lieut. Quigley yelled to them to get out of the way. One darkey made his way across the track, when a fellow Buffalo cried to him from a car window:

"Say, Mo, didn't yo' all hyar the officer tell yo' all to get off the track?"

"Yes, I done hyar'm. Ain't I a gettin' off?"

"Wal, if you all doan hurry, niggah, yo' gwine get yo' 'xemption right yar."

DRAFTED NEGROES OF ALABAMA ORDERED TO CAMP SHERIDAN

Hubbard Also Receives Call For 2,900 White Men to Report to Augusta Camp in July

Two calls have been received by Adjutant General G. J. Hubbard, one for 2,900 white men and another for 4,000 negroes, the negroes to report to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, for training.

The order for the 2,900 white men asks for men qualified for general military service to entrain during a five-day period beginning July 22 for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and the 4,000 negroe sare to entrain during a three day period beginning July 29 for Camp Sheridan, Montgomery.

It is ordered that these men be alcted and inducted into the service with the least amount of disturbance agriculture and industry as possible.

CONDITIONS ARE BAD IN FOURTH WARD

Houston Observer 4/20/18

The attention of The Observer has been called to the conduct of women of our race, who are having illicit associations with the white soldiers of Camp Logan in the Fourth Ward around the high school and the cemetery on San Felipe street.

It is also claimed that they carry the white soldiers into their homes and then purchase booze from these ward saloons and beer joints and "tank" the troopers up on liquor.

The Negro ministers had a meeting Wednesday morning at the Carnegie library and laid plans to abate the bad practice, which is going to result in untold trouble if continued.

The ministers further aver that the loose women of our race and the ward saloons combine to throw the most demoralizing influences around the men from the camp and that these conditions can never be remedied so long as the disorderly women and the residential saloons are permitted to operate.

The matter has also been called to the attention of Mr. W. E. Hopkins, executive secretary for the war service commission in Houston and something tangible and definite is imperative at once.

The ward saloons breed and develop this species of women and men and with their continuation in our midst in Houston Uncle Sam is going to lose many soldiers of both races and the city officials are going to have a world of trouble, to say nothing of the federal authorities coping with bootlegging cases.

In the language of Bre'r Ned: "Sumptin' must be did and did at once!"

Draftees Leave Camp Lee

April 9 1918

500 Go to Camp Upton—Will Be Under Command of Race Company Officers

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Five Hundred splendid young men have been taken from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and sent to Camp Upton, N. Y.

They will there be connected with the 367th Infantry and will be under the command of Colored company officers.

Others transfers are also being made from Camp Lee to other camps, where the men will be under Colored company officers, and it is probable that shortly there will be no Colored drafted men at that camp, from which camp so many complaints have come. This solution of a situation which has given the Colored people and the War Department considerable concern, will be warmly welcomed.

It looks as if the leaven injected into the Camp Lee men by Emmett J. Scott is working admirably.

Soldiers — 1918

Camps

COLORED CONTINGENT GOES TO CAMP SHERMAN TO ~~ASSIST~~ UNCLE SAM IN WINNING THE WAR

SPRINGFIELD OHIO NEWS
MAY 2, 1918

Photo by The News.

The men seen in this picture comprise the colored contingent sent by the city draft board to Camp Sherman, Tuesday morning. Like their white brethren they have manifested a wonderful spirit of patriotism, and all have expressed their desire to be of service to their country.

The Chicago Defender, April 27, 1918

EXTRA

Illinois Men Called to Camp

Three thousand men of Illinois in Class 1, 2,000 of whom will be called from Cook county, will leave for the training camp at Camp Grant, beginning Friday. This number will make a total of over 6,500 men from this state. Different lodges, churches and organizations will give the boys a send-off.

FINAL WORD TO DRAFTED MEN

WASHINGTON D C POST
APRIL 24, 1918

492 Recently Called to Receive Instructions Sunday and Monday.

Notices were mailed yesterday to the 492 District draftees recently called to report at the club room in the city postoffice building Sunday and Monday nights for final instructions. The 417 white registrants will report Sunday night and are to leave Monday morning. The 75 negroes report Monday night and leave Tuesday.

At these meetings there will be patriotic addresses. Each man will be given an arm band for identification.

Believed That the Negroes Will Be Placed in Labor Battalions Near Battle Front

Advertiser 9-15-18

Drafted July 29 and now on their way to a port somewhere in America for embarkation to France, is the record which has been made by the negroes of Alabama. That is 1,500 of the 4,000 have left to join labor battalions and may soon be found on the other side doing their all to win the war for Democracy and justice.

The selectives from Alabama arrived at Camp Sheridan on July 29th and the few days following. They were immediately examined, equipped and in a few short days were in the field drilling as hard or harder than they have worked in a field of cotton, with the sun beaming down and making a temperature of nearly 100 in the shade. The men worked hard and many times it has been remarked by officers and civilians that a more willing bunch of men were never gathered together in any one camp, for they showed readiness to do anything and the work of learning the drills was to their liking, it seems from the fine showing that was made and the quickness in which they were found fit to be sent away.

The 2,500 now in the provisional depot brigade are working hard and looking forward to the time when they will be called to be sent over and it cannot come too soon to better please the men. The men are delighted with what they have seen of army life and especially are they pleased with the "grub" as they call it and the "grub" is having a fine influence in keeping the men in shape to stand the hard tasks which they are given by the officers.

General at Sherman Commends Famous 10th Bat'n

The Cleveland Advocate 11-2-18

Colored Boys at Camp Sherman Praised for Snappiness Shown in Military Review

CAMP SHERMAN, Oct. 26.—The following is an extract of the report sent to the various units in Camp Sherman, as a result of the review held at that place on October 23rd, 1918, by the Commanding General, Camp Sherman, Ohio. It will be noticed that he highly commended the appearance and showing made by the Tenth Battalion. It should be remarked that the Tenth is entirely Colored. It further goes to prove that the Famous Fighting Tenth is not only the premier in athletics in Camp Sherman, but also in soldiering and all military conformities.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * *

October 24th, 1918.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commanding General highly complimented the entire Depot Brigade on its showing in the review of yesterday and requested the Brigade Commander to extend his appreciation for the honor that was paid him on that occasion. In his talk, after the review, to the staff of the Brigade, he mentioned that there were many particular platoons and companies that showed out prominently by their lines held in the review and by the soldierly appearance of the men. Taking the Battalion organizations as a whole, the Commanding General particularly made note of the Tenth Training Battalion (Colored) and Development Battalion No. 1 (white), and the Brigade Commander desires to congratulate the Battalion commanders and officers of both these organizations on their showing.

* * * * * *

BY ORDER OF COL. CUSACK.

THE GAME IN PORTO RICO

SPRINGFIELD MORNING REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

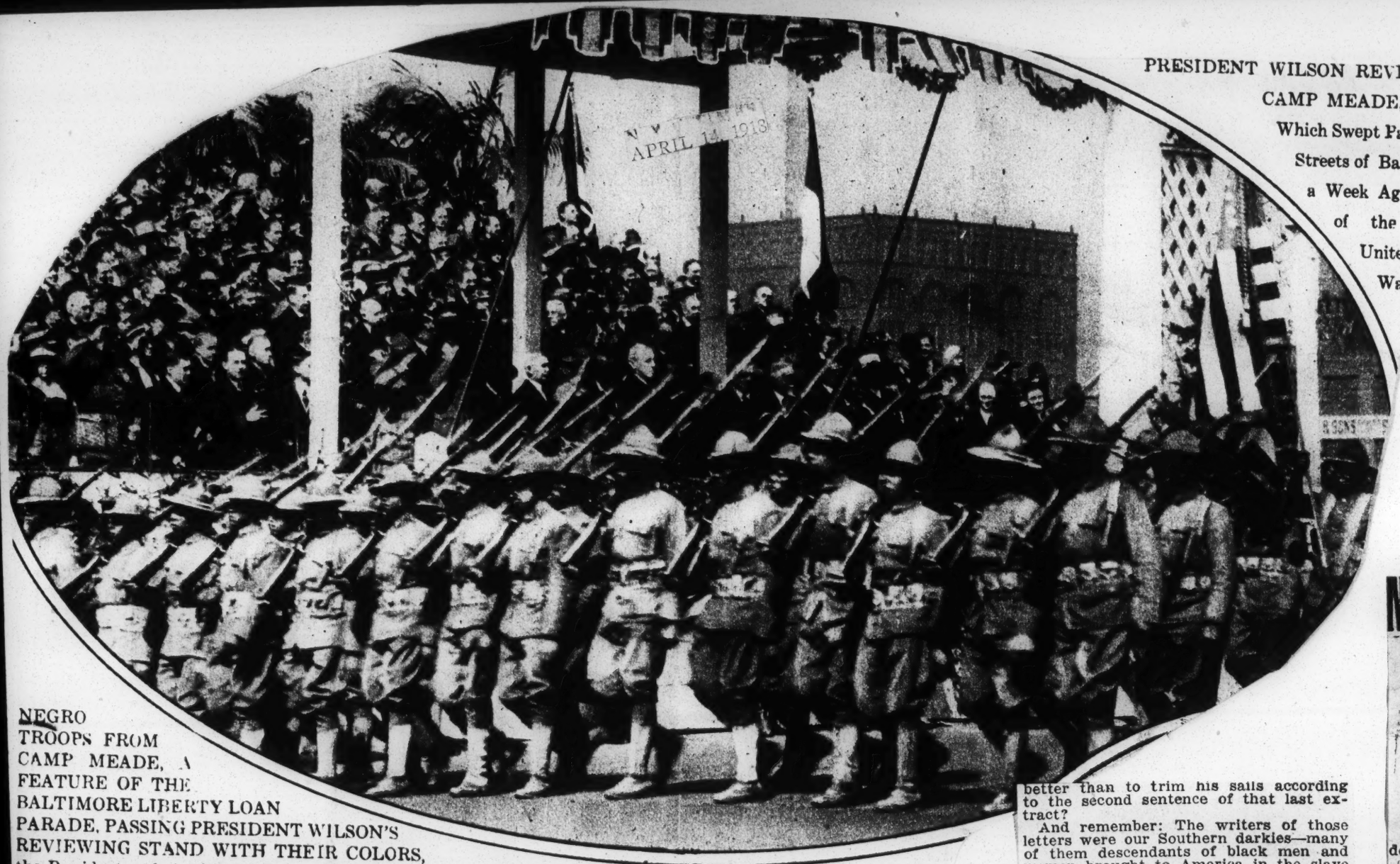
Negroes Best Players Among All Enlisted Men on the Island

A letter from J. B. Maccabe, director of army athletics in Porto Rico, indicates that the garrisons there are just as keen over baseball as anywhere else and maybe more so, for they will have all year round to play. Maccabe writes that they have been playing an interregimental league tournament, that "is causing no end of interest and excitement." There are four clubs, one representing the training station detachment, the others representing the 373d, 374th and 375th regiments, the latter being a Negro regiment.

Writing of the [illegible] regiment and the parts its members have taken in athletics, Maccabe says: "In justice to the 375th, it is only fair to say that it has thus [illegible] a team made up of enlisted men only. If the regiment had played its whole strength, that is to say officers and men, it would be easily in the lead in the league race. It averages highest, up to date, in all lines of sport."

Evidently the 375th officers, much as they are interested in baseball, draw the line on playing on the same team with their Negro soldiers. The officers of the various military detachments in Porto Rico have a ball team of their own and it is stated that soon an all-star team, made up of officers and men, white and Negro, will be organized, indicating that the spirit of democracy is growing.

In addition to the teams mentioned company teams are being organized all over the island, now that it's getting cool enough to play ball, and the game is booming in Porto Rico.



PRESIDENT WILSON REVIE
CAMP MEADE,
Which Swept Pas
Streets of Balt
a Week Ago,
of the
United
War,

NEGRO TROOPS FROM CAMP MEADE, A FEATURE OF THE BALTIMORE LIBERTY LOAN PARADE, PASSING PRESIDENT WILSON'S REVIEWING STAND WITH THEIR COLORS, the President and the Official Reviewing Party, Including Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, Cardinal Gibbons and High Officials of Maryland and Baltimore, Standing Uncovered or at Salute. (*Times Photo Service.*)

APRIL 14 1918

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 30, 1918

Texas Negroes as Writers.

To the Editor of the Star and Stripes.

The worthy activity manifested by "Our Paper" that led to the sending of a shipload of Mothers' letters across the sea to the ones waiting back home was, it struck the writer, about the last word among its collection of worthy stunts—even topping by a shade, in my humble opinion, the orphan movement.

In my capacity as commander of a company of 250 men, of whom 27 are white noncommissioned officers and 223 are drafted Texas negroes, I did my best to rise to the occasion at the pace you set. I plastered pages of "Our Paper" all over the bulletin board, talked "Mother" to the boys, and had the orderly room supply the stationery (envelopes stamped in vivid red—a violation of A. R. 822, amply justified by circumstances—as per your specifications), and the C.C. pass it out at Saturday inspection.

The results overwhelmed us. They all did it. Saturday night and Sunday morning everybody was doin' it. And Sunday we all worked. That night my mail orderly took a suitcase full of letters to the base censor headquarters, and some unknown captain just shutting up shop peeled off his raglan and sat him down then and there to affix the Great Seal of the B. S.

But this is the thing that will interest: Did you ever censor a letter from a Texas cotton patch darky to his mother? I was irresistibly moved to make pencil extracts from three, anonymously, of course. They weren't ALL like these; but, no matter how high the education of their writers had progressed, those letters all breathed the same spirit—the spirit that makes the American soldier, by and large, a sort of nut that no victim of the Prussian iron heel can ever crack, much less crush. Regardez:

"Mother, when I stop to think what I am here for, and of the thousands that are here with me fighting for the same cause, it makes me feel big and proud to know that the good Lord has given me health and strength to be one of the number. And, mother, you must think often of your soldier boy, and pray that he may return to you, when our country is at peace, just as strong and healthy as when he left you."

That extract is verbatim—not edited in the least by myself. Its writer never had a college education. Had he been just two weeks older the draft would not have called him. He is married, and, as the allotment records show, a class A provider. Also, he is what is termed a 100 per cent man—he is a confidential orderly and never forgets a detail of instructions or routine.

Here is another:

"I never shall forget what you and papa said to me before my leaving for Camp Travis—'My boy, in all your trials do not forget to be true to your country and your God; and, whatever you do, obey orders.' I have been trying to do this—not only while here, but I mean to keep that in my heart throughout my life; not that I may be praised, but that people may see you and your raising in me."

That chap, a full-blooded, dark-skinned, fine-looking negro, was an undergrad in a Southern college for negroes when he was drafted. Like the writer of the first extract, he is a natural leader among his fellows—one of the sort we depend on as a nucleus for good discipline in a command. This extract is likewise verbatim.

And here's another bit, thrown in for good measure—from a letter by a youngster who has rambled over the face of God's leather and learned a few things in the big school, but is not a college man:

"Mother, I am a long way away from you, but my thoughts are always with you. Every day is Mothers' Day for me, for I think of you by day and dream of you by night. Don't worry about me, for I am getting along fine.'"

Pretty good doctrine for all of us of the A. E. F., enlisted men or officers though we may be, to "try on." And may I query: "Was any letter to mother, homeward bound on that famous ship, truer in its ring or tenderer in its sentiment than these three, picked at random from the outgoing mail of a 250-man company? Could any one of us do better than to trim his sails according to the second sentence of that last extract?

And remember: The writers of those letters were our Southern darkies—many of them descendants of black men and women brought to America in the slave ships of the '40s and '50s for which the beautiful French river city of Nantes was noted. It is a romantic circumstance that many of these fellows are here as American soldiers on French soil, offering their lives for the country whence, in less enlightened times, came those who took them from their native Africa to enslave them in the sugar lands of the very nation to which slavery in any form is today the most abhorrent.

The men who sanctioned my making anonymous extracts from those letters are all enlisted men in company B, —— engineers. It must be added that every letter that went out from this company had enclosed with it the touching Mothers' Day pamphlet distributed by the Y. M. C. A. "The Old Man."

Negroes, Using Bayonets, Surely Inspiring Sight

FARGO N D FORUM
APRIL 25, 1918

"One should watch the negroes at our camp attack the dummies with their bayonets to know what a power they will be in Uncle Sam's fighting machine," stated Robert Flynn, former Fargo-Moorhead boy, who is on a ten-day furlough from Camp Dodge and is spending a part of the time in Fargo and at Perham, Minn. He reports that thousands of negroes are in training at the camp and are doing wonderful work with their bayonets and knives.

"Providing they do not get scared they are going to make wonderful fighters and every officer knows it," said Mr. Flynn. "A regiment of negroes from the United States in the front line trenches in France is certain to make a name for its members. I have never seen men grasp the essentials of bayonet work as the colored soldiers at our camp. They attack the dummies with vigor and never seem to tire."

Mr. Flynn is enthused with army life, and says he wants two years more of it before he thinks of returning to civilian clothes. After a trip to Perham, Minn., and then into Itasca State park, Mr. Flynn will return to Camp Dodge. He expects to leave the cantonment in June for France.

NINE COLORED MEN WILL GO TO CAMP LEE NEXT FRIDAY

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
APRIL 22, 1918

The local exemption board has ordered nine colored men to leave Hampton on next Friday morning on the 9:02 Chesapeake and Ohio train for Camp Lee to join the selective draft army. The n men ordered to make the trip are Thomas B. M. Mossom, Daniel Drummond, Thomas O. Wonston, James Davis, John Walker, Leroy Washington, Gilbert Strong and George Drummond.

James Boazmond was named as the alternate in the event that anyone of the men fail to report for the trip.

The local board has also received orders to send a delegation of colored men to Fort Wayne, Michigan, about May 1.

Another call to the board is for white men to be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., on or about May 10.

It is not known how many men will be sent to either Fort Thomas or Fort Wayne, but the board is looking for this information daily.

Yesterday the board was instructed to report immediately the total number of registrants on the list here to the provost marshal.

Soldiers — 1918
Camps

PART OF THE MEN WHOSE BAYONETS THE HUN DREADS

FOUR COLORED MEN LEFT FOR CAMP UPTON TO-DAY

WHITE PLAINS (N. Y.) ARGUS
APRIL 30, 1918

Three colored men left here today for Camp Upton, they being a special contigent ordered to camp The men are: Samuel Price, Samuel Johnson and Joseph Sutton.

With these men went David Franklin Brown, of Ashville, N. C., but a resident of this city. The men were captained by Joseph Sutton.

Ralph De Muro, who was called as an alternate for the contingent that left for camp last Saturday morning and who failed to appear, will go to Fort Slocum on Friday with the other men.

De Muro had been sent two notices, one as alternate and one for regular call and he claims that he confused the two.

Chairman Harry H. Bender and Eugene S. Martin, members of Draft Board No. 3, accompanied the colored men to the Harlem station this morning and saw them off on the 9:14 train.

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33,365 Negro Drattsmen to Camp

Christian Advocate 5-2-18

Of the 150,000 drafted men for the United States National Army whose mobilization was ordered to begin last Friday, 33,365 were Negroes. In some cases States were directed to send their men to camps other than those to which they had been previously sent, due, probably, to the crowded conditions in some camps. The order as affecting Negro troops designated the camps, with totals assigned to each and the States from which they come, as follows: Camp Devens, 557; Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, 2,236, Florida; Camp Lee, 1,886, Virginia, Tennessee; Camp Sheridan, 531, Ohio; Camp Upton, 543, New York; Camp Jackson, 3,512, South Carolina, North Carolina; Camp Custer, 2,023, Alabama; Camp Funston, 505, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas; Camp Dix, 298, New Jersey, Delaware; Camp Gordon, 3,499; Georgia; Camp Grant, 3,010, North Carolina, Illinois; Camp Travis, 3,487, Texas; Camp Meade, 2,604, Tennessee, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania; Camp Pike, 7,474, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi; Camp Taylor, 1,350, Indiana, Kentucky.

CHEERFULNESS

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
MAY 2, 1918

A few days ago the war department sent out a request asking home folks to write encouraging and hopeful letters to the soldiers at the front and in the training camps. Says the department: "They should be frequent, cheerful, hopeful and appreciative of the sacrifices the soldier is making for his country. They should be full of family incidents and gossip, all of a cheerful character. They should not contain anything about the trifling alarms and small annoyances of everyday life. They should encourage him by giving him full confidence that his family and his friends stand behind him in the great enterprise he has undertaken."

The value of cheerfulness has always been recognized—both in times of peace as well as in times of war. In this respect our colored friends have set us a good example, and are teaching us a valuable lesson. A colored woman in Memphis was asked the other day what all the racket was over at her house the previous night, and gave her white neighbor the following explanation: "We was dancing and jollificating our husbands and brothers to the war. White folks mou'n their men when they are leaving, and send them away with sad hearts, but we dance ourn, and send them off with songs and laughter and all sorts of happiness."

It might be well for the white people to learn from the colored people in this respect. Anyone who has opportunity of talking to soldiers will soon learn that the most depressing experience to them is to see friends and relatives of departing soldiers accompany them to the train weeping and mourning as if they were going to their funeral, when they should be in the highest spirits possible. We ought to send the young men away in the best of spirits. These separations and farewells make lasting impressions, and for months and months the soldier will think of the last time he saw his loved ones, and the mood in which he left them will be his mood as he reviews the incidents of his departure in memory.

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS HERE IN NEED OF CARE

N.Y. Age 5-16-1918

Camp Upton, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1918.
The Amsterdam News.

Dear Sir: The result of a meeting held last Sunday evening in Brooklyn at the home of Mr. Adrien Smith leads me to think that the public are somehow ignorant of the fact that on account of not being well informed through selefishness or slowness of certain individuals, and on the other hand our people are a bit slow to ask questions, or else they would know the present situation at Camp Upton.

Quite a number of Leagues recently formed for the welfare of the 367th infantry (known as see it through) with the understanding they are the only coloured soldiers of Camp Upton However, the writer wishes to say the 351st Machine Gun Battalion are strictly coloured and deserves looking after, and for simple reason they are from the South recently know no one here; the 367th more or less are of this State, accustomed to going to town occasionally and particularly their relatives, friends and even sweethearts are coming here to visit them, but those from the South (351st M. G. B.) see no one other than the sparrows. Nevertheless, with their machine guns they will surely clear the way, as they are known by their colors wth the inscription "Clear the Way." The public at large are invited to come and see the boys. They also composed a song which in reality they meant, as follows:

We are going over, we are going over
To settle up the fuss, they put it up
to us.
Oh, what do we care? oh, what do we
care?
Sailing across the sea.

We will hold the kaiser and hang him on a sour apple tree, and we'll all come marching home.
Thanks very much.
Yours respectfully,
LIEUT. WILFRED F. BRAZIL,
351st M. G. B.

D. C. NEGRO DRAFTEES OFF TO MEADE TODAY

WASHINGTON D C STAR
APRIL 30, 1918

Group of Seventy-five Are Addressed by Commissioner Brownlow.

Negro drafted men of the District included in the last call were inducted into the military service of the nation at a meeting in the city postoffice last night. Instructions as to reporting to the train at time of leaving for Camp Meade this morning were given to the new soldiers. Commissioner Louis F. Brownlow, in a brief address, advised the men as to their conduct in their new life. This draft, consisting of seventy-five men, will report to Camp Meade today.

COLORED SOLDIERS CALLED FOR SERVICE

Twenty-six Of Them Directed To Report At Municipal Building Saturday

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
APRIL 24, 1918

The city exemption board yesterday sent out calls for 26 colored men, who will be sent to Camp Lee next Monday morning. The board has been directed to provide 22 men, but 26 have been called, in order to make up any deficiency that may exist when the men report.

They are under orders to present themselves to the exemption board at 5 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, when they will be sworn into the Federal service, a captain placed in charge, and then the men will be furloughed until Monday morning.

LEADERS IN NEGRO PATRIOTIC WORK

Above, Cleveland G. Allen, writer and organizer of patriotic meetings, at left, and James H. Hubert, executive secretary, New York branch of the National League on Conditions Among Negroes. Below, Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, organizer of women's activities; Henry M. Downing, organizer of the Negro Books for Negro Soldiers' Movement, and Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson, chairman of the latter organization.

NEGRO DRAFTEES LEAVE CAMP LEE

The Freeman April 13, 1918

FIVE HUNDRED TO GO TO CAMP UPTON—WILL BE COMMANDED BY NEGRO COMPANY OFFICERS—HAPPY SOLUTION OF VEXATIOUS RACE PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Five hundred splendid young men have been taken from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and sent to Camp Upton, New York, one of the most liberal of the cantonments of the National Army. They will there be connected with the 367th Infantry and will be under the command of colored company officers.

Other transfers are also being made from Camp Lee to other camps where the men will be under the command of colored company officers, and it is probable that shortly there will be no colored drafted men at that camp, from which place so many complaints have come, growing out of race issues.

This solution of a situation which has given the colored people and the War Department considerable concern, will be warmly welcomed, and promises to yield helpful results.

Forty-three Colored Men in Draft Quota to Leave for Camp Travis Thursday

WACO TEX HERALD
APRIL 21, 1918

Forty-three colored men have been ordered into service by the local draft board of Waco, and will assemble at 9 a. m., Thursday, April 25, at the Chamber of Commerce, upstairs, to entrain for Camp Travis. All these men have been notified by mail, but failure to receive such notice is no excuse for not reporting when called. There is a serious penalty for failure to obey the order, according to S. H. Clayton, in charge of clerical work for the local board. The colored men who have been notified to appear Thursday morning are as follows:

Dawson, Dee; Bolden, John; Jackson, Jesse; Burrell, Clifton; Hill, John Ivey; Littlejohn, Dennis; Bell, George; Oliver, Archie; Mosley, Geo. W.; Sassey, Virgil; McCowan, John; McCune, Henry; Mertha, Herbert; Williams, John H.; Black, Obie; Horne, Isaac; Dixon, Harvey; Mucker, Duel; Summers, Alexander; Griffin, Starling; Hudson, David J.; Wagner, Eugene; Henderson, Joseph; Hazley, Ernest N.; Palmer, Archie; Erath, Arthur; Anthony, Charles; Mitchell, Henry; Randolph, Edward; Williams, Claude; Battle, Joe; Williams, Morris; Jones, Enoch J. Leonard, Felcy; Hill, Johnson Sykes, Harvey; Shannon, Benjamin H.; Farmer, John Henry; alternates, Gray, Preston; Jackson, Ishmol; Oldhams, Orlando; Randle, Bunyan; Johnson, Luther.

TO SEND ELEVEN COLORED MEN TO MICHIGAN MAY 2

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
APRIL 29, 1918.

Orders have been received by the local selective service board to send 11 colored men to Fort Wayne, Mich., May 2 at 12:05 o'clock. Orders for white draftees who will be called in May have not yet been received.

Twenty-six colored men left April 26 for Camp Lee. It is understood that there will be approximately 13 white boys to be sent there early in May.

The local board reports that there are more than 100 registrants who did not return questionnaires, or who paid no attention to calls for medical examination. They are being sought by department of justice agents.

CAMP READY TO RECEIVE 2,800 NEGROES MCH. 23

Consolidated

Colored Georgia Selectmen Will Be Assigned to Fighting and Labor Forces.

7/15/18

Plans for the reception of 2,800 negro selectmen from all parts of the camp when they begin arriving at Camp Gordon on February 23 are being made by officials at division headquarters, and even at this early date the destination of the negro soldiers, so far as assignment to organizations are concerned, have already been determined.

Of the 2,800 negroes who will be ordered to report at the camp, 1,800 are to be chosen for their fitness for combatant duties, and this number will be assigned to duty as infantrymen in the colored training battalions of the Eighty-second division.

The remaining 1,000 will be placed in the casual detachment of the 157th Depot brigade to be used ultimately as military laborers. The selection of the negroes for these two types of service will be begun as soon as they begin to arrive at the camp.

The new soldiers will be received as usual in the national receiving station where they will be mustered and assigned to their organizations. Plans for their reception are now being worked out by officials of the receiving office.

The movement of selectmen to complete the first draft will not be completed within the five days following February 23, as originally planned, but will extend into March, according to information received Thursday from Washington.

Soldiers — 1918

Camps

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COLORED TROOPS ON MORNING HIKE AT CAMP UPTON

N Y C EVE WORLD
FEBRUARY 12, 1918

© Underwood and Underwood

AFRO-AMERICANS AT CAMP UPTON.

The colored section of the National Army at Camp Upton is rapidly developing into a body of first class fighters. In the picture, the men are shown starting a morning march. This photograph was censored and passed for publication by the Committee on Public Information.

Camp Travis Letters

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
AUGUST 25. 1918

Camp Publicity Office, Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 24, 1918.—The color line plays no part at all in the efforts made by the United States to train, equip and make suitable for the supreme effort against the Germans the men responding to the call to colors under the selective draft act. White man or colored, they are equally well provided for, notwithstanding some of the arguments made by German sympathizers.

Never before in his lifetime has the negro had such opportunities accorded him as he has at the present time in the service of the United States. No more must he keep on a continual scramble for such employment as will afford bread and meat and clothes for himself and family, to the absolute annulment of any chances to better himself. As a soldier in the great armies of the country the black race has an opportunity long desired, but never possible before.

At Camp Travis, for instance, the negro soldier has opportunities of schooling, of training along mechanical lines, of training along hundreds of other lines of work that will better fit him when the war is over to take his place in the world. Thousands of negroes have gone from Camp Travis in engineering units, or stevedore companies or in fighting branches. In every instance they have been able to accomplish much. Especially in the work of fighting men have they called forth the praise of General Pershing and of the French and English military officials.

Aside from his work at drill, with his rifle on his shoulder or in his studies in the camp bakeries or cooking schools, or in the mechanical repair shops, or constructing bridges and roads according to the most approved methods, there also is plenty of pleasure for the negro soldier. The schools are open for his study of English, for reading and writing. Thousands of library books are at his disposal. The Y. M. C. A. has a branch open to the negro where he has the benefit of everything the Y. M. C. A. can give him for good.

Entertainments of a literary and athletic nature are provided by the commissions on these various activities. Recently at Camp Travis there was organized a negro band of more than fifty musicians that is developing into one of the finest of its kind in the country. A negro minstrel show displayed such talent that it was invited to perform at neighboring camps and the money thus acquired will be used in the purchase and erection of a negro dance hall near the camp. At certain intervals great field meets are held with cash prizes for clog dancing, jigging, for boxing, wrestling, leap frog racing, etc. Then there is competitive athletic drill as well as military drill. These are but a few of the advantages offered the negro of today.

Added to this is the fact that in the Government service the soldier as a private receives $30 a month, with his clothes, bedding, a place to sleep and three good square meals per day. Medical attention also is provided when necessary. The negro in Uncle Sam's army has in opportunity to develop physically, mentally and in every way to make him a better citizen.

There has at last been accorded the women of the United States an opportunity of showing their reverence and respect for the Stars and Stripes when the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played or the uncased colors of our country pass in parade or review. It is now proper and fitting for the women to stand at attention at such times. Where before they remained seated, they must now stand erect, heels together, knees straight without stiffness, hips level, chest thrown out, arms hanging naturally at the side, facing the music or colors, head and eyes directly to the front, with the chin drawn in slightly. It is an opportunity that long ago should have been accorded the women of the country to show their love for the red, white and blue.

Also it is worthy of calling the attention of the civilian of today to the fact that when the flag passes in parade or he passes a flag in an army camp, or the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played, he should remove his hat, holding it in the right hand against the left shoulder until the music is completed or the flag is passed. These things should be practiced and remembered. It is a fitting tribute to our colors.

NEARLY 400,000 NEGROES IN KHAKI

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conservative estimates place the number of colored soldiers now in the United States Army establishment on both sides of the ocean at little less than 400,000.

THOUSANDS CHEER COLORED MEN OFF TO CAMP FUNSTON

Cheerfulness and Enthusiasm Marks Departure of 36 Draftees Last Night

WICHITA KANS EAGLE
AUGUST 4, 1918

FINE BODY OF MEN

Thirty-six colored draftees of Wichita entrained last night for Camp Funston, to start training for battle against the kaiser and his Hun hordes.

Escorted by the Kansas State Guard, the colored Red Cross and the Liberty Drum corps, and accompanied by a large crowd, the men marched from Main and Douglas streets to the union station, where they were given a rousing sendoff.

The men were made to feel that their services are appreciated; that they are doing their part in winning the war the same as their white brethren.

True to the traditions of their race, there was little sadness in the leave-taking. The draftees were in a happy mood, and so were their relatives and firends who accompanied them to the train.

There was no formality in the leave-taking. "Good-bye, I'll see you next year," and "So long, gal, take care o' yo'self," were the words in which they said their farewells. One big fellow who will make a splendid Boche killer, kissed his sweetheart from the car window, which aroused much enthusiasm from the other occupants of the special coach to which the draftees had been assigned.

The train pulled out from Funston at 11:55.

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
APRIL 30, 1918

COLORED MEN OFF TO CAMP JACKSON

Twenty-two colored men of the county and forty-eight colored men of the city reported to their respective exemption boards yesterday afternoon ready to entrain this afternoon at 4:55 o'clock for Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. They are all members of the first class and will be inducted into the ranks of the national army when they arrive at Camp Jackson.

Previously, the contingents of colored men from both city and county were sent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., except a few who were rated as delinquents and who were sent to Camp Jackson.

Neither of the exemption boards here have received any notification as to when the registration will begin of young men who have recently attained their majority, according to the recent enactment of congress. Both boards, however, are momentarily expecting instructions along this line.

Camp Dodge
Iowa
Leader
Aug 23, 1918

Two More Negro "Pioneer" Units For Camp Dodge

Formation of 809th and 414th Regiments Authorized; Officers Assigned.

Two Negro "pioneer" regiments, the 809th and the 414th, are to be formed at Camp Dodge immediately, it was announced Wednesday. Colored men from Oklahoma, Tennessee and a scattering few from other states will make up the personnel of the new regiments. With their formation Dodge will have three "pioneer" organizations in training, the 804th having been launched several weeks ago.

Maj. Adrian K. Polhemus has been assigned to the 809th and is in charge of organization work. Fifty-five officers (white) will be transferred from the depot brigade to officer the 809th. They are:

Majs. Carl P. Dick and Gustav J. Gonser.

Capts. Arthur B. Jacquith and Ira E. Wright.

First Lieuts. George A. Hawley, Edwin Schwalbe, Harry M. Duckles, Arthur N. Hunt, Harlie R. Elliot, Harold N. Graves, C. J. Wolford, Bruce W. Canright, Elmer Cordes, Henry B. Jennings, John T. Dyke, William E. Saunders, Henry A. Blair, Alban W. Coen, Warren H. Platters, Allen J. Robertson, John B. Lansing, Goodwin J. Oppegard, W. W. Williams, Carl W. Smith, Fred L. Townley and John W. Stuart.

Second Lieuts. John Buffington, Walter F. Bening, Elmer V. LaFollette, Chester A. Carlsten, Harrius D. Hoogasteger, Edward T. Donnelly, Eugene L. Benson, Bennie B. Wilson, Clyde W. Davis, Robert B. Carr. Arthur P. Root, Percy C. Church, John Enochs, Felix Houseman, William W. Weyler, William F. Goode, Lewis E. Horner, Hillyard C. Wilson, Clarence E. Randall, Frederick Kixmiller, Stanley W. Holmes, William T. Owrey, Hugh M. O'Neil, Alphonse Denis, Jr., Joseph D. Ryan, A. M. Phelan, Alvin L. Rummel and Eugene H. Johnston.

DIVISION THREE'S COLORED QUOTA

Major Walcott Refused Sanction to Send Them to Camp.

Board No. 2 Received Assurances of Their Men's Acceptance at Devens.

NEW BEDFORD MASS STANDARD
FEBRUARY 14, 1918

When Division 2 sent five colored soldiers to Camp Devens upon the assurance of the military authorities that they were ready to receive them Division 3 board wrote to the adjutant general asking for authority to send to Camp Devens 10 colored men, the balance of the quota, and yesterday a reply was received refusing the necessary authority.

Roger Walcott, major, Inf., U. S. R., the officer in charge of the draft, wrote as follows:

"Replying to your letter of the ninth, advise that colored men may not be sent to complete the balance of the present quota, according to instructions from Washington for the mobilization this month. Colored men may be voluntarily inducted into the service under induction call No. 5, circular letter No. 51.

"I think there must be some mistake as to local board, Division No. 2, being authorized to send its colored men to Camp Devens, because no such authorization has been issued from this office."

As the outcome of Division 3's letter, Major Walcott wrote to the Division 2 board yesterday that in accordance with Circular Letter 68½, only white men should be sent to camp. The board's reply was to the effect that the colored soldiers were mobilized before the receipt of the circular and accompanied a copy of the authorization from Camp Devens.

"As a matter of fact,, the occasional colored man has been accepted at Camp Devens from the outset," said Chairman Hough of Division 2.

"One of the first men to go from division 2 had as much Negro blood in his veins as any one of the five who went this week. Through the blunder of the registration official he was listed as a Caucassian, and though the army officials quickly recognized his race, they accepted him. I know of several other colored youths who were sent from southern Massachusetts. With these cases in mind, our board decided that there was no reason that the patriotism of our New Bedford colored boys should not be rewarded. We took the matter up with the military authorities at Devens, who said they were ready to receive them at any time."

OFFICER LAUDS UPTON MEN

The Constitution Times
Feb. 6, 1918.

Coloured Regiment, in Particular, Makes Hit With Colonel O'Meara

77th Division, National Army.

Camp Upton, L. I., Feb. 4.—After a tour of the camp under the guidance of Captain George Harvey of Co. A, 308th Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Meara of Quebec, Eighth Regiment, Royal Rifles, declared he was very favorably impressed with all that he saw, but laid particular stress upon the 367th Infantry, the coloured soldiers, who are commanded by Col. James A. Moss. The 367th, which is largely made up of coloured men from New York, is not a part of the Seventy-seventh division. It is in the Ninety-first division, which has its headquarters at Kansas City.

The lieutenant colonel covered considerable ground, despite the fact that he spent nearly an hour watching the coloured soldiers drill. By sheer chance it happened that half the strength of the outfit was out on the parade grounds when he happened by. There was plenty for him to watch. The men were manouvering in squads, platoons and companies, each distinct company working inedpendently of the others. The men had not the faintest idea that they were under inspection and their work was simply the hard daily grind which they are going through.

That they came in for especial comment from the visiting officer speaks well for their progress, as they did not get fairly started in their work until well along in November. It is generally accepted in camp that the coloured soldiers will be "hell with the cold steel," as the men refer to the bayonet. A bayonet class was hacking away at the dummies during the time the lieutenant-colonel watched them. Discussing his inspection tour informally, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Meara said the coloured men were among the snappiest and most responsibe units he encountered, and further stated that if he were given his choice of assignments he would prefer that regiment above all others.

According to one of the officers who heard him, "he could not see any other outfit but those Buffaloes," as the regiment is known.

BIG SEND-OFF FOR 18 COLORED DRAFTEES

Laurel Weekly Leader
APRIL 5, 1918

Patriotism reigned supreme Monday night at the colored Methodist church, when the large church was packed to the doors by members of the colored population assembled for the purpose of giving the eighteen draftees of their race a proper send-off.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Colored Citizen's League, with L. B. Beverly as master of ceremonies.

Among the speakers were Rev. W. M. Campbell, Rev. R. H. Reid, Prof. J. J. Owens and L. S. Nelson, who urged the men to do their best, and perform their duties as soldiers of the United States fighting against autocracy, while those who were left behind would do their best to assist the government.

The eighteen entrained Tuesday for Camp Funston.

A list of the names was given by B. F. Carter, secretary of the local board of Jones county, and is as follows:

Herbert McCallum, Luther Ward, Robert Hugger, Oscar Parker, Preston Triggs, Willie Lee, Moses Broomfield, Oscar Byrd, Sandy Chatman, Charley Sanders, Walter Steward, Louis Newell, Milton Gaddy, Floyd Simpson, Jr., Ples Jones, Fred Pou, all of Laurel.

Keith Rhodes and Will Bridges Blodgett, Miss.

NEGRO SOLDIERS CONQUER COLD AT CAMP GRANT

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JANUARY 24, 1918

Take Cross Country Run Without Losing a Single Man.

Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Negro selectives of the One Hundred and Eighty-third brigade today established themselves as cold weather pioneers of Camp Grant. With the thermometer registering zero and fine snow driving before a heavy gale at 2 o'clock this afternoon, every Negro in Gen. M. H. Barnum's eighteen companies swung away from the brigade's starting post in a two and three-quarter mile cross country run, finishing the test some twenty minutes later without the loss of a runner.

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Get Battle Training.

Candidates in the third officers' training school were treated to a double bill of battle training during the afternoon, when Capt. S. B. Minch of the British mission and Sergt. Danny oGodman, division boxing instructor, gave them their first mass training in bayonet drill and boxing practice. The students filled the Y. M. C. A. auditorium for the new classes, but found room to work through the strenuous drills without accident.

Three Picked for Promotion.

Three Chicago men in Company D of the Three Hundred and Eleventh engineers have been recommended by their commander, Capt. B. M. Wilson, as candidates for commissions in the aviation section. They are Corporal Vincent D. Cylkewski of 3611 Hermitage avenue, Private George E. Grimes of 817 North Dearborn street, and Private Max E. Mark of 5343 Dorchester avenue.

Lieut. H. H. Beall was today appointed division conservation officer to aid in the general conservation policy adopted in the cantonment.

DRAFTEES LEAVE ON APRIL 25TH

Adjutant General Orders Set Date of Departure Forward One Day

ATLANTIC CITY N J GAZETTE
APRIL 14, 1918

Draftees who are to report for service at Camp Dix the latter part of the present month will be summoned just one day earlier than had been expected, or on Thursday, April 25, according to orders which were received here yesterday from Adjutant General Frederick Gilkynson by the local Draft Boards.

The men will report at the City Commission Chamber for instruction as to their departure at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, April 25. They will be supplied with outfits of knitted garments and comfort kits by the Atlantic City Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Emergency Aid of New Jersey.

Final instructions will be given by Mayor Harry Bacharach and Dr. J. B. Thompson, chairmen respectively of the first and second draft boards. There will be 121 men to go to the war in the next contingent. Ninety of the draftees will be colored and 31 will be white, it being the largest number of negro soldiers to leave for the front.

Soldiers — 1918
Camps

LAST OF SECOND DRAFT CONTINGENT STARTS FOR UPTON

N Y C EVE WORLD
APRIL 30 1918

John F. Sinnott, Mayor Hylan's Secretary, in Brooklyn Quota Going to Camp.

The last hundreds of the 6,000 drafted men of the second contingent got away from the Pennsylvania Station and the railroad terminus in Long Island City, bound for Camp Upton, near noon to-day in the highest fever of martial excitemet that has marked the passing of any of the National Army recruits. Fom Manhattan, Brooklyn, Flushing and Jamaica there were 1,618 white boys and an hour later a train filled with 548 negroes pulled out on the road for the big camp where civilians are whipped into soldiers.

John F. Sinnott, Executive Secretary to Mayor Hylan, was among those who left with the Brooklyn contingent of drafted men from Local Board 77 for Camp Upton. He was accompanied to the Carlton Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad by Miss Virginia Hylan, the Mayor's daughter, James P. Sinnott, his father, and a large delegation of friends.

The going away of the drafted men was robbed of the usual mournful atmosphere of clinging kisses and long farewells by the presence in the station at Long Island City of 1,700 khaki-brown men with guns and service packs who had come up from a certain Southern cantonment and were on their way to Camp Upton as the last leg of the hike to France. This made the war seem very close to the raw youths who were going to the soldier factory.

43 COLORED DRAFTEES OFF

NEW HAVEN CONN REGISTE
APRIL 30 1918

Mayor FitzGerald, Rev. Dr. Goin and G. W. Crawford Speak at Send-off.

Forty-three men, New Haven's first quota of colored draftees, left this morning on the 10:31 train for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. No send-off was given the men this morning but at 10 o'clock when the men gathered at the various draft boards many of their friends and relatives accompanied them and walked to the station with them.

At the big send off tendered the men at the Dixwell Avenue Congregational church last night Mayor David E. FitzGerald was the principal speaker. The mayor told the men of their new duties as members of the great national army and dwelt at length upon the times after the war when colored people will receive the justice due them both north, south, east and west.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Goin, pastor of the church, Attorney George W. Crawford and Dr. Sorcom, prominent New Haven colored citizens.

A banquet was given the men later in the church parlors and Mrs. Brent, president of the Ladies auxilliary spoke to the draftees.

Of the 43 men leaving today Draft Board No. 6 furnished twenty-five of the men as follows:

Chester Blue, Bertram Knight, Edward Russell, Frederick M. Thompson, Solomon Scott, Pearlie Highsmith, Charlie Brown, Joseph Clark, St. Elmore Turner, Charles B. Williams, Henry Mortimer Brown, Collie Green, Howard C. Hoyt, Harold V. Williams, Minger Smith, John H. Mitchell, Floyd Ellsworth Roberts, Willie Thomas Jackson, Austin Robinson, Anthony Magellan, Edward Scott, Clarence A. Pierce, Even Alacric Tyler, Clitus William Gausen, Thomas H. Semley.

COLORED AT DEVENS MARCH IN PARADE

The Guardian
April 20, 1918.

AT HEAD OF COLUMN.—GOOD AT KEEPING STEP.—FEW NOW WITHOUT UNIFORMS.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., April 13, 1918.—Amid snow and slush the 151st Depot Brigade put on its first parade at 8.30 this morning. The brigade is the receiving department for draftees as they are sent from their local boards, so that the march this morning was not a showingo f the best the camp has to offer. Led by Lieut. Col. J. B. Kemper and Lieut. Col. Paul Hurst, brigade adjutant, the recruits hiked around the back road of the camp and swung down by division headquarters to be reviewed. The two battalions of Florida Colored men were first in line.

For all the blizzard the Colored troops enjoyed it. The brigade fife and drum corps was piping merrily in front of headquarters. Colored soldiers have learned to keep step more readily than many white recruits; music has been used freely in their training here.

Despite all the difficulties in fitting them with regulation sizes of uniform there were surprisingly few who still wos their Florida's clothes. One wore a bellboy's hat, a few checkered caps, but the majority of heads were covered with Uncle Sam's broad campaign hat.

They wore heavy trench shoes and picked up their feet spryly for all that. Under the long overcoats legs without leggins showed occasionaly, and here and there a pair of civilian trousers.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
APRIL 9 1918

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THE HUMAN SIDE OF THINGS.

COLORED PREACHERS' IN CAMP.

It was probably inevitable that in the mobilization of 50,000 southern negroes there should come to camp many "licensed" preachers. Probably 1,000 of them are in the national army. They have been drafted. Camp Dodge, where there were 4,200 colored men from Alabama for the winter, had the distinction of having at least 100 such men, more than five to a company. A single barrack in the colored brigade contained no fewer than nine "licensed" preachers.

The draft could not prevent them from carrying their professions of ecclesiastical dignity and oratory with them into the camps. Probably there is no Sunday afternoon or evening in the colored barracks when the "licensed" preacher is not actively promoting a religious meeting, a fervent exhortation or an evangelistic appeal to an assembly of comrades gathered in informal but attentive array about him. He is only a private, but he readily finds an audience to listen to him, and as often as not he manages to mingle religion and patriotism in such a way that the colored troops are benefited. He probably knows his men more thoroughly than any other man who has access to the camp.

These preachers are doing much to explain the whys and wherefores of the war o the colored troopers. To a greater degree than among the white troops, the olored men are asking questions about he war and the part which they are to lay as national defenders. Like the hite troopers, they are open minded, ager for instruction and information of patriotic as well as a military nature. heir whole future holds opportunities d possibilities which they are now benning to realize and to take advantage . Naturally, a large share of the exanation devolves upon the "licensed" eacher who is one of their number, o eats, sleeps and has his being with em as a comrade in their barracks. To is man so peculiarly and yet so intiately associated with the colored troops comes a rather heavy responsibility; e, in fact, that he may proudly aspire discharge as becomes a soldier a riot.

housands of these colored sol lize that the national draft means re to them in new opportunities than thing that has ever taken place in ir lives. As a result they are keenly e to their new chances and are open ded and receptive.

MARC N. GOODNOW.

COLORED PEOPLE PLAN A PROGRAM

Moline Branch Arranges Reception for Soldiers At Velie Plant

ROCK ISLAND ILL DN
APRIL 16, 1918

Plans are completed for a patriotic demonstration and reception to be given by the Moline branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Wednesday evening, at the colored Masonic hall, Third aveiue and Seventeenth street, Rock Island. The demonstration is to be given in honor of the colored soldiers and non-commissioned officers stationed at the Velie Motor corporation.

It is hoped that as a result of the meeting a branch can be started in Rock Island, so that it may take a part in the nation-wide "Moorfield Storey drive" for 50,000 members. This drive has been undertaken as a testimonial to Moorfield Storey of Boston, Mass., the president of the association, for his great achievements during the past year, and especially in the segregation case at Louisville, Ky.

The program will begin promptly at 8:30, and includes speeches by several of the prominent colored people of the community. The program is as follows:

National anthem.
Invocation—Rev. G. E. Sanders.
"Star Spangled Banner"—Audience.
"Review of the N. A. A. C. P."—C. B. Walkup, president of the Moline branch.
Instrumental solo—Miss Mable Tarver.
Welcome to the Soldiers—Rev. J. W. Whitfield.
Vocal solo—Mrs. Mayota Cuberson.
Object of the Moorfield Storey drive—Rev. T. W. Lewis.
Vocal solo—Mrs. C. Stewart.
Response to the welcome—Sergeant James A. Tooley.

A NEW REGIMENT OF COLORED MEN IS ON SCHEDULE

Camp Dodge Herald
AUGUST 9, 1918

Arrival of 4,000 Negro Recruits, With More Coming, Forecasts Organization.

By the first of September Camp Dodge will have as many colored soldiers in training as at any previous time since the cantonment was built. This week 4,000 colored recruits were received at the mustering office and assigned to the depot brigade. Three thousand more are scheduled to arrive some time this month. Besides these there are the Negroes now training in the 804th Pioneer Infantry regiment, organized at Dodge several weeks ago.

That one or two new regiments of colored fighters are to be formed here soon is now thought probable. Designation of the 804th as a "pioneer" organization indicates that men of this regiment will be ready for overseas duty in less time than is ordinarily required for training.

The 4,000 colored recruits received this week came from Indiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa. They began coming in last Monday morning and kept the mustering office clerks busy from then until Wednesday night when the last increment arrived. Among the colored men are college graduates, ministers and business men, as well as Pullman porters, bootblacks and laborers.

The average intelligence of the recruits is declared to be equal to that of the Tennessee men who reported here several weeks ago. The new men were cheerful when they arrived in camp and when, as they were released from each building and waited in line to the next step in the routine of being mustered in, they would at once start singing.

A bunch of the recruits began a rendition of "Over There" Wednesday afternoon. An Indiana Negro heard their vocal efforts and objected to the way the song was being techniqued.

"That's not the way to sing that song," he shouted. "Don't sing it like this—O—ver the—re, O—ver the—re," he urged them, illustrating the manned in which they were dragging out the words. "Put a little pep into it, like this—" and he led them while they sang that song and several others with great zest.

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TENNESSEE MUST FURNISH 1,000 NEGROES SEPT. 25

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A draft call for 29,016 negro registrants from thirty-three states, qualified for general military service, and to entrain for national army camps Sept. 25-27, was issued today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

The draft calls will take more than 0 negro men from eleven southern states, North Carolina being one of the few not called on. The number of men called by states and the camps to which they will be sent include:

Alabama, 2,700, to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Arkansas, 2,000, to Camp Pike, Ark., and 120 to Camp Funston, Kan.; Florida, 755, to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.; Georgia, 236, to Camp Upton, L. I.; 500, to Camp Hancock, Ga.; 245, to Camp Joseph E. Johnston; Louisiana, 2,000, to Camp Beauregard, La.; 640, to Camp Sherman, O., and 560 to Camp Grant, Ill; Mississippi, 550, to Camp Grant, Okla.; 815, to Camp Funston, Kan.; South Carolina, 800, to Camp Sevier, S. C.; Tennessee, 1,000, to Camp Sherman, Tex.; 3,000 to Camp Bowie, Tex.; Virginia, 2,000, to Camp Lee, Va.

IN HONOR OF COLORED MEN

PARDADE AND CELEBRATION TO-

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MORROW NIGHT FOR THE DRAFTEES

HARTFORD CONN GLOBE
APRIL 28 1918

The colored citizens of Hartford will make fitting demonstration in honor of the members of their race who have been drafted for the U. S. Army, on Monday evening, at 6:30 o'clock.

The line will be formed at the Pearl St. A. M. E. Zion church, as follows: A platoon of police will lead the procession. The Ministerial Alliance will follow and then in order the Foot Guard band, the Home Guard, the Draftees, the Boy Scouts, the various women's organizations, the various lodges and societies, and the Civic League.

Forming at Pearl and So. Ann street the line of march will be as follows; from South Ann via Pearl to Trinity, thence to Capitol avenue, and to Main street. The procession will be reviewed at the Municipal building by Mayor Hagarty, Ex-Senator Bulkeley, Colonel C. W. Burpee and other celebrities both of the white and colored races.

The parade will then proceed down Main to High, south on High to Pearl and thence east to the church; where addresses will be delivered by Mayor Hagarty, Ex-Senator Bukleley, Rev. O. H. Brown and Messrs C. W. Curtis and H. C. Canty. An invitation has been sent to his excellency the Governor of Connecticut, and it is hoped that he will see his way clear to be present.

Rev. W. B. Reed, the President of the Colored Men's Civic League will preside. The colored women under the auspices of the Colored Women's League, will serve refreshments to the draftees and invited guests.

Every organization of colored people is invited and urged to take part in this demonstration. Owing to the shortness of time the various organizations have not been reached by formal invitation. But it is hoped that all will be on hand at the hour designated.

SCHENECTADY WILL SEND NEGRO CONTINGENT TODAY

ALBANY N Y PRESS
APRIL 29, 1918

No Civic Demonstration to Mark Departure of Registrants to Camps Devens and Dix.

Schenectady draft boards will send a negro contingent of eighteen men to Camp Devens at 7:35 o'clock this morning and a contingent of seventy-five white registrants to Camp Dix tomorrow morning at 11:18 o'clock. Several others will be inducted, as delinquents.

The eighteen men in Schenectady's first negro contingent complete the first draft quota. The county board will send one man, Ed. Wells of Rotterdam. Board 1 will be credited with five, Sam Davis, Hosea Best and Van Ness Vedder, who will go from Schenectady; Ernest Wilson from a local board in Louisiana and Wilson Porter from Springfield, Mass. Board 2 will send one man. The third division board has no negroes registered. Board 4 will send John H. Williams, Harry Clauson, Floyd Lawyer, Junia Alexander, Lonnie T. Rodwell, William Bailey, Major D. Clarboni, R. A. Johnson, Thurston Foster, Wilbur T. Dennis and Robert A. King.

The white registrants to be sent tomorrow to Camp Dix are the second contingent of the second draft quota. The county board will send ten men; division 1, sixteen; division 2, twenty; division 3, sixteen, and division 4, thirteen. Two men from out of town boards will go with the third division contingent. The men have been ordered to report to their boards today for final instructions.

There will be no civic demonstration for either contingent.

Among the men who will leave tomorrow is Mitchell A. Kohn, a Schenectady attorney who was inducted into a medical supply company. He will go to San Antonio, Texas.

GREAT PARADE OF NEGRO SOLDIERS CAPTIVATES N. Y.

3-23-18

(Special to The Daily Herald)

New York, March 24.—The great patriotic and military event toward which New Yorkers had been looking since Feb. 22, came to pass on Saturday when the "Buffaloes" 367th Infantry from Camp Upton paraded from the old 69th Regiment Armory on Twenty-sixth street up Fifth ave. and through the streets of Harlem.

It was frankly stated that from the time the regiment headed by its band and mounted escort of police, they made a lasting impression upon the public that they were a manly set of men well trained and officered by men of their own race, except Col. Moss, who is the commanding officer.

Fifth avenue did itself proud in bestowing unstinted honor upon the "Boys." The line of march was thronged with spectators from the down town section to Harlem. Governor Whitman and staff and other state and city officials reviewed the regiment and gave the men hearty greetings. At the Union League Club where the Governor, through Colonel Moss, presented the national colors to the regiment wild cheering songs and hand clapping ensued.

On Sunday members of the regiment were with their home folks and worshipped at the various churches winding up with a concert at the Manhattan Opera House. This is the last appearance of the 367th here. When we hear from them again it may be from the battlefield somewhere "Over There."

ALBANY N Y PRESS
APRIL 23, 1918

TO SEND NEGROES TO CAMP.

The first division exemption board of Troy, Monday, will entrain Edgar Harrison, Alton Morgan and Lang Hollis, negroes, for Camp Devens, having been notified yesterday to send all negro registrants to Ayer immediately. The board yesterday accepted Michael F Rourke and Charles F. Prefore for general service.

Mississippi Must Send 2,000 Negro Men

JACKSON MISS.
AUGUST 11, 1918

Allotment Lists For the Various Local Boards to Fill, Aug. 22-24 Have Been Sent Out

Two thousand colored selectmen will be sent to Camp Shelby during the three-day period beginning Aug. 22. The allotment each local board is required to fill, has been made and sent to the respective boards by Lieut-Col. Charles R. Dalbey, Assistant Adjutant General.

In this allotment, Jackson is called upon to send 13 and Hinds county, outside the city, 22. Board 2 of Bolivar which holds forth at Cleveland; Itawamba, Tallahatchie and Tishomingo blanked in t his allotment. Following is the allotment for each local board:

Adams, 83; Alcorn, 5; Amite, 13; Attala, 28; Benton, 11; Bolivar,58; Calhoun, 4; Carroll,24; Chickasaw, 10; Choctaw, 5; Claiborne, 14; Clarke, 24; Clay, 15; Coahoma, 52; Copiah, 32; Covington, 5; DeSota, 18; Forest, 47; Franklin, 25; George, 7; Greene, 9; Grenada, 20; Hancock, 7; Harrison, 21; Hinds. 22: City of Jackson. 13; Holmes 30; Humphreys, 57; Itaquena, 7; Jackson, 20; Jasper, 21; Jefferson 27; Jeff Davis, 7; Jones, 29; Kemper, 35; Lafayette, 8; Lamar, 21; Lauderdale,126; Lauderdale 2, 20; Lawrence, 5; Leake, 14; Lee, 15; Leflore, 85; Lincoln, 11; Lowndes, 23; Madison, 59; Marion, 7; Marshall, 56; Monroe, 15; Montgomery, 8; Neshoba, 2; Newton, 25; Noxubee,12; Panola, 19; Pearl River, 8; Perry, 26; Pike, 22; Pontotoc, 4; Prentiss, 4; Quitman, 40; Rankin, 36; Scott, 36; Sharkey, 37; Simpson, 19; Smith, 4; Stone, 24; Sunflower, 89; Tate, 24; Tippah, 9; Tunica, 27; Union, 9; Walthall, 4; Warren, 99; Washington,61; Wayne, 23; Webster, 3; Wilkinson, 27; Winston, 18; Yalobusha, 15; Yazoo 1, 54; Yazoo 2 38.

MORE NEGRO TROOPS REACH CAMP BOWIE

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

Negro selectmen continue to come to Camp Bowie in truck loads, over 1,000 arriving Friday. The entire quota will not be completed until Sunday morning at which time there will be about 3,000 in the detention camp.

As a whole they are far above the average negro troops examined for the army. They have more education, less disease and show better spirit and morale than other negro troops examined by members of the personnel and medical staffs at Camp Bowie who have had experience with negro troops elsewhere.

Lieutenant John L. Moore is equipping them with clothes as fast as they are examined and passed. Although pouring in day and night, not a hitch has occurred in the medical, personnel or supply departments in handling these negroes.

NEGRO DRAFTEES TO GET BIG SENDOFF

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
JUNE 17, 1918

The 810 Memphis negroes who entrain Thursday for Camp Dodge, Ia., as prospective Sammies, find themselves truly lucky. They were the guests of exclusive entertainment Monday afternoon at Church's park, given by the courtesy of J. W. Sanford, vice-chairman of the Solvent branch of the American Red Cross.

Reports of entertainments are being made the selectmen and nothing is left undone by the officials to make the soldiers-to-be a good time. The board chairmen are planning a giant parade Thursday afternoon when the negroes entrain. It is probable they will march down Main street with a brass band leading them.

The white selectmen will entrain June 25 and 28. On the first date boards Nos. 2 and 4, with county board No. 2, will send 310 men to Camp Gordon, Ga., and three days later city boards Nos. 1, 3 and 5 and county board No. 1 will entrain 397 for the same camp.

Parades probably will be arranged for both contingents. The June draft is three times as large as the May 22 draft, which in itself was larger than any previous call from the local district. A total of 1,517 will go from Memphis, 707 white and 810 negroes.

NEGRO SELECTS LEAVE FOR CAMP NEXT WEEK

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
JUNE 11, 1918

Early Wednesday morning, June 19 Hamilton County's contingent of 13 colored Class 1 registrants will entrain for Camp Sherman, O., where they are scheduled to arrive shortly before noon. Secretary H. A. Dunbar of the Y. M. C. A., 636 West Ninth street, has arranged to have the association band lead the contingent on a short parade thru the basin and subsequently to the railroad station from which they depart.

The men have been put thru a short course of intensive training by Captain E. T. Rockwell and it is believed they will make a more soldierly appearance on their departure than any increment ever entrained from Cincinnati. "Major" James A. Marshall, special representative of Draft Board No. 7, which is sending eighty men in the movement, will assist Captain Rockwell.

Captain John G. Maycox, mobilization officer of Hamilton County, will have charge of the movement. Draft officials said Monday that the entire contingent will entrain from one of the basin railroad terminals.

Cincinnati Post
June 11, 1918

FAREWELL GIVEN COLORED SELECTS TUESDAY NIGHT

A large crowd assembled at the colored Baptist church Tuesday evening, meeting there to give the colored selects a farewell before their leaving for Camp Dix, New Jersey. There were a number of white people present to give these soldiers encouragement. Rev. Whitehurst gave a splendid address to the young selects, and Mrs. Evelyn Ripley, the chairman of the Clearwater Red Cross chapter, spoke to the selects in behalf of the Red Cross. Mrs. Delisle Hagadorn also represented the Civilian Relief committee in this city, and gave a short talk. 66 colored selects from Pinellas county leave tomorrow.

1,100 DRAFT NEGROES REACH CAMP BOWIE

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
SEPTEMBER 27 1918

About eleven hundred negro selectmen arrived at Camp Bowie Thursday. They were brought from the railroad to the camp in the big army trucks and as they rolled up to the detention camp the negroes there greeted them with great, lusty cheers. They are immediately taken in charge by the personnel department and prepared for medical examination. As a whole, the negro selectmen examined in the last two days have been of a very high physical condition and but few are being rejected. They seem to be in excellent spirits and want to get some action."

CAMP MEADE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP OPENED

The Daily Herald.
May 17, 1918

Over 100 Young Men From All Parts of Country Attend.

With over one hundred young men from all parts of the country, the 2nd Negro Officers' Training School opened today at Camp Meade. Instruction will be given in the Artillery branch of the service.

Quite a large number of candidates are from the Infantry regiments, many already holding commissions in that branch.

Soldiers – 1918
Camps

19

124,535 Selective Service Men Called By Provost-Gen. Crowder

Daily Herald
6-26-18

70,011 Negroes Included In Call

(International News Service.)

Washington, June 26.— A call for 124,525 selective service men for general military service—54,514 whites and 70,011 colored—was issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The white men will be mobilized July 5-9, while the colored selectives will be sent to Camp during the July 16-20 and 29-31 periods.

With yesterday's call for 220,000 men, today's call for 124,525 men and previous calls for 23,436 men to take a two months training course in various technical schools, makes the total July call for selective service men aggregate 367,961, the largest number called in any single month since the enactment of the selective service law.

The states that will furnish men under today's call, together with the number, camps to which assigned and dates of entrainment, follow:

Whites, entrainment July 5-9

Alabama, 1,264 to Camp Shelby; Arkansas, 1,745 to Camp Shelby; Georgia, 500 to Fort Oglethrope and 250 to Fort Screven; Kentucky, 2,500 to Fort Thomas; Louisiana, 500 to Jackson Barracks; Massachusetts, 3,500 to Fort Slocum; Missouri 4,000 to Jefferson Barracks; New Jersey, 2,500 to Camp Humphreys; New York, 3,500 to Camp Humphreys; North Carolina 1,000 to Camp Greenleaf; Oregon, 1,350 to Fort McDowell; Pennsylvania, 3,000 to Camp Wadsworth; Tennessee, 2,500 to Fort Thomas; Texas, 1,000 to Fort Sam Houston, and 150 to Jackson Barracks; Wisconsin, 3,000 to Columbus Barracks; Wyoming, 1,000 to Fort Logan.

COLORED, Entrainment July 16-20:

Alabama, 1,000 to Camp Pike; Arkansas, 1,000 to Camp Pike; Delaware, 300 to Camp Meade; District of Columbia, 400 to Camp Meade; Georgia, 4,000 to Camp Gordon; Iowa, 400 to Camp Dodge; Kansas, 1,000 to Camp Funston; Kentucky, 3,000 to Camp Taylor; Louisiana, 3,000 to Camp Grant; Maryland 600 to Camp Meade; Mississippi 4,000 to Camp Funston; Missouri 600 to Camp Dodge, and 1,000 to Camp Funston; New Jersey, 500 to Camp Dix; New York, 1,000 to Camp Dix; North Carolina, 1,300 to Camp Dix, and 1,700 to Camp Meade; Ohio 1,000 to Camp Sherman; Oklahoma, 2,000 to Camp Dodge; South Carolina 1,000 to Camp Jackson; Tennesee, 2,000 to Camp Sherman; Texas, 6,000 to Camp Travis; Virginia, 3,000 to Camp Lee; West Virginia, 200 to Camp Dix.

COLORED, Entrainment July 29-31:

Alabama, 4,000 to Camp Sheridan; Arkansas, 1,000 to Camp Pike; Georgia, 1,000 to Camp Wheeler; Kentucky, 1,411 to Camp Taylor; Louisiana, 2,000 to Camp Beauregard; Mississippi, 2,000 to Camp Shelby; North Carolina, 2,000 to Camp Greene; South Carolina, 3,000 to Camp Wadsworth; Tennessee, 600 to Camp Taylor; Texas, 4,000 to Camp Travis; Virginia, 4,000 to Camp Meade.

MORE COLORED MEN LEAVE JUNE 19

RICHMOND VA LEADER
JUNE 17, 1918

Additional Lists From Richmond Boards of Big Draft Quotas.

In addition to the colored selectmen published in the noon edition of The News Leader Saturday, who will leave for Camp Lee Wednesday of this week, there appear below those from divisions 2 and 5 who will go along at the same time:

From No. 2.

Robert Hill, Earl Alexander, Robert Davis, John Husk, Percy Evans, Henry Abney, James Thompson, James Ellis, James Sims, Joseph Edwards, Jr., Frank W. J. Lewis, Joseph E. Reed, Richard Gray, Thomas R. Woodruff, John P. Brame, Edward J. Anthony, Clarence L. Lewis, Edgar Morgan, Benjamin Woolfolk, Harvey Lee Harris, Frank A. Waller, Benjamin F. Smith, Ossie P. Johnson, Thomas Baker, Eugene Smith, Sam Harris, Garfield Hudson, Silas Carter, Harry M. Edwards, Charles Fox, Willie R. Winston, Henry Harris, Emanuel M. Hewlett, William A. Graham, William H. Reeves, Frank H. Eggleston, Bernard Prince, Harry Anderson, Major Hewlett, Larry Gary, James G. Pennington, General George J. Johnson, William T. Wyatt, Edward E. Moore, Henry Oldham, Ernest Coleman, Cornelius S. Price, Charles T. Collins, Purnett Coleman, William H. Smith, James Irby, Ulysses Fountain, Reuben Woodson, William J. Davis, Purcell Muse, Elijah Evans, James T. Booker, Lucian Lewis, Sidney Randolph, Robert Long, Andrew Phillips, Jean Brown, Edgar J. Ransom, Daniel Kimbrough, Samuel E. Johnson, John Moore, Oscar Stewart, Samuel Fleming, Edward A. Pollard, James M. Farley, Jr., George L. Hooper, George F. White, Lewis H. Harris, Sidney Flood, Walter Williams, Major Green, Jasper Briggs, Emmett Jackson, Daniel Chappell, William G. Kimbrough, Lucius C. Walden, Melvin M. Coles, Archie Carter, Royal W. Harris, Linwood Basfield, Jesse A. Brown, Oscar W. Taylor, Herman A. Addison, William Goines, Jake Trice, Robert H. Washington, Thomas Carter, William Washington, John O. Stannard, Ryland Lee Taylor, William J. Anderson, Arthur L. Smith, Thomas Woodson, Norman Smith, Fred Gurley, Moses Leach, John Randolph, Jacob O. Carter, Percy Williams, Percy L. Winston, Clarence Bundy, William T. Taylor, Lineas Carrington, Wilson Cousins, Henry P. Taylor, Phillip Britt, William A. Jones, Balie Wren, Clay Chapman, Frank Milner, Robert Gaines, Frank E. Cephas, John Robinson, Morris Holmes, Gus Jones, Thomas Ellis, Herman Hill, Alexander Lewis, Dally Cumber, William Mills, Frank Edwards, Sam Jones, Sam L. T. Cunningham, Chast Minor.

From No. 5.

John Allen, 18 E. Orange St.; Monroe Chambers (trans), 1830 Kater St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Willie Bellmony (trans), 1018 Walnut St., Wilmington, N. C.; Mack Nance, 209 E. Clay St.; Lawrence Fraser, 19 E. Clay St.; Rufus Page, 807 N. 7th St.; Albert James, 205 N. Railroad Ave., Florence, S. C.; Enoch Winfrey Boyett, 15 Fell St., RICHMOND; Louis Archer, 1102 N. 2nd St.; Joseph Andrew Haskins South Boston, Va.; John Coleman, Penniman, Va.; Ezekiel Brown, 902 N. 2nd St.; William Smith, 611½ E. Baker St.; William Abraham, 1214 Buchanan St.; Christopher Gordon, 1007 Buchanan St.; Charles Smith, Lexington Market, Baltimore, Md.; Alfred Bright 714 N. 9th St.; Daniel George, 39 Wood St.; Charley Henry Mann, 1001 Buchanan Ct.; Jacob Alexander ,1227 Buchanan St.; Alonzo Fields, 1214 N. 2nd St.; Vance Rudd, Newport News Shipyard; Walter Jackson, 1223 N. 27th St.; Robert H. W. Burrell, 1810 Jay St.; Henry S. Anderson, 16-A King St.; Lonwayne Surry Cooper, 615 N. 3rd St.; David Jones, 915 N. 8th St.; Arthur Williams, 751 N. 17th St.; William M. Branch, 802 N. 6th St.; James Graham, 739 N. 9th St.; Luther Brooks, 1401½ Littlepage St.; James Roy Brown, 1720 Jay St.; Robert Walker, 1409 Page St.; Wilbert Neville, 7218 Wissinoming St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Willie Faulkner, 7 W. Leigh; Daniel Lancaster, 1113 N. 17th St.; Manuel Armstead, 19 King St.; John Q. Wright, 248 20th Ave., Homestead, Pa.; Joshua Anderson (trans), 648 N. 7th St.; Harvey Hines, 100½ E. Baker; James Johnson, 500 W. Catherine St.; Fred Heath, 1018 N. 2nd St.; Niemeyer Brown, Box 267, Monessen, Pa.; Early Coleman, 1908 Short P St.; Ed. Chandler, 1024 Short 20th St.; Robert J. Harris, 1024 N. 20th St.; Major Mills, 217 E. Clay St.; Edgar A. Robinson, Norfolk Navy Yard; James E. Johnson, 802 N. 5th St.; John Poindexter, 812 N. 5th St.; Norman Champion, 839 China St., Baltimore, Md.; Willie Carroll, 714 E. Baker St.; Hezekiah Marshall, 1807 Jay St.; Cleveland E. Flow, 203 E. Clay St.; George Whitfield, 921 Short 19th St.; Charles Taylor, 1710 Christian St.; Henry James Bagby, 817 N. 17th St.; Nathan Brockington, 802 Federal St.; Willie Harvey Evans, R. F. D. No. 4, Richmond, Va.; Charles Arthur King, Jr., 815 N. 6th St.; Alfred White, 14 E. Baker St.; Whit Adair, 535½ N. 2nd St.; James Brown, 910 Turpin St.; Robert Coleman Brown, 1714 Washington St.; Mack Hudson, 913½ N. 17th St.; Clarence Anderson, 107 Fell St.; John Howard, 1019 N. 21st St.; King Camp, 420 E. Liberty St., Charlo; Landon Jackson, 612 James St.; John Henry Williamson, 820 N. 3rd St.; Waverly Evening, 605 N. 1st St.; Richard Johnson, 1210 Fourth Ave.; Samuel Hubbard, 708 N. 9th St.; John Jones, 915 N. 6th St.; Irvin Seay, 716 E. Bates St.; William Emmett Thompson (trans), 2028 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia; Clarence Wise, 610 St. Peter St.; Willie Taylor, 705 E. Leigh St.; George Thomas Merrick, 1904 Short P St.; George Toliver 2317 Senate St., Columbia, S. C.; Howard White, Hopewell, Va.

19

RIOT AT STATION AS NEGROES LEAVE

Mob Beats Officer Severely Is Subdued Only After Hard Fight.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
AUGUST 3, 1918

A near riot occurred in the Union station last night when relatives and friends of the 500 negro drafted men rushed the gateway down to the tracks where the soldiers were being entrained.

First signs of a riot began when one of the negroes, apparently determined, started taking off his clothing, flinging the garments in all directions. Red caps were trying to arrange the crowd in regular order when the rush started.

H. G. Clark, a police officer, attempted to stay the oncoming mob but was knocked unconscious after his club had been taken from him. He was sent to the General hospital.

A riot call was sent in and more than sixty patrolmen, traffic officers and detectives responded from central station, and No. 6 station. Captain Ennis and several lieutenants and sergeants were sent out.

One traffic officer's gun was taken from him but later he recovered it. After several arrests were made and clubs were used fiercely the crowd calmed down and was allowed to pass through the gates.

The departure of the large troop train—twenty-two cars long—was an impressive sight. This was the second quota of negroes to be drafted in Kansas City. A third quota will leave today, which virtually exhausts all of the Class 1 negroes in the city.

Thousands of negroes from Kansas City and the surrounding counties swarmed over the tracks. It was probably the largest crowd that has seen a troop train off this year. Marching behind the Sixth regiment band it escorted the boys through the downtown streets to the station.

The usual troop train scenes were in evidence, only whereas the white boys had one sweetheart to bid them farewell, each negro boy seemed to have two. A truck load of ice was cracked up and distributed in small quantities to each man. One negro patriot started at the first car and ended at the twenty-second, bidding a personal farewell to each man.

N.Y. Tribune 6-30-18

© COMM. ON PUBLIC INFORMATION—FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Three prize winners of a company of colored engineers in France

Luther J. Fears and Bennie McPherson, negroes, called by the county board, were inducted by other boards.

Lt. Col. Cecil To Command New Infantry Regiment of Negroes

19

Holds American Medal of Honor, Most Eagerly Coveted Prize.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
JUNE 25, 1918

Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Cecil, who holds the American Medal of Honor, the most eagerly coveted prize that can come to the American soldier, is to command a new infantry regiment of negroes to be organized at Camp Zachary Taylor, the number of which has not yet been designated. Maj. Harod Thompson and Maj. Henry C. McClain are transferred to this regiment with Col. Cecil from the 159th Depot Brigade.

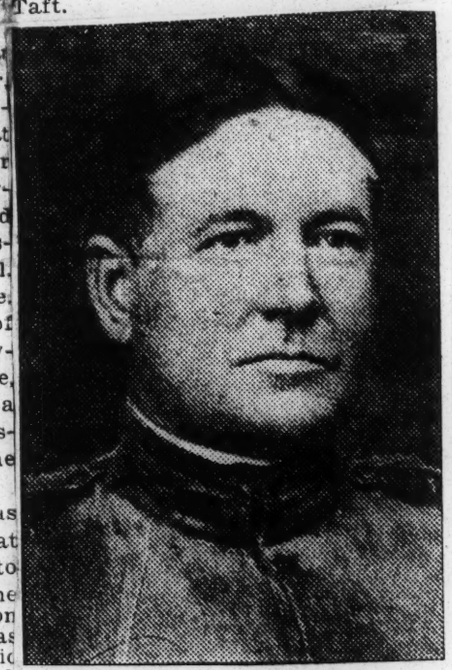
The brilliant military history of Col. Cecil, who is one of the twenty-five Medal-of-Honor men now alive, began in 1898 when he enlisted as a private in Company H, 4th Tennessee Volunteers, and took part in the Cuban campaign of that year.

In 1899 he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Infantry at Fort Monroe, Va., and from 1899 to 1900 he served in the Philippine campaign on the Island of Luzon under Gen. Henry Lawton and was in the engagement at San Matic where Gen. Lawton was later killed He served in the campaigns on the islands of Pany and Cebu in 1900, being commissioned as First Lieutenant of Infantry in 1901, serving in 1901 and 1902 in various campaigns on the islands of Negros, Bohl, Samar and Leyte, returning to America in 1902, being stationed from 1902 to 1905 at San Francisco and Portland, Ore. He returned to the Philippine Islands in 1905, was in the campaign on the island of Mindanao, and on the island of Sulu. He received his commission as Captain of Scouts in 1906, was commissioned as Captain of the 18th Infantry at Sheridan, Wyo., in 1909, as Major of Infantry at Honolulu in 1907, and as Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry at Honolulu in 1917, and then ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor.

On account of conspicuous bravery in leading a charge in the engagement of Bud-dajo on the Island of Sulu with the forces of the Sultan of Sulu, in which some 600 men lost their lives, the American Congress on March 6, 1906, awarded to Col. Cecil, the American Medal of Honor, which is an honor bestowed upon army and navy officers and men for specific services, and is regarded as a higher token of the war hero than the Victoria Cross of England or the medal of the Legion of Honor of France. It is given, not for the sheer performance of duty, no matter how hazardous that duty may be, but for some voluntary act of valor beyond the bounds of mere obedience to orders. It has been given to men who have braved dangers they were not expected to brave, and who overcame difficulties regarded by the rest as insurmountable.

The Medal of Honor is conferred by the President of the United States after the recommendation of superior officers of the man to be decorated. who were eye-witnesses to the distinguished deeds of gallantry in action against the enemy.

The great honor, so modestly borne by Lieut. Col. Cecil, was conferred by former President William Howard Taft.



LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH S. CECIL.

COLORED MEN FROM SPOKANE GOING TO CAMP

SPOKANE WASH CHRONICLE
JULY 29, 1918

Score or More Will Be Sen From Here in the Augus Call.

Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced that 50,000 negroes will be called for general military service, to entrain between August 1 and 5, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C. Local board members estimate that between 20 and 25 local colored men will be affected by the order.

Board No. 1 has about five men, No. 2 about six, No. 3 has but one, and he is among the 1918 registrants; No. 4 has but one, and No. 5 will send four men. Some of these have not been examined, and it is uncertain how many of these will pass the physical tests.

The call will take men from 41 states and the District of Columbia.

The quota for Washington is 78, Oregon 50, Idaho 50 and California [illegible], all to go to Camp Lewis. Montana's quota is 337; of these 101 are to go to Camp Lewis and 236 to Camp [illegible].

9TH COLORED BATTALION

Herald 12-1-18

COLORED BOYS FROM N. E. AT DEVENS—WILL BE SIFTED FOR OFFICER MATERIAL—NON-COM SCHOOLS AT DEVENS.

(Special Dispatch to Herald and Journal).

Camp Devens, Aug. 1, 1918.—Just as their forefathers fought on the same battlefields with their white comrades more than 50 years ago, 1200 Colored recruits from New England began their army training here today. Special trains brought htem to camp and they were assigned barracks in the artillery brigade. This will probably be the permanent station of the 13th battalion, since the 12th division artillery is to be trained in the West.

Within a week non-com schools will be started to make corporals and sergeants of the most promising recruits. Later selections will be made of those recognized as officer material and the men sent to Negro officers' training camp. Meanwhile white officers and non-coms will train them t obe soldiers.

Negroes Leave Montgomery For Chillicothe Camp

Advertiser 8-2-18

Thirty-eight negroes left Montgomehy early Friday afternoon to be inducted into the military service at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. Six of them were city draftees, while thirty-two were drafted by the county board. Many of them were accompanied to the train by relatives.

The six negroes entrained by the city board were: William H. Davis, Joe Willie Lewis, Tom Thompson, Taylor L. Brown, William Adam Robinson and Thomas Walker.

The county board entrained the following:

Andrew Reeves. John Stinson, John Ware, Seaborn Vace, John Collins, Henry Jackson, Jack Richardson, James Jackson, Rube Williams, Wise Coleman, Jim Daniel, Henry Wyman, Jr., Willie Brown, Willie Jones, George Chainly, David Mims, Jim Pickett, John N. Smith, Thomas J. Byrd, Henry Hall, William Benbo, Jim Williams, Ora Smith, Tom Lewis, Mathew Forrest, Paul Jordan, Jr., John H. Lipscomb, A. J. Kirkpatrick, Albert Williams, David Williams, Hampton Jackson, Nathaniel Coleman.

COLORED DRAFTEES LEAVE FOR MEADE

Herald 8-2-18

843 of This City Entrained At Camden Station Yesterday Afternoon.

Colored draftees from this city to the number of 843 left yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Camp Meade. They took a special train from the Camden Station. There will be 154 from the various counties to join them at the several stations along the route.

If there was a proportionate number of whites they must have numbered something like 4,000 men.

Soldiers—1918 Camps

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Camp Community Service Eliminating Social Snares in Path of Colored Soldier and Organizing Positive Influences That Send Him Abroad Fit and Self-Respecting

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 30, 1918

By Rebecca Drucker

WHEN the history of the forging of our many diverse and conflicting elements into a citizen army is written it will be found that the smelters, as they poured the negro element into the melting pot, did it in a gingerly way and then stood back to see if there would be an explosion. Whether it would blow up or fuse into the whole no one could tell. And that it has fused is due to the fact that for the first time we have handled this material in an intelligent way.

In the early days of the planning of our National Army one of the great problems of the Administration was finding sites where large bodies of negro troops could be trained. In a spirit of complete abnegation Georgia said that Ohio, having shown such sympathy for the negro since its abolition days, could not fail to welcome him to train there. Ohio politely but hastily rose to disclaim any desire to uproot the Southern negro from his home. It would be far better, said Ohio, to train him in the familiar surroundings of the South. South Carolina suggested Long Island, and Long Island returned the suggestion to South Carolina with thanks.

The quartering of troops aggravated by the race question brought to communities visions of undeniable dread—the memory of riots in Houston and Brownsville. Which makes the fact more remarkable that large bodies of negro troops are now being trained in both Southern and Northern communities, and there is no disorder.

The intelligence in the handling of the negro has in large part been supplied by the War Camp Community Service, which forms the right wing of the War and Navy Departments' Commission on Training Camp Activities, headed by Raymond B. Fosdick, which was formed by the President in the earliest days of the war.

Has Special Lookout For Negro Soldiers

This national commission takes in all the effort on behalf of the soldier outside the camp. The Y. M. C. A. work supplies most of the needs of the soldier inside the camp. For greater efficiency the work of the commission outside the camp has divided itself into two wings—the Law Enforcement Division and the War Camp Community Service. The law enforcement work lines up all the agencies by which the areas surrounding the training camp are, through legislation, through police and detention work, through education in social hygiene and clinical work, made safe for the soldier. So thoroughly has it done its work that it is said in some communities there is no cleaner place than the five-mile area surrounding a camp.

The War Camp Community Service does the constructive social work that is essential to the building of that mysterious and potent force—morale. At the outbreak of the war there was no time to form new organizations—it simply went up and down jerking awake dormant organizations, assisting some, consolidating others. All the welfare work that is done in behalf of the soldier outside the training camp is its concern.

For example, your boy in Camp Gordon, Georgia, writes you that there was a swell entertainment near the camp last night—Charlie Chaplin, Garaldine Farrar, Houdini or some such topliners. And you needn't worry about his being homesick. He's got acquainted through a church sociable with the nicest kind of family in town—drops in to see them every time he gets to town. And, don't smile—just for the joke he's joined the community chorus—sings bass. That dance the Odd Fellows gave the boys last Saturday night was a hummer. There's to be another next Saturday night, given by the King's Daughters. Well, behind all these activities stands the War Camp Community Service, working through all the agencies in a community, letting them have all the credit, merely lining them up, raising the funds locally and supplementing shortages from its national treasury, setting all the wheels in motion and seeing that there is no duplication of effort. To many people with sons and brothers and husbands in the army the War Camp Community Service is not even a name, so unobtrusively does it work.

Negro Neglected Outside of Camp

But its work among the negro troops has had to be of a more intensive character. His need was so much greater and the field so much less explored. The negro was usually sent to train in the same camp with white soldiers—but wholly separated from them. He had his quarters in another part of the camp, his own Y. M. C. A., his own place for religious services—but there was not the same solicitude on the part of townspeople to entertain him outside the camp. His days on leave might be spent in an aimless or dangerous wandering about the town, or he might gravitate to what dives had not yet been closed in the camp town. In either case something would be sure to happen that would justify the worst suspicions of the not too kindly disposed townspeople. To avert serious disturbance needed work of insight and foresight. Because this work seemed so important the Rockefeller Foundation has made a special gift of $25,000 to have the whole programme worked out at once in a typical camp community.

This money is to be spent under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service in conducting a single, special experiment. It is to go toward forming a model community centre for negroes, men and women, that will prove to other camp cities what can be done in making the negro a positive factor in the winning of the war. It is something over and above the regular work of the War Camp Community Service that the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation enables it to do.

To go back a little. There was an element in the South at the outbreak of the war that hoped for the exemption of the negro from military service. This element resented his loss industrially. It looked for the rising of violent antipathies in the sight of a "cocky nigger in uniform." It marked apprehensively the arming of a force that might even prove a hostile element. The cheering for colored troops marching into encampment was faint.

On the part of the negro, he was drafted into service for a war whose aims, in the nature of things, were, with rare exceptions, incomprehensible to him. He had his apprehensions too—being herded and discriminated against were only a few of them. The burden of responsibility of being obliged to fill one of the cardinal duties of citizenship bewildered him. He had little heart for the thing at first.

We now accept the fusion of the negro into our National Army as so much a matter of course that we scarcely wonder what were the forces at work with him. So quiet and intensive were they that unless we know something of them there is great danger that with the passing of the war we will discontinue them—and so lose something of incalculable value.

Organizing Outside Influences for Good

The forces within the camp that are bending him to habits of discipline, understanding of fair play and respect for himself would be so much wasted effort if the old conditions of bootlegging and vice, license and brawling which surrounded a camp lasted as in former war times, when a training camp was likely to be a scourge to a community. The Law Enforcement Division has done its work well. Where whiskey is exiled the greatest force for evil is eliminated. But this is a negative element. The positive work of surrounding the negro with conditions favorable to his development, of studying his needs and thereby helping him to help himself, has never been attempted seriously before.

The War Camp Community Service, as its first act after the gift by the Rockefeller Foundation, organized the following committee, which is making a special study of the negro situation: Joseph Lee, chairman War Camp Community Service; John L. Einstein, Virginia secretary, who is to be in charge of the work at Newport News; James H. Dillard, Wallace Buttrick, Thomas Jesse Jones, Frank W. Darling, James E. Gregg, L. Hollingsworth, Wood Jackson Davis, George Foster Peabody and Julian Rosenwald.

To gain a sympathetic comprehension of the workings of his mind and his racial aspirations this committee on negro work at its first meeting added to its membership five negroes of recognized achievement—Major Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee; Emmet Scott, aid to the Secretary of War; J. M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; George E. Haynes, assistant to the Secretary of Labor, and Mrs. Harris Barrett, director of the Virginia State School for Colored Girls. Most negro educators believe that salvation must come to the negro by his own effort. Others can help a little or hinder a great deal.

The committee first sent out T. S. Settle to make a survey of the conditions surrounding camps where there are negroes. Mr. Settle is young, dynamic and a Southerner. He understands the Southern negro and the Southern white.

His survey was chiefly in the South, where the Jim Crow laws bar the negro from every first class entertainment. He found that the negro on leave must satisfy his play instincts in questionable dance halls, inferior moving picture houses and in what resorts he could find. Negro Y. M. C. A.'s, where they existed, were feeble. The whites of a community were indifferent. Curiously enough, Mr. Settle encountered opposition on the part of negro preachers. Their uncompromising orthodoxy made them look with suspicion on the suggestion that they open their churches to entertainments for the soldiers. It would establish, they feared, a precedent of frivolity and laxity in the Church. In so many cases, too, preachers had warned their congregations against the immorality of the soldier that he was looked on suspiciously.

Breaking Down Religious Prejudice

To break down these prejudices Settle called meetings of leading colored people, especially teachers and preachers, and explained that where they refused the colored soldier decent entertainment they drove him to the other sort. He roused their pride and their patriotism. He formed a committee among them and went on to the prominent white people. To them he explained the advantages of directing the energies of the colored soldier in an orderly way—and roused them to their responsibility. The usual procedure then was to levy upon each camp town a certain amount to be raised locally—to be supplemented by a certain amount from the national treasury.

Where there was a colored Y. M. C. A. already in existence it was bolstered up. Where there was none, whatever suitable building was available was taken over and put into condition. In Petersburg, Va., they found a building that had had a feeble existence as a colored Y. M. C. A. It flickered out after a brief period of life and its place was taken by a colored dance hall of questionable repute. When the War Camp Community Service took it over it made thorough renovation. In the process it had to blot out such expressive reminders of its previous existence as the signs "No shimmy-wabbling allowed" and (tribute to the "razor-toting nigger") "No gutting allowed here."

Then a mass meeting was called at the camp, at which the men were asked

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to state what entertainment they wanted to have furnished them. R. C. Stearns, an organizer, making a report of the meeting, says: "I have never seen a more responsive or grateful body of men. To have a nation or a city with the most benevolent intentions come to them and say 'Now what do you want—for we are trying to give you exactly what you want?' was a revelation to them."

The men asked for the following: Club or rest rooms; good toilet facilities; writing facilities; typewriter, Victrola, piano; sleeping quarters; opportunity to attend church; opportunity to spend several hours and take a meal in respectable homes; special gatherings in the club with opportunities to meet women; pool tables. The last was too much for a tall negro preacher who was present at the meeting. "Pool!" he shouted. "We need Jesus, and here comes a nigger talkin' pool." No hissing greeted this rebuke; on the contrary, there was prolonged applause.

The articles they asked for could be furnished to them easily enough. But to meet the greater social need of the soldier required the creating of a negro community life that should express itself through native channels. To express his spiritual and emotional life it would have to be motivated largely by religion and music. In these two are the greatest allies for his education.

The War Camp Community Service ranged up its churches. Once convinced, they worked with a will—they gave church suppers and dances, picnics and prayer meetings; they urged the hospitality of members toward the soldiers. Then the Community Service organized the great community sings—that start with "Over There" and "Star-Spangled Banner" and finish up with crooning, poignant "spirituals," men, women and children taking part. No one who does not know the negro understands the degree of spiritual and emotional satisfaction the negro gets out of music. It intensifies and purges his every mood.

But the churches might welcome him and his fellow negroes fall to the work of entertaining him with a will—he still had no place where he might go at will and where certain practical provisions, like a decent place to eat and sleep, would await him at any time. This necessitated establishing central quarters for him, which has gradually developed into the larger idea of a community centre.

The Rockefeller Foundation's gift of $25,000 is to be spent in erecting such a model community centre for negroes in Newport News. It has stipulated that the money shall be spent in one model community centre to serve as a demonstration to other cities of what can be done. Newport News was chosen because its need is perhaps the greatest. There are five camps in close proximity to the town. A plot of ground is to be bought and laid out as a playground, with a baseball and athletic field as its main features. On it is to be erected a large building that will have on its first floor a reception room with writing facilities, books, magazines and comfortable chairs, and an auditorium in which will be given motion picture shows, concerts, etc. On its second floor will be dormitories, showers, lavatories and offices. Club rooms already opened will be turned over to girls' clubs and Red Cross, etc., when the new clubhouse is ready.

The activities of the women will centre here. For the problem of what to do for the soldier is twofold. On its reverse side it automatically presents the question: "What is to be done for the women of a camp town?" Without direction they form more than half the problem. In fact, they provide a whole problem of their own. So in the plan for a model community centre is included a community house where the women may spend their impulses in war work. In this second building there will be rooms for Red Cross work, a Y. W. C. A. canteen, classes in conservation, all for women.

Planned for Use When Peace Comes

The significant fact in all this is that it is being planned for permanence. It may require modifications to suit it to uses in times of peace, but the need for it will be just as great. For the community centre aims at something larger than war work—it aims to satisfy the need of the negro for expression in healthful, normal channels. It will be a place where he will be free from the furtive, degrading consciousness of inferiority. He will learn there to bear himself like a citizen—and so eventually be one.

The negro is more susceptible to influences than the white—good as well as bad. Music and the fervor of religion are the most powerful factors in working with him. That means that he can be reached by simple means. A social worker said, "In making the negro happy and getting results you can do more with five dollars than you can with a hundred for the white."

And after a year of this work it is already having its result. A negro soldier coming to town goes about his business. He knows he has his place in the community. He bears himself well and the townspeople treat him accordingly. It all bears directly on his work within the camp—which in the final analysis is the work of winning the war. It shows itself in his zest, in his company pride, and, most critical test of all, the attitude of the troops toward him. Ask any white officer what he thinks of his negro soldiers. He will tell you of their unfailing good nature, of their quick response to a call and their desire to please whom they respect. A white leader prefers to believe that the negro would rather have a white leader. It gives a paternal touch to his attitude toward his troops which the men like. But it has been shown that they stand up just as well under colored leadership. The life of most of them is, perhaps for the first time, filled with purpose. As a civilian the negro worked spasmodically and lived an irregular, if sometimes cheerful, existence. In the camp he works harder, but is fed and housed better. He is in fine physical trim, his energy is directed and he is achieving a greater measure of respect.

He is having the time of his life. On the long marches his singing never flags. He pours out his inexhaustible heritage of songs. Some of the good old classic rags have been revamped and given a military cast. "It Takes a Tall, Dark Gal to Make a Preacher Lay His Bible Down" is now "It Will Take a Tall, Dark Man to Cut the Kaiser Down." And his fighting spirit—just mention to a colored soldier that you think his regiment is destined for stevedore service overseas! You'll start trouble.

He is wonderfully responsive to the entertainers that are sent to him in camp, but he has a great fund of native talent that he just can't suppress. Every once in a while it breaks out and carries off the laurels. The white soldiers of the same camp, hearing of it, clamor to be shown, and then follows an interchange of local talent. A camp often prefers its negro talent to professionals, and very often these are so good that they are sent out on a tour of the camps.

The most marked result of all is shown in the quotas of drafted negroes who are continually coming into camp. Where at first they came fearfully, and sometimes sullenly, they come now cheerfully, knowing they will be fairly treated. Consequently, it takes half the time to make a good soldier of him. All this has penetrated to their families at home. It has enlisted them, too—conservation, the Red Cross, Thrift Stamps, Liberty Bonds—they have adopted the whole programme of war work. The service flag is, perhaps, even a trifle more overworked there than it is in white quarters. Johnson, the husky negro who captured seven Boches at an outpost and marched them into camp at the point of his bayonet, was asked how he managed the seven. He is reported to have replied: "I just had to get seven. They've got me on seven service flags back in the States." The seven, it was figured out, were his church, his Sunday school, his job, his lodge, his mother, his wife and his ex-wife.

The War Camp Community Service attempts to raise as much money for negro work among negroes as it can, but, of course, it must be satisfied to get a small proportion of the required funds from this source. It is a significant testimony to the rousing of social consciousness that the money which is raised locally comes largely from white people. In Petersburg, Va., where $15,000 was raised, $8,000 was cheerfully given by white men for negro work. Here at last is the placing of social responsibility. Race prejudice laid aside for the duration of the war cannot return with quite so much force. Segregation may be as complete as before, but it is not fraught with so much bitterness.

In utilizing the negro's patriotism in this war we are at last beginning dimly to realize how much we have overlooked heretofore in taking stock of our national resources. The spirit of the negro that, almost unaided, is beating out its way to civilization and culture—that incredible, indomitable spirit of Booker T. Washington—is something we cannot afford to waste in our national life. There is a special reassurance for those who believe in the hope of negro citizenship in what Major Robert R. Moton said to the people of his race in a recent address at Hampton Institute: "The most important and vital business that faces America is that of preparing people to fight. We are fighting not simply to kill men—that is an incident—but fighting to kill autocracy. In justice and fairness, it is not necessary for colored people as a rule to emphasize the importance of loyalty and patriotism. They have always had it. It is right, however, to reëmphasize their importance. Passive indifference is dangerous among any people, white or black. Every American should give his country everything that he has, every ounce of loyalty, sympathy and backing. We are going to do all we can to perfect ourselves in our attitude, conduct and spirit toward our country. That will make the morale which ought to be back of our government and back of our men in the trenches. We must stand by our President and his advisers."

Community Service To Raise $12,000,000

All this cannot fail to have its leavening power on the negro problem. It is largely a matter of education, and, like the rest of us, the negro will emerge better educated. The War Camp Community Service has seized on the war as the pretext for doing a work of education that is necessary at all times. The cornerstone is laid for fine work.

The work of the War Camp Community Service as a whole has had too little recognition by the general public. It is second to none in importance. It is doing a creative work among soldiers, white and black, that will stand in times of peace. Next October the War Camp Community Service plans a drive to raise $12,000,000 for the national work. Along with the dollar that you are putting away for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. put away another for the War Camp Community Service, for it belongs to that noble company.

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MEN FROM TWENTY FIFTH WARD SENT TO CAMP PIKE ARK.

First St. Louis Registrants To Be Taken to Southern Cantonment—Drastic Law Hits Delinquents

9-3-18

The eighteen drafted men from the twenty-fifth ward, whose names were published in the last issue of the Argus, were sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, Thursday night at 9:05 via the Missouri Pacific. This is the first contingent of Colored men sent from St. Louis to a southern cantonment. They conclude the class 1 call, for August and no new order is expected until after the first of September, when a draft will probably be made on the June 5, 1918, registrants. There are 123 Colored boys in the 17th ward, of this registration placed in class 1. The other wards total over 300.

A general cleaning up of all the men left in Class 1 of the 1917 registration will be made September 1. These will include the sixteen men remaining in the Twenty-fifth Ward and a few scattered among other wards, who have for various reasons been given extra time or have had appeal cases pending. This will leave only the 1918 registrants remaining.

Delinquents Go To Funston

The following delinquents were sent to Camp Funston from the 17th ward Wednesday night; Wm. Shakesphere, John Spurlin, Leon Vaughn, Alfred Pitts, John Williams, King Bolden, Wilkens Brown, Charlie Terrell, Parker Baker and Wm. Jackson.

The 17th ward also announces the following boys of June 5, 1918, class have failed to return their questionnaires: Charles W. Jones, 5236 North Broadway; John Pe[illegible] Pine; Robert Whitfield, 2815A Clark; Wm. A. Harrall, 3123 Pine; Amos Lucas, 3000 Pine; Sam Taylor, 2601 Pine; Howard Hill, 2641 Pine, and Wm. A. Rotchild, 2721 Locust.

Soldiers — 1918
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"American Black Devils—St. Louis to Berlin" on Banner Carried by Class 1 Negroes in Parade

ST. LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JUNE 23, 1918

NO recent parade here has been attended by a larger or more enthusiastic "gallery" than that which trailed a procession of several hundred Class 1 negroes through downtown streets at the noon hour yesterday. The crowd of men, women and small boys which followed, on the sidewalks and in the street, was almost as numerous as the procession.

At the head of the parade was a banner inscribed, "American Black Devils—St. Louis to Berlin." William H. Butler, of 3510 Cozens avenue, a negro Spanish War veteran, arranged and led the parade.

The marchers formed at Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The vanguard was composed of four mounted policemen and a negro band. Three negro women in Red Cross uniforms also were near the front.

The men marched by wards. They showed the result of having been drilled for several months. Their evolutions were precise and their bearing soldierly. The crowd on the sidewalks, irrespective of color, cheered them enthusiastically, and doffed hats as the colors passed.

"Who says them boys can't fight as good as any white men?" shouted an old negro.

"There's my Jim. Lordy help the Kaiser if my Jim gets his hands on him," said another.

All the marchers carried small American flags on their shoulders. After being reviewed at the City Hall by city officials, the parade continued to Pine street and Compton avenue, where it was disbanded.

How Negroes Go to Camp.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
JULY 23, 1918

"Twelve hundred colored drafted men went down one winter night to Camp Upton. They arrived in the dark about 11 o'clock. It was raining and freezing. Many of the men were without overcoats. And they were soft, having been waiters, clerks, and in other indoor occupations. They arrived in camp soaked to the skin, tired and hungry. Were they cursing and grumbling? No. They came in singing:

"'Good-bye, Lenox Avenue; Hello, Berlin!' And their melodious negro voices rang out in cheerful defiance to the angry night, to the hard life before them, and to the possible death that awaited them! That's the stuff that is in Americans—and it is war that is bringing it out."—American Magazine.

NEGRO SELECTMEN QUALIFY FOR DUTY

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Fifteen hundred negro registrants of the state of Virginia, qualified for general military service, were called by Provost Marshal General Crowder yesterday for service in the engineer corps. They will entrain August 1 to 5 for Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

Adjutant General Issues Call to Draft Boards For 5,800 Alabama Registrants

Three Thousand White Men Will Be Sent to Camp Pike in Period Beginning September 3

In accordance with orders from the War Department, Adjutant General Hubbard yesterday issued five separate calls for the induction of 5,800 Alabama registrants into the military service early in September.

Under Call No. 1235, 3,000 white men are to be sent to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for general military service during the period beginning September 3. Under Call No. 1202, 500 white men are to be entrained for limited service at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., during the period beginning September 3. Call No. 1217 is for 450 negroes for general military service to complete the entrainment for Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, September 1. Call No. 1218 is for 1,350 negroes for general military service to complete the entrainment for Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., September 1. Call No. 1225 is for 500 negroes for general military service to complete the entrainment for Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., September 1. The schedules of departure will be announced shortly.

The apportionment under the Camp Pike Call No. 1235 follows:

County.	No. of Men.
Autauga	23
Baldwin	28
Barbour	24
Bibb	90
Blount	46
Bullock	...
Butler	31
Calhoun	110
Chambers	40
Cherokee	62
Chilton	44
Choctaw	30
Clarke	44
Clay	35
Cleburne	32
Coffee	61
Colbert	83
Conecuh	35
Coosa	2
Covington	87
Crenshaw	37
Cullman	39
Dale	...
Dallas	10
DeKalb	96
Elmore	17
Escambia	30
Etowah	179
Fayette	92
Franklin	81
Geneva	81
Greene	6
Hale	...
Henry	32
Houston	57
Jackson	50
Jefferson:	
Division No. 1	...
Division No. 2	64
Division No. 3	25
Lamar	48
Lauderdale	63
Lawrence	...
Lee	25
Limestone	62
Lowndes	19
Macon	7
Madison	56
Marengo	36
Marion	79
Marshall	80
Mobile	47
Monroe	37
Montgomery	19
Morgan	75
Perry	27
Pickens	12
Pike	40
Randolph	44
Russell	16
Shelby	21
St. Clair	46
Sumter	...
Talladega	48
Tallapoosa	56
Tuscaloosa	47
Walker	58
Washington	20
Wilcox	18
Winston	26
Montgomery City	...
Mobile City:—	
Division No. 1	43
Division No. 2	22
Birmingham	...

Limited Service.

The apportionment under the limited service call No. 1202 for 500 white men to Camp McClellan follows:

County.	No. of Men.
Autauga	8
Baldwin	4
Barbour	14
Bullock	5
Butler	12
Calhoun	30
Chambers	22
Cherokee	4
Chilton	7
Clarke	6
Clay	6
Cleburne	19
Coffee	14
Colbert	5
Coosa	15
Covington	11
Cullman	3
DeKalb	20
Escambia	5
Etowah	23
Franklin	19
Greene	1
Henry	4
Lamar	2
Lauderdale	24
Lawrence	6
Limestone	19
Lowndes	2
Macon	3
Marengo	3
Marshall	25
Mobile	24
Monroe	7
Montgomery	2
Morgan	9
Pickens	1
Randolph	6
Shelby	22
Sumter	3
Talladega	24
Tuscaloosa	21
Walker	12
Wilcox	3

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Mobile City:—
Division No. 1 15
Division No. 2 10

Total 500

Calls For Negroes.

The apportionment of the three calls for negroes follows:

Call No. 1217—Bibb, 47; Colbert, 73; Jackson, 15; Lamar, 21; Lauderdale, 37; Lawrence, 22; Limestone, 18; Madison, 100; Marion, 1; Marshall, 1; Pickens, 30; Randolph, 17; Tuscaloosa, 28; Walker, 40. Total 450.

Call No. 1218—Autauga, 68; Baldwin, 18; Barbour, 2; Bullock, 31; Butler, 19; Chambers, 113; Chilton, 20; Choctaw, 74; Clarke, 34; Clay, 14; Coffee, 27; Conecuh, 15; Coosa, 19; Covington, 131; Crenshaw, 30; Dale, 5; Dallas, 16; Elmore, 18; Escambia, 11; Fayette, 3; Franklin, 6; Geneva, 25; Greene, 26; Hale, 76; Henry, 44; Lee, 53; Monroe, 31; Montgomery, 16; Perry, 10; Pike, 67; Russell, 30; Sumter, 21; Talladega, 58; Tallapoosa, 70; Washington, 8; Wilcox 86; Mobile City No. 1, 55. Total 1,350.

Call No. 1225—Calhoun, 27; Cherokee, 4; Cleburne, 7; Cullman, 2; Etowah, 70; Jefferson No. 1, 225; Jefferson No. 2, 104; Jefferson No. 3, 53; Shelby, 8. Total 500.

COLORED MEN FOR CAMP DODGE ON AUG. 1

Recent Order Calls for Twenty-two Fighters.

GALESBURG ILL REGISTER
JULY 26, 1918

The local exemption board received notice this morning to send 22 colored men to Camp Dodge on August 1st. The men selected were announced this morning by the board and will entrain on the rear of the Burlington train that leaves Galesburg at 1:36 P. M.

The men are:
Claude Hortense Allcon.
Alfonso Leslie Allen.
Jas. Anderson.
Edward Bright
Baxter A. Brown
Fred Henry Brown
Guy Brown
Jack Coleman
Walter Cooper
Henry Arthur Corpening
Andrew Fleming
Bertie Harper.
Chas. W. Holder
Jeremiah King
Clarence L. Lane
Albert Lawrence
Benjamin Franklin Peters
Delbert Peters
Jas. D. Sheppard
John Lincoln Wade
Morris Warren
Hermon W. Woods.

Walter H .Robertson who was yesterday classified with the limited service men was found too light and has been stubstituted by Ernest Swanson of 1777 North Broad street.

Negroes Parade Here In Honor of 965 Selects Inducted Into the Draft Army

SHOWING THE COLORED BAND FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT IN JEFFERSONVILLE

Several thousand negroes participated yesterday in a parade in honor of 965 selects of their own race who were inducted yesterday into the National Army at Camp Zachary Taylor. Several negro bands gave further life to the occasion, while patriotic slogans and banners told the onlookers of the great things the men will do overseas. Various negro lodges were in line, also many gayly dressed women and hundreds of children marching and riding in large trucks.

At the head of the long line were automobiles in which rode the draft board officials and others activein arranging the parade, these being the only white persons in line.

Before disbanding at the High School, at Eighth and Chestnut streets, the crowd, halted to hear addresses by local draft board officials, members of the army camp social service and others.

NEGRO RECRUITS ARRIVE AT CAMP

Between seven hundred and a thousand negro recruits from Alabama, Georgia and Florida arrived at Camp McClellan Sunday and Monday and the full allotment of two thousand from the three states are expected by the middle of the week.

The recruits are quartered in the eastern area of the camp and will be kept in detention for the regulation time provided by the army regulations before they are permitted to have the privileges of the camp or city.

CROWDER ORDERS MOBILIZATION OF 40,000 NEGROES

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Orders for the mobilization of forty thousand negro draft registrants qualified for general military service to entrain from June 20 to June 25 were sent out today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The registrants will come from twenty states.

The apportionment include the following:

Alabama 1,000 to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Arkansas 3,000 to Camp Pike, Araknsas; Florida 2,500 to Camp Dix, N. J.; Georgia 4,000 to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Kentucky 2,000 to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Louisiana 5,000 to Camp Funston, Kansas; Mississippi 3,000 to Camp Grant, Ills.; North Carolina, 1,000 to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Oklahoma 500 to Camp Funston, Kansas; South Carolina 3,000 to Camp Jackson, S. C.; Tennessee 3,000 to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Texas 3,000 to Camp Travis, Texas; Virginia 3,000 to Camp Lee, Va.

Negroes To Ft. Riley, Kas. Amid Tears And Cheers Of Relatives

MC ALESTER OKLA CAPITAL
JUNE 19, 1918

With a spirit that one would expect to find in a bunch that were departing for some point to play a game of base ball, rather than to the training camp to train for soldiers who may soon be face to face with death, the ten negro selected men of the local board departed today for Ft. Riley, Kas.

Cheers and tears, and the customary joking commingled as the men bid their relatives and friends good bye. And judging by the crowd that was present to see them off, the men have many of both, the platform being jammed with men, women and children of their own race and of the white race, as well.

This is the first increment of negroes to be sent to a training camp by the local board since last fall. The men sent out at that time went to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. The departure of the men today leaves but seventeen negroes on the local board's list.

DETAILS OF AUG. 22 CALL GIVEN OUT ON THURSDAY

Constitution

2,000 Negroes Go to Southern Camps—500 Whites Go to Greenleaf.

Full details of the draft call of August 22, which will begin the military training of considerable per cent of the quota of approximately 10,000 Georgians due to be inducted into the service during August, were given out yesterday by Major Joel B. Mallett, selective service officer.

In nine Georgia counties, on August 22, a lone negro will board a train for Camp Gordon to begin his training as a part of 2,000 Georgia negroes who will be sent to Camp Gordon in the five-day period beginning on that date. It just happens that under this call the quota of the counties of Butts, Dade, Habersham, Haralson, Harris, Spalding, Turner, Walker and Whitfield is one man each.

None of the men in this call will come from the larger cities of the state. During the same five-day period, however, it was announced by Major Mallet, 1,152 negroes will be sent to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., the majority of these to be drawn from the larger cities and counties. Of this number Atlanta will furnish 184, divided as follows: Fifteen from division 1; one from division 2; 22 from division 3; 80 from division 4; 18 from division 5; 16 from division 6; 32 from division 7.

Augusta will furnish 143, division 1 sending 7 and division 2, 66. Macon will send 121, division 1 contributing 75 and division 2, 46. Savannah will send 300—158 from division 1 and 148 from division 2.

Bibb county will supply 34, Chatham county 17, Fulton county 8, Muscogee 15, Richmond 16.

These calls represent a portion of about 10,000 selectmen to be sent to camps from Georgia this month. Yesterday 500 white men were sent to Camp Greenleaf. In the five-day period beginning August 26, Georgia boards will send 2,750 white men to Camp Gordon.

If possible all these men will be drawn from class 1 of the 1917 registrants. The class of 1918 will be invaded only in case the quota cannot be filled from the list of class 1 registrants of 1917.

2,000 NEGROES COMING IN DRAFT TO M'ARTHUR

(By the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Texas will send 2,000 negroes to Camp MacArthur under a call to colors today of 50,000 negro registrants by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They entrain between August 1 and 5 in forty-one states.

Soldiers—1918
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©G.V.BUCK.—FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Negro soldiers at Camp Meade, Maryland, developing into first class fighters.

Afro American 7-6-18

Maryland has just sent 2500 men to Camp Meade. 40,000 draftees, mostly from Southern states were sent to camps last week. Counting the 4,000 men sent to various colleges and technical schools for special training in radio and general engineering, electricity, and mechanics, blacksmithing and operation of motor vehicles and the 400 medical officers in the Medical and Dental Reserve Corps, there are in round numbers 202,000 Negroes in the National Army. There is no more noteworthy and valuable part of America's forces. In the Navy—well Daniels is still secretary of War. Nothing doing for colored men. "Cooks wanted only."

65,000 Are Called to the Colors; Maryland's Quota is 600

Afro American 7-5-18

Washington, July 1.—Colored draft registrants numbering 65,000 were summoned to the colors in a call issued last week by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization will take place during July starting with the entrainment of 45,000 from July 16th to the 20th.

The quotas assigned to the various States in last week's call and the camps to which the registrants will be sent follow:

ENTRAINMENT JULY 16-20

Alabama, 1,000, Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Arkansas, 3,000, Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Delaware, 300, Camp Meade, Maryland.

District of Columbia, 400, Camp Meade, Maryland.

Georgia, 4,000, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Iowa, 400, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Kansas, 1,000, Camp Funston, Kansas.

Kentucky, 3,000, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Louisiana, 3,000, Camp Grant, Illinois.

Maryland, 600 Camp Meade, Maryland.

Mississippi, 4,000, Camp Funston, Kansas.

Missouri, 600, Camp Dodge, Iowa; 1,000, Camp Funston, Kansas.

New Jersey, 500, Camp Dix, New Jersey.

New York, 1,000, Camp Dix, New Jersey.

North Carolina, 1,300, Camp Dix, New Jersey; 1,700, Camp Meade, Maryland.

Ohio, 1,000, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Oklahoma, 2,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa

South Carolina, 4,000, Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Tennessee, 2,000, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Texas, 6,000, Camp Travis, Texas.

Virginia, 3,000, Camp Lee, Virginia.

West Virginia, 200, Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Total 45,000.

ENTRAINMENT JULY 29-31.

Alabama, 4,000, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Arkansas, 1,000, Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Georgia, 1,000 Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

Kentucky, 1,411, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Louisiana, 2,000, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

Mississippi, 2,000, Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

North Carolina, 2,000, Camp Greene, North Carolina.

South Carolina, 3,000, Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina.

Tennessee, 600, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Texas, 4,000, Camp Travis, Texas.

Virginia, 4,000, Camp Meade, Maryland.

Total, 25,011.

40,000 COLORED MEN TO BE CALLED TO CAMPS JUNE 20

St. Louis Globe 7-31-18

St. Louis Class 1 Registrants Begin Training In Earnest. Additional Instructors Appointed

Information reaches St. Louis that the War Department plans to call 40,000 Colored men to different camps about June 20. No definite order has been issued thus far, but it is learned that the largest quota will go to Camp Funston. If the call is made as indicated it will mean that more than 400 Colored men will be sent from St. Louis next month.

Class 1 Men Drilling

Several hundred class 1 men reported for drill Tuesday night. The largest number were at Ewing and Lucas, but nearly a hundred put in an hour at Whittier and West Belle. Major Butler visited the men and was well pleased with the attendance. The boys have gone at the work in good spirit with a determination to take advantage of all that advance military training will mean to them when they reach camp. They are to drill twice each week until called. Four additional instructors have been assigned: Leon Simpson, Geo. W. Boggans, E. J. Victoria and Joe C. Thomas. More than 3,000 men are to be trained and there is opportunity for several more instructors who have had military experience.

Men Parade to Coliseum

Two hundred and seventy-five Class 1 Colored men attended the military meeting at the Coliseum Wednesday night. The men, headed by the First Regiment K. of P. band and each carrying an American flag, assembled at Compton and Pine and marched to the Coliseum. As they entered the building Chairman Selden P. Spencer proposed three cheers "For the Colored soldiers of the United States, of whom we are very proud."

MacArthur Gets Negro Draft Men From This County

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
AUGUST 2, 1918

The local draft board for Harris County will send out 155 negro registrants this evening to Camp MacArthur, Waco. All of the boards have been asked to send men to this camp, during the five-day period from August 1 to 5. When these calls have been filled, the boards will have very few negro registrants of the class of 1917 left. There are no more calls for negroes on hand, but more are expected for August to cover the new registrants.

The local boards have not completed the physical examination of all the registrants of 1918, but will have most of it done by Monday. Board No. 2 has mapped out a big job for Sunday evening. They will send 95 men to Camp MacArthur and have notified all the registrants of 1918 who are in class 1 to appear for physical examination the same evening. They want to get the whole thing done at once, so that the report can go in, board members say. General Crowder is holding up his big draft calls for August until all reports are in.

Local board No. 4 has moved from 1101 to 1103 Union National Bank Building. Volunteers for the call for August 15 for Camp Mabry are still needed by this board. The call is for three men, but only one man has volunteerer. Another call for August 29 for three men has already been filled by volunteers. It seems as if the latter call is more convenient for the registrants.

N. Y. C Tribune
6-30-18

© COMM. ON PUBLIC INFORMATION—FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Sentry box outside negro regimental headquarters in France with warning horn for gas attacks

COLORED BOYS ACCORDED GREAT DEMONSTRATION

BIG PARADE AND A LARGE CROWD OUT IN THEIR HONOR.

NURSES COMPLIMENTED

Auxiliary No. 2 Makes a Fine Showing in the Parade Yesterday Afternoon—Lively Times at the Union Depot as the Soldiers Entrained for Camp Funston—All Were Anxious to Go and There Was No Sadness Except From Parting With Relatives.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN. TIMES
JULY 29, 1917.

The thirty-three colored boys who started for war yesterday afternoon were given a grand send off. The parade was probably the largest of the many that have been given in honor of Leavenworth county soldiers departing for the training camps. There was a big crowd at the depot, made up of colored and white friends of the young men who are going to fight and offer their lives for their country, if necessary.

A more happy set of men never started for war. There were tears of sadness from their mothers and sisters and relatives and it effected the boys in parting, but aside from this they were enthusiastic and happy for the opportunity to show that they were willing to do their part.

On the roll call at checking in every man was present. They answered proudly as their names were called out. There were a number on hand waiting to go in case any one on the assignment could not be present. One young man on the army registration list tried to get some one to give way for him when he was informed that this could not be done and he would have to wait his turn, which will be early in August.

A FINE PARADE.

The parade from the court house to the depot was made up in this order: County and city officials; city police force; Soldiers' Home band; members of Auxiliary Red Cross Nurse Unit No. 2, sixty strong, headed by their leader, Mrs. Mary Jackson; the thirty-three national army soldiers going to Camp Funston; Leavenworth Colored band; Walker's Guard of the Knights of Tabor; Mounted Detachment No. 2, Army Service Schools, under command of Sergeant William Carter; men and women and children in automobiles and on foot.

Every organization in the parade made a fine showing, and the colored nurses neatly dressed in white came in for many compliments. The colored cavalry troopers looked like fighting men, and they are the kind that will go through the German lines if given an opportunity to do so.

The national army boys were under command of William V. Majors, who was designated as captain, and Thomas Tabb, carried the flag. All the soldiers were presented with a new testament with the American flag on the cover; packages of tobacco and carnations from a purse raised by Carl English, an active young colored man. Many of the colored girls brought flowers for the boys.

There were lively scenes at the depot until the boys pulled out with the cheers of their friends sounding in their ears. Those who entrained to go to war yesterday, were:

Frank Brown, Fred Pennington, George Fowler, Squire Logan, Henry Hicks, A. R. Jackson, William Keyes, Fred Collins, Alex Johnson, Richard Hardin, John Johnson, James Robinson, Bennie Mathews, Prof. H. Majors, William Majors, Thomas C. Tabb, Morrill Self, Dan Hunter, Wirt Walton, Mathew Huff, James Williams, Willie Wiliams, C. S. F. Drake, Bradford Baker, Louis Burton, William Hawkins, Charles Smith, Chauncey Clark, Ralph Collins, Kilmer H. Jackson, Fred Wake, Clarence Bell.

MUST SEND FOURTEEN MORE.

Word came into the Leavenworth County board yesterday that fourteen white men would have to be supplied from here to supply the places of those rejected recently because of physical defects. These men found unfitted for war service when they reached the army training camp are only seventeen left in class [illegible] the white men and all but three of [illegible] will be sent on in a few days.

This means that the next call for August quotas will have to be filled from selections from the deferred classifications in the 1917 registration and the young men of the new registration of last month.

A letter was received by the local draft board yesterday asking that John A. Gallohue, telegraph operator at Lenape, Kan., be given deferred classification. The letter from the Union Pacific Railroad superintendent stated that the government was operating the railroads and that he ought to be kept out of the draft because he was helping the government. The board has not passed on this request but will do so soon.

COLORED TROOPS ARE GOING THROUGH FAST

DANVILLE, ILL. NEWS
[illegible] 10, 1918

Colored troops are being moved through Danville in large numbers. The Cairo division of the Big Four railway had two special troop trains into the city Sunday. At Lyons engines were changed and the specials went out over the New York Central to Schneider, where they were transferred eastward to South Bend and thence over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway. The first train passed through Danville about 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning and consisted of twelve cars. The second train passed through at 1:25 o'clock in the afternoon and had eighteen coaches.

On the Wabash railway at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon another train of colored troops passed through. This train consisted of fourteen cars.

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LIFE OF CITY PAUSES AS N.O. NEGRO DRAFT CONTINGENTS LEAVE

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
[illegible] 20, 1918

Many of 691, "Going Noath" for First Time But They Make It Happy Occasion

BANDS AND COLORED NURSES IN "PARADES"

"Look Heah, Boys, You'd Better Run, 'Cause They'ah Gettin' Everybuddy in No. 1"

You probably noticed them marching through the streets Wednesday and Thursday morning.

Usually, there was a band, some negro Red Cross nurses, and 50 or 60 of the negro drafted men. They were on their way to the station and they were marching through the streets of New Orleans as a sort of goodbye.

Down in their own districts, the people on the sidewalks cheered, and gave voice to comments of various nature, most of it of obviously humorous intent. In the downtown districts the life of New Orleans stopped for a moment as the negroes went past. That was all.

But the little processions didn't need any particular response from the audience. They were having a good time of their own. Six hundred and ninety-one New Orleans negroes were being sent to the army. New Orleans evidently wasn't greatly concerned about it, but the drafted men were going to make an event out of it anyway.

So the bands played, and the little processions marched through the streets to the various stations—91 men from division No. 2; 66 from division No. 6; 22 from No. 8; and about 300 more from the fifth, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.

The latter left Thursday morning over the Illinois Central—all headed for Camp Funston. Most of them were "going Noath" for the first time in their lives. They were on the way to land of strange people, strange climate, strange customs. Many of them might never come back.

But the ebullient Afro-American spirit triumphed over these petty details and the three hundred were smiling when they left. Those that weren't smiling were singing, and those that weren't doing either were getting ready to do one or the other.

"Look heah, boy, you'd better run,
'Cause they'ah gettin' everybuddy in No. 1."

was one of the favorites and it was sung to the tune of the "Hesitation Blues" with real feeling.

"The most cheerful lot of drafted men that have gone out of this station yet," was the verdict of J. O. Young, of the Illinois Central, who was in charge of the departure, after the train bearing the 300 had pulled out. "If they keep it through the war, they'll be the best soldiers any nation could want."

Soldiers — 1918 23

Camps

Negro selected men on way to Camp Upton

NEGRO SOLDIERS WILL COME HERE

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JUNE 23, 1918

North Carolina Boards to Send 2,000 to Camp Greene.

Nine Thousand Men of This State Ordered Drafted Before August 1, Says Young.

Special to The Observer.

Raleigh, June 22.—Orders came today to North Carolina military headquarters here for 5,000 additional men to be called into the service, 3,000 white, and 2,000 colored.

The white men are to be entrained for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., July 22-27, and the negroes for Camp Greene, Charlotte, July 29 to August 1. This call is in addition to the call Friday for 4,000 men to be brought into service in this state July 1-16, of which 3,000 are to be negro registrants. The adjutant general figures that North Carolina has in service, under training, and being called in the orders just issued, about 80,000 men. There will be left in the state about 1,000 class one men when the present orders for induction into service are completed, not including the registrants of June 5.

Efforts made late yesterday in Charlotte and at Camp Greene to obtain information having a bearing upon the announcement from the office of Adjutant General Young that 2,000 negro drafted men would be mobilized at Camp Greene failed to develop anything of a definite nature. Army officers at the camp in position to know of the plans for the immediate future for the camp denied knowledge of the expected arrival of negro soldiers there.

The local selective service boards had not late last night received orders to send negro men to Camp Greene.

In the absence of information to the contrary, the dispatches from Raleigh were generally accepted here by civilian and military officials as being correct and official.

Mayor McNinch last night declined to comment on the report.

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EIGHT THOUSAND MEN ARE CALLED

Tennessee Boards to Supply 5,000 Whites and 3,000 Negroes.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JUNE 9, 1918

The council of defense is forwarding to-day to all local boards a statement of the allotment of white men for induction under call 659 during the five-day period beginning June 24 and of Negro men under call 643 during the five-day period beginning June 19. Under these calls Tennessee will furnish 5,000 white men and 3,000 Negro men. The white men will be sent to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and the Negroes to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. The quota is to be filled exclusively from men in Class 1, if found possible to do so without seriously interfering with farming operations. Maj. Rutledge Smith has instructed the local boards that where men are actively and continuously engaged in the planting and cultivation of crop they will be allowed to remain at their work, but that if it is found impracticable to fill the quotas from Class 1, then to take such farm workers as can best be spared.

Following are the allotments of men for the movement by local boards within the periods named:

County or Board	No. of White Men	No. of Negroes
Anderson	17	0
Bedford	32	31
Benton	13	0
Bledsoe	5	0
Blount	27	17
Bradley	15	14
Campbell	36	4
Cannon	3	6
Carroll	46	42
Carter	53	3
Cheatham	11	8
Chester	15	8
Claiborne	0	0
Clay	16	0
Cocke	58	0
Coffee	30	9
Crockett	12	36
Cumberland	19	0
Dadivson No. 1	9	30
Davidson No. 2	12	10
Decatur	17	5
DeKalb	7	0
Dickson	32	17
Dyer	93	26
Fayette	163	157
Fentress	8	0
Franklin	52	33
Gibson	124	38
Giles	57	50
Grainger	0	8
Greene	21	0
Grundy	11	2
Hamblen	24	7
Hamilton No. 1	9	8
Hamilton No. 2	40	72
Hancock	0	2
Hardeman	88	79
Hardin	33	29
Hawkins	28	11
Haywood	72	127
Henderson	47	37
Henry	49	36
Hickman	24	8
Houston	18	0
Humphreys	11	6
Jackson	12	6
James	11	11
Jefferson	6	14
Johnson	12	0
Knox No. 1	26	25
Knox No. 2	15	18
Lake	47	21
Lauderdale	61	103
Lawrence	24	8
Lewis	2	8
Lincoln	113	4
Loudon	16	1
McMinn	28	1
McNairy	67	14
Macon	0	0
Madison	224	122
Marion	32	14
Marshall	45	26
Maury	61	40
Meigs	11	10
Monroe	53	36
Montgomery	67	56
Moore	6	2
Morgan	23	0
Obion	70	66
Overton	15	0
Perry	5	0
Pickett	4	0
Polk	24	0
Putnam	12	5
Rhea	33	7
Roane	93	0
Robertson	98	112
Rutherford	50	86
Scott	12	0
Sequatchie	6	0
Sevier	12	0
Shelby No. 1	107	159
Shelby No. 2	69	172
Smith	27	42
Stewart	21	2
Sullivan	37	38
Sumner	35	32
Tipton	133	135
Trousdale	1	0
Unicoi	12	3
Union	0	0
Van Buren	0	0
Warren	20	11
Washington	11	5
Wayne	14	12
Weakley	31	29
White	18	5
Williamson	29	40
Wilson	114	38
Nashville—		
Division No. 1	70	0
Division No. 2	98	0
Division No. 3	42	0
Division No. 4	32	0
Chattanooga—		
Division No. 1	151	64
Division No. 2	115	79
Knoxville—		
Division No. 1	97	0
Division No. 2	53	0
Memphis—		
Division No. 1	201	77
Division No. 2	104	61
Division No. 3	172	74
Division No. 4	137	74
Division No. 5	141	65

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150,000 DRAFTED MEN TO BE MOBILIZED TOMORROW

Camp Meade Gets 6201 White and 2604 Negro Selects

8,805 TO GO TO MEADE

Daily Herald 4/25/18

Washington, April 24. — The training camps to which the 150,000 drafted men ordered mobilized next Friday will be sent were announced here today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. In some cases states have been directed to send their men to camps other than those to which they previously had been sent, due probably to the crowded conditions in some camps.

The camps with totals assigned to each and the states from which the men will come follow:

White.

Camp Devens, 6,944—Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont.

Camp Lee, 8,311—Pennsylvania.

Camp Sherman, 8,777—Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Camp Dodge, 9,900—North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

Camp Upton, 8,564—New York and Connecticut.

Camp Jackson, 6,318—Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee.

Camp Custer, 7,849—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Camp Funston, 9,675—Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Camp Dix, 9,130—New Jersey, Illinois, Delaware, New York,

Camp Gordon, 2,857—Georgia. Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

Camp Grant, 5,599—Wisconsin and Illinois.

Camp Travis, 6,524—Oklahoma and Texas.

Camp Meade, 6,201—District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Camp Pike, 1,814—Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Camp Taylor, 8,164—Kentucky and Indiana.

Camp Lewis, 9,920—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.

Where Blacks Go.

Negroes:

Camp Devens, 557—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island.

Camp Joseph E. Johnston, 2,236—Florida.

Camp Lee, 1,886—Virginia, Tennessee.

Camp Sherman, 531—Ohio.

Camp Upton, 543—New York.

Camp Jackson, 3,512—South Carolina, North Carolina.

Camp Custer, 2,023—Alabama.

Camp Funston, 505—Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas.

Camp Dix, 298—New Jersey, Delaware.

Camp Gordon, 3,499—Georgia.

Camp Grant, 3,010—North Carolina, Illinois.

Camp Travis, 3,487—Texas.

Camp Meade, 2,604—Tennessee, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Camp Pike, 7,474—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi.

Camp Taylor, 1,350—Indiana, Kentucky.

Total—33,365 colored men.

CUSTER NEGROES HARD TO HANDLE

KALAMAZOO MICH. GAZETTE
MAY 4, 1918

GOOD-NATURED LADS, BUT NEW TO ARMY DISCIPLINE AND MICHIGAN WEATHER.

BY BURR OSBORN,
(Staff Correpondent.)

CAMP CUSTER, Mich., May 4.—By far the most picturesque group of rookies that has yet arrived in camp is the increment of 2,000 Negro soldiers who disembarked from the southern troop trains last Sunady. These men came direct to this cantonment from their homes in Alabama. Many of them have never been away from their home communities before and the varieties of wearing apparel displayed would do credit to the most vivid imagination.

Of course the arrival of these plantation Negroes created more of a sensation in camp than the incoming of any previous increment. They have been quartered for the present in barracks at the easterly end of the cantonment just to the west of Y-36. Here they are members of the 160th Depot Brigade for the next two weeks at least and are also under quarantine for that period.

CURIOSITY STANDS OUT.

Curiosity stands out in the faces of hundreds of the colored lads. To them this is the greatest experience of their lives. They are very frank in expressing their opinion about Michigan weather. Of course it rained when they arrived as it usually does when any new soldiers come into camp. Since then the weather man has had the chilly atmosphere stop pulled out and the darkies do not like it. Another feature which they dread is the innoculation for typhoid and smallpox. However they have all been through that process now and have recovered from whatever discomfort was caused by it.

While it is true that many of these southerners are very ignorant and are typical plantation workers nevertheless there are a large number of well educated and very intelligent Negroes among the new men. Many of these are university graduates and these men have aided the officers materially in handling the newcomers during the first few days.

DRILL WORK STARTED.

Drill work has already been started and many of the colored men have at least part of their regulation equipment. With the issuing of army clothes the nondescript appearance of the outfit disappears and the men straighten up and compare favorably with any other group of soldiers in camp.

There were many amusing experiences during the first few hours which the colored boys spent in camp. Being absolutely unfamiliar with the routine processes which are a part of the first day's work here, the Negroes were considerable of a problem for the officers in charge. Getting them all properly accounted for, tabulated in the Division records, keeping them fed at proper intervals and then getting them assigned to their respective barracks proved considerable of a task.

A story has been told up and down the camp of a lieutenant who marched his newly acquired company over to a mess hall for their noon chow. Other companies were also fed there and when the lieutenant was ready to march his men back again he found that he did not know which were his men. He commanded that the men of his company step forward but only a few were at all sure that they belonged in his company. Several other expedients were tried without results. Then a Negro sergeant hit upon a happy stunt. He commanded that all who remembered hearing "Mississippi Blues" played on the phonograph that morning should step forward. Without hesitation enough men for one full company stepped out and the lieutenant was relieved from a very embarrasing situation.

COTTON CLOTHING.

Cotton clothing is to be issued to the Negroes but they are being given heavy underwear because of the cold weather which seems to be fashionable this spring. Comparatively few of their number have been reported for sick list. Four were sent to the Base Hospital on Sunday, one of these having diptheria. Seven more have since been admitted but no more cases of diphtheria have been discovered. There is an unusual prevalence of venereal disease among these men.

Because of the interest taken in the Negro soldieds less attention than usual has been paid to the arrival of the 7,000 white soldiers who have come during the past week. These men are being rapidly fitted out with regulation equipment and will soon be as much a part of the camp as the veterans.

I ran across Don Wallace and Franklin Faush Tuesday afternoon. They have been assigned to barracks 237 and although still members of the 160th Depot Brigade they are quartered with one of the Machine Gun companies. Wallace recently spent several months in camp as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Names of Colored Men To Leave For Camp Announced by Board

SPRINGFIELD O. SUN
JULY 27, 1918

Names of the 78 colored men who will leave for Camp Sherman in a five day movement beginning August 1 were announced Friday at the city draft board.

Names of the men are as follows:

Leroy Scott, 10 Shipman's alley; Harry J. James, 352 Buxton; Richard Evans, 1015 East; Charles H. Blackwell, 18 West Jefferson; Andrew Rose, 1814 Kentucky; Ernest Bassit, Columbus Ohio; Onan Cotman, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel A. Gamer, Paris pike; Europ Woods, 1221 West Clark; John T. Hickey, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio; Rochele S. Arthur, 15 Johnson avenue; Vern S. Day, 1101 North Lowry; Thomas J. Cartmell, in care of Red Cross; John G. Steele, 17 North Sycamore; Clarence E. Gay, 222 West Jefferson; Arthur R. Woffard, 269 Buxton; DeWitt Ewing, 821 Innisfallen; Robert Jefferies, 532 North Murray; Hayes Johnson, 222 Euclid; Christopher C. Amos, 815 Innisfallen; Wm. Loggins, 729 Miami; Cooper Patterson, 627 Miller; Earl C. Smith, 634 West Eucild; Grady Bailey, rear 233 North Limestone; Chester Lucas, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; John W. Reed, 327 Butzer; Howard S. Jackson, 888 Ohio; Joseph Marrell, 817 Piqua Place; Bruce Rice, Walpole, N. H.; James Davims, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Harrison Evans, 911 State; Frank Granthum, Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Castle, 111 South Freeman; Harry Clemons, Clay; Harry W. Cooley, 803 Wiley; Frank Smith, 252 Mulberry; Wm. Underwood, 568 East Columbia; Victor McClain, 25 West Washington; Gill Stewart, rear 18 East North; Samuel O. Wood, 318 Butzer; Harrison Talbott, 1224 Mound; Jesse Hutcheson, in care of Big Four round house; James H. Johnson, 560 Mt. Vernon avenue; Thomas J. Yates, rear 122 East Madison; Cleveland Brown, in care of L. V. Massengale, West Southern avenue; William Sidney Diggs, 620 South Wittenberg; Grover Watlington, 515 West Liberty; Louie Knowles, 207½ East Main; Jack H. Blackburn, rear 138 South Race; George Kelly, Big Four tracks and Central alley; Albert Holtz, 217½ East Main; Richard Frazier, 14½ East Main; Walter Lucas, Columbus, Ohio; Jesse Woffard, 269 Buxton; Harry Cassell, 416 West Clark; Florence Montgomery, Heaume hotel; Wade Strickland, 12 Hennessy; Charles Tolar, 401 East North; Robert T. Stone, 705 Wiley; Theodore R. Lowery, 138 West Washington; Irvin C. Stanhope, 1209 North Limestone; Richard E. Hardin, 92 West Liberty; Herschel Martin, Dayton, Ohio; Luther O. Borden, Milford Center; R. G. Martin, Shawnee hotel; Wm. Millner, 72 Sherman; Harry E. Simmons, Louisville, Ky.; William Byrd, 18 Hennessy; Lawrence Stuart, Boston, Mass.; Onder Harris, Adamsville, Alabama; Wm. Gilbert, 140 East End avenue; Hugh Hardin, 92 West Liberty; Sylvester Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio; Will Earnest, rear 108 South Yellow Springs; David F. Morton, 235 Raffensperger; Paul Gaskins, Randall, Ohio; Clint H. Stevens, London, Ohio, and Earl Kimble, 930 West Dibert.

NEW MOBILIZATION ORDER.

Crowder Calls Out 240,000, Including Negroes, Last of June.

Rhode Island's Quota of 1,200 Registrants Will Be Sent to Camp Meade, Md., June 24.

NEWPORT R I NEWS
JUNE 6, 1918

Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued orders to the governors of [illegible] except Arizona [illegible] mobilization between June 24 and 28 of 200,000 more registrants. In addition, 40,000 negro men are requisitioned from 20 states, bringing the total number of selective service men called to the colors to 1,598,704. When they are in camp the nation's army will number well over 2,000,000 men.

Rhode Island's quota under the new call is 1,200 registrants, who will be sent to Camp Meade, Md., June 24, leaving Providence in two special train sections at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Captain George H. Webb, draft director for the state, who received notice of the call a week ago, but was instructed to withhold the information, says all preparations for the summons are made, and the apportionment, which has been issued confidentially to boards will be made public later. This levy will further exhaust Class 1, and with additional June quotas will reduce the available number of men to 1,100.

Assignments for the men called to the colors under the new order indicate the rapidity with which the troops are now moving overseas. In nearly every instance the registrants under this requisition are assigned to National Army cantonments, whereas recently, when calls were made, it was necessary to send the men to National Guard, reglar army and other camps, because the cantonments were filled.

Illinois is asked to furnish 28,500 men under the latest call, New York 14,000 and Pennsylvania 12,000. The quotas and camp assignments include:

Connectict, 12000 to Camp Meade, Md.; Massachusetts, 1400 to Camp Devens, Mass. New York, 1000 to Camp Upton, N. Y.; 4000 to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; Rhode Island, 1200 to Camp Meade, Md.; Vermont, 400 to Camp Devens Mass.

The House military committee has reported a resolution making retroactive the bill basing the draft quotas on the nmber of men in Class 1, to legalize any exceeding of authority as to the number or quota which may have been made in the first drafting of men. The resolution was recommended by the War Department, it is announced.

Custer Gets 6,000 Race Contingent

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 4.—Six thousand Negro selects from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan and Wisconsin will be brought to Camp Custer within the next fortnight to undergo training.

Pennsylvania and West Virginia each will send 2,000 and Michigan and Wisconsin about 1,000 each. The Negroes will be assigned to the Colored detachment of the 160th depot brigade instead of existing units in the camp.

Soldiers — 1918
Camps 24

FIFTEEN THOUSAND SEE NEGROES LEAVE

Baby Is Trampled to Death by Crowd at Union Station.

WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM

Police Unable to Hold Throng of Blacks Assembled to Bid Farewell to 250 Draftees—Negroes Are Happy.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
APRIL 29, 1918

One of the wildest patriotic demonstrations which was ever seen in Memphis was staged last night when 250 drafted negroes departed from the city for Camp Lee and Camp Meade. Fully 15,000 negroes assembled in and around the Union Station to yell farewells to the departing negroes.

A negro babe was knocked from its mother's arms in the Union Station and was trampled to death by the milling throng before the mother could pick it up. Two broken arms—the result of mad attempts to clamber over the picket fence separating the waiting pavilion from the train sheds—were reported to the police, and there were numerous minor injuries. There was no disorder of a criminal nature and not even a fight marred the spectacle.

Police reserves were utterly unable to hold back the tremendous throng of negroes who fought, pushed, pulled and jammed forward in an effort to get to the train which held the drafted black men.

Parade Precedes Departure.

The departing negroes assembled at the police station beginning as early as 3 o'clock. By 6 o'clock the draftees from four boards had assembled there. The Royal Circle Band—a negro organization—played patriotic music and the negroes' fervor of patriotism rose with each number. When the time came to begin the march to the Union Station the draftees was a wildly cheering, ready-to-fight-the-kaiser mob.

At 7 o'clock the parade moved south on Main Street, headed by the band. The negroes carried banners of various sorts, including several labeled "To Hell With the Kaiser," "Black Faces But Red Blood" and "Good-by, Beale Street; Hello, France." The latter sign was a relic of the first black military exodus from Memphis.

A big throng of spectators followed the parading negroes down Main Street, but the "reserves" were on Calhoun Avenue and Rayburn Boulevard. Calhoun Avenue was packed and jammed with cheering, shouting, hilarious negroes. They filled the street from curb to curb and barely left room for the marchers to pass through.

The steps of the Union Station were literally covered with them. They filled every available nook and corner about the depot and stretched two blocks southward on Rayburn Boulevard. Inside the waiting room and pavilion was so tightly filled that only a narrow walkway was left the draftees to pass through.

Music Sets 'Em Crazy.

Two platoons of patrolmen were able to control the crowd for a time. The negro band marched through the crowd and out under the train shed beside the special train which bore the draftees to their camps. Only the draftees were permitted out under the train sheds.

Then the band struck up "The Memphis Blues" and the crowd went wild. They shoved forward and literally were bending the heavy iron fence inward in their efforts to get to the train. Negro men and some women climbed over the 10-foot fence and were driven back by police officers.

The crush of the ever-increasing wall of black humanity finally grew so great that train and police officials decided to open the gates and let the whole crowd through. The gates were opened and the crowd rushed in. Some clambered atop of trains and others fought their way to the roof of the train sheds. The special troop train was surrounded by a mass of laughing, shouting, dancing people who just couldn't keep still as long as their band hammered out music. They cheered for "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America," but when the black musicians swung into "Beale Street Blues" they fairly lifted the roof off the station.

There was no sadness at the parting. Of course there probably was some, but it didn't show. The negroes just shouted and laughed and sang.

And the departing negroes? Were they sad or downhearted? Not a bit of it. It was the one big adventure of their lives and they were out to make the most of it. They were happier than the rest and they certainly gave everyone a fine lesson in patriotism.

Leave Two Hours Late.

Because of the stupendous crush of people it was impossible for draft board officials to check up their lists and see if every negro was ab[illegible] train. They tried to and couldn't. [illegible]ly the troop train was pulled out into the yards and away from the crowd so the officials could do their final work.

By that time it was pitch dark. There were no lights aboard the train and the checking of the lists was done by candle and torchlight. And when draft officials finished their work they found that not a single negor was missing. Every one was in his place, despite the tremendous crush of people which would have made escape infinitely easy.

Nearly two hours late the train finally pulled out for Camp Meade and Camp Lee. Only a few hundred spectators remained for the final departure, but they gave a long ringing cheer for the soldiers-to-be, who answered with a long triumphant shout that bespoke courage and patriotism of the "nth" degree.

Following is a list of those who left:

Frlm City Board No. 1 for Camp Meade: Lemon French, Gerode Young, James Lenton, L. D. Owens, Genie Howery, Porter Davis, Frank Watson, Earl Mayweather, John Smith, Joe Sanders, W. H. Cobb, Arthur Bronson, Joe Goodman, E. Clover, John Jackson, John Taylor, Albert Becton, T. D. Clay, Willie Keen, F. W. Nelson, Nathaniel Dooley, Richard Johnson, James Starkes, Louis White, Will Clemmons, Ed Poynter, James Strong, General Dockery, John M. Carger, B. J. Bradford.

From City Board No. 1 to Camp Lee: John H. Sears, Robert Roseborough Keys, Turner Mays, Rainey Lott, George Allen, Hugh Long, Alfred Taylor, Curtis Wallace, Rome Bishop, William A. Alexander, William McCarthy, Hiriam C. Burks, Turney Watts, Robert I. Silbert, Monroe D. Cox.

From City Board No. 2 to Camp Lee: Fred Smith, Lee A. Finnie, Ageal Flynn, Joe Stafford, William Masey, Will G. Johnson, Isadore Albritton, James Price, Willie Rutley, Robert Smith, Jeff Simmons, Bennie Jackson.

From City Board No. 2 to Camp Meade: Percy Roddie, Jim Norfleet, Andrew Brooks, James Matlock, Fred D. Smith, Cris Shelton, Elie Wallace, Sidney Powell, Earl Thurman, Roscoe Hollis, Sammie Taylor.

From City Board No. 3 to Camp Meade: Henry Green, David Rainey, William Burl, Bennie G. Ford, Bud Parker, Sam Jackson, Lucius Woodrow, Harry Bumpas, P. C. Jones, Leonard Roane, Fred A. Searcy, John Hawkins, Nathan Eason, Eliches Winston, Jessie Brown, Oscar Blackman.

From City Board No. 3 to Camp Lee: Martin Purnell, Joe E. Madison, Allen Lane, George Cook, Ray Foster, Rufus Moddy, Jr., James H. Devereaux, Willed Brister, Robert Swanigan, Charley Graham, Walter Harris, William S. Stunstall, James Jones.

From City Board No. 4 to Camp Meade: Clarence Dillard, Robert Prather, Charles Johnson, Lofton Normant, Will Gains, Harry Duckett, Tommie Pardue, Thomas Wright, James Robinson, Henry Williams, Arthur Jefferson, Ben Green, Richard Woods, Henry D. Owen, Sherman G. King, Eugene W. Sanders, Peter Dickson, Norman Abernathy, Conner Spencer, James Medlock.

From City Board No. 4 to Camp Lee: James Battise, Charles Robinson, Matthew Parker, Jesse L. Miller, Lonnie Dukes, Umphrey Pryde, Fred Hunt, Nelson Moore, Earnest Jones, Robert Jackson, Roy Driver, James Twine.

From City Board No. 5 to Camp Meade: Wallace Carter, Willie M. Kelly, Ernest Evans, Eldridge, Horrbeak, Peter Jacobs, Howard McLemore, Clarence Robinson, Nick Hays, Sussex Wilson, Andrew Boddie, Lee Redmond, Pete Higgins, Pigeon King, Charles Starks.

From City Board No. 5 to Camp Lee: Tom Harris, Archie Taylor, John Selmon, James Rowe, Josh Anderson, James Billings, William White, George Stroud, Earl Johnson, Ben Palmer, Ulysses S. Johnson, James Wells, Joseph Campbell.

From County Board No. 1 to Camp Meade: Walter Fields, Sam Rawls, Jim Alexander, Valley Edmondson, Tobe Witson, Sylvester Brown, Robert Young, Arthur Ray, Will Macklin, Leroy Collins, Will Marriweather, Walter Thomas, Walter Harris.

CUSTER GETS 6,000 NEGRO CONTINGENT

Men Show Aptitude for Work in Engineer Unit; Two Bridges Built.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
AUGUST 1, 1918

June and July Selects Will Be Put in Physical Trim for Hard Work.

BY GEORGE B. DOLLIVER,
Staff Correspondent of the Detroit Free Press.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 31.—Six thousand Negro selects, from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan and Wisconsin will be brought to Camp Custer within the next fortnight to undergo training.

Pennsylvania and West Virginia each will send 2,000 and Michigan and Wisconsin about 1,000 each. The Negroes will be assigned to the colored detachment of the One Hundred and Sixtieth depot brigade, instead of existing Negro units in the camp.

Detroit Negroes who recently came to camp 1,000 strong, are now known as a "colored detachment unassigned." They are quartered in what was formerly the field artillery end of the camp several miles from the only other large Negro organization in camp the Five Hundred and Thirty-sixth engineers. Major Dean, late arrival from the Philippines, is in command.

Negro Engineers Build Bridges.

Major Christophel, of the Five Hundred and Thirty-sixth engineers (Negroes), has taken his men to woods south of camp and is teaching them the same engineering problems he gave his white soldiers in the Three Hundred and Tenth engineers, from which he was transferred. Two trestle bridges have been constructed, the material being hewn from the woods, covered with branches and then earth and yet so strongly put together that they will stand artillery traffic. One of these bridges is 150 feet long and Major Christophel says the work is equal to that done by white pioneers. In some ways the Negroes are even better workers, for they respond to orders, work hard and are husky enough to stand pressure. Their spirit is splendid.

Companies A, B and C are working in one woods under Major Christophel; Company D in another, under Captain John Lawler.

The Five Hundred and Thirty-sixth has also organized a regimental band of 18 pieces, under Corporal Lett, a Tuskogee Institute graduate, and a regimental orchestra, which plays with some regularity at the officers' mess.

The presence of between 7,000 and 8,000 Negroes, including those now here and those about to come, may tax the local Negro soldiers' club provided by the war camp community service board.

Eighty-fifth Methods Abandoned.

The work of making soldiers of the June and July selects is under way. The methods are not the same as they were when the Eighty-fifth division was trained. With the new division, no recruits will be given bayonet exercises and tasks calling for strength until the strength has been put into their arms and backs by physical preparation.

Wednesday for the first time the new men tackled the Kubu system. With their shirts "peeled" they were put through exercises that showed thousands of them they possessed lungs, and yet had never used them in full capacity. Men will not be asked to take long hikes until breathing and leg exercises have made them fit for this strenuous work. Training 14 to 20 miles on sheer nerve results in ill effects that may be lasting. Lieutenant Kubu points out.

All but one battalion, the headquarters company, and the machine gun outfit of the Tenth infantry, are now here, from Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The regular army men have instituted a custom new to Camp Custer, placing their regimental colors before organization headquarters every day. This is army custom for field service and a training camp is considered as such. Accordingly, all regiments of the new division probably will follow this custom.

A custom observed by the Eighty-fifth division, but lately discontinued, was revived Wednesday when a field meet was conducted by soldiers of the One Hundred and Sixtieth depot brigade, headed by Lieutenant Quadigroh, brigade athletic officer. "Pat" Thacker, Y. M. C. A. athletic officer for this section of camp, also assisted, and the program consisted of approved field events, with boxing and wrestling.

A rumor reached camp today that Major-General Forsythe will be the next division commandant, but it is impossible to confirm the report. Mail is arriving for the next commanding general and the camp looks for a new official family to arrive within a few days.

Colonel Burkhardt has not changed the rules regarding admission of civilians to the camp and it is believed he will leave this to the next major general assigned to Custer.

D. W. Springer, educational director of the Y. M. C. A. at camp, Wednesday announced his withdrawal as a candidate for congress from the Second Michigan district. He figures the camp needs him more than the halls of congress.

Camp Custer Notes.

Non-English speaking soldiers are now segregated in a separate development battalion where they get at least one and half hour of instruction every day. Under the old plan English was taught out of working hours, which was unfair to the men as they were tired from their drilling and showed far less interest in their study than is displayed under the new plan.

Soldiers who had some experience in civil life to make them adapted to the work are helping teach the foreigners, and the teachers, in turn are coached by John Dague, formerly connected with the educational work of the Ford Motor plant in Detroit.

Fred R. Youngblood, a North Dakota select, discharged from Camp Custer as physically unfit, left the camp to become a federal prisoner, charged with breaking the seal on a car handling interstate commerce. He was subject to arrest when he left home as a draftee.

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Alexandria Eve. Town Talk.
June 14, 1918

COLORED REGISTRANTS

SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE LOCAL BOARD NO. 2, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19TH.

Under Call No. 664 issued by the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. the following colored registrants are summoned to appear at the office of Local Board No. 2 for the Parish of Rapides, Alexandria, Louisiana, on Wednesday, June 19th, at eight o'clock in the morning of that day, to be inducted in the service.

These men will be sent to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas, and will leave here on a special train at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, June 19th. It is therefore highly important that all men summoned report promptly at eight o'clock in the morning as above shown as it will require some time to check those reporting and prepare necessary papers for their induction.

Friends or acquaintances of these men who may read this call will assist them and the government by notifying them as the names of any who fail to appear will be given to the department of justice that they may be arrested and handled according to the federal law.

Regular form of summons will be mailed today to each man at his last known address.

Order No.

65 Cleveland Briscoe, 346 John Smith, 563 McHenry Williams, 431 Charles Brooks, 642 Louis Mayes, 322 Wash Hamilton, 633 Grover Robinson, 693 Waymon Stringer, 633 M. Reece. 772 Gaillard C. Brocks, 805 Willie Riles, 804 Allen Dawson, 812 James Pondexter, 811 Lee Rochelle, 850 Willie Kyles, 864 James Ales, 886 Frank Williams, 892 Richard Boney, 894 Cornelius Jones, 923 Robert Johnson, 926 Isaac Jackson, 929 Leonce Williams, 946 Roy R. Williams, 947 Robert Wilton, 951 Will Green. 953 Oscar Morris, 954 Joe Williams, 946 Dan Sibley, 967 Robert Lamothe, 969 Richard Kenner, 970 Isreal Dorsey, 972 Crist Riley, 973 James Cidison, 976 Ashberry Webster, 977 Wm. Keary, 980 Sam Washington, 986 Willie Garrett, 988 William Humphrey, 991 Luther Jones, 1009 Terrell Toliver. 1022 Richard Carter, 1025 Oscar White, 1034 Joe Elbert, 1042 Henry Rathford, 1045 Charles Clifton, 1054 Ezra King, 1058 Robert Cunningham, 1069 Charles Howard, 1074 Ben Larry, 1075 Aaron Cunningham, 1086 Gilbert Harris, 1093 Archie Perry, 1099 Thomas Mackey, 1101 Felix Costelle, 1104 Henry Culbert, 1108 Orbell Jacob. 1119 George Duncan, 1123 Ben Locke, 1140 Eugene Gilmore, 1141 Thomas Johnson, 1147 Albert Johnson, 1157 Norbet Esneault, 1159 George Harris, 1171 Ed Augustine, 1178 Willie Levalais, 1189 Will Wright Williams, 1199 Jim McGowan, 1201 Archie Cheatem, 1208 John Henry Johnson, 1214 Marshall Johnson, 1215 Tom Grace. 1227 Alfred Hunter, 1228 Jesse Williams, 1232 Levy Jewell, 1240 George

Cruse, 1241 Jake Hawkins, 1242 Willie Herns, 1249 Mike Broadnax, 1253 Willie Hicks, 1255 Will English, 1259 Marshall Williams, 1274 Briant Brent, 1294 Henry Blackman, 1300 William Wilton 1313 Joe Gatewood, 1315 Cornelius Richardson, 1325 Eddie Dearborn, 1333 Joe Weatherby, 1337 Louis Mobley, 1342 Willie Adams. 1346 George Morgan, 1350 Dan Johnson, 1357 Clarence Cary, 1363 Clarence Simms, 1364 Randall Cheney, 1371 Daniel Harris, 1374 Vick Gilmore, 1376 Matthew E. Davis, 1377 James Williams, 1382 Lawrence Washington-ton, 1386 Henry Jones, 1394 James Foxworth, 1395 Judge Bradford, 1399 Rufus Estes, 1400 Thomas Read, 1405 Sam Washington. 1410 James Marshall, 1439 Henry Harris, 1440 Mose Miles, 1446 Hilton Roberts, 1450 Ed Boss, 1470 Cleveland Jackson 1477 Orange Peace, 1479 Alonzo Wilmer, 1486 John Jordan, 1497 Matthew Hynson, 1501 Calvin Martin, 1505 Charles Mareve, 1506 Bennie Smith, 1519 Willie Williams, 1522 Sam Jackson, 1533 Ledue Williams, 1543 Simon Castille, 1544 William Culbert, 1546 Sol Duncan. 1549 Boston Smith, 1552 Oscar Roberts, 1553 McKinley Crockett.

The following men are called as alternates and may not be sent but must report according to the call.

Order No.

1557 Earl Riley, 1565 Robert Haynes, 1569 Félix Smith, 1577 Ezra Yearby, 1581 Curtis Simmons, 1586 Peter Kirk, 1590 James Washington, 1592 Normand Johnson, 1595 John Harrel, 1596 Sam Richard, 1602 John Noggins, 1606 Cornelius Hammond, 1609 Brisco Washington. 1610 Presley White, 1616 Isaac Carter, 1619 Walter Montgomery, 1620 Joe Williams, 1626 Thomas Woodward, 1636 Charlie Warren, 1640 Grover Tadeny, 1654 Ed Allen, 1657 Joseph Frugue, 1686 Fred Toles, 1690 Clarence Edwards, 1693 Beverly Knight, 1697 Mack Patterson, 1698 John Adams, 1699 Willie Scott, 1700 William Davis. 1708 Dave Gibbs 1711 Charlie Ford, 1712 Alex Tate, 1728 Sidney Cross, 1729 George Harrison, 1739 Louis Gray, 1740 Foster Branch, 1741 Sam Smith.

H. B. HILLIS, Clerk,
Local Board No. 2

NEGRO SELECTMEN, 810 STRONG, OFF TO ARMY CAMP

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
JUNE 20, 1918

Thousands Cheer Enthusiastic Recruits Marching to Entrain for Camp Dodge. White Men Leave June 25.

Amid one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever accorded a contingent of Memphis selectmen, 810 local negro draftees paraded down Main street to the Union depot Thursday afternoon to the vociferous cheers of 25,000 persons and entrained at 4 o'clock for Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa, as a portion of the June call.

Leading the gigantic parade were delegations from several fraternal orders, including the Knights of Pythias, Masons and Knights Templars, followed by several jazz bands merrily reeling off ragtime and patriotic selections. Cheer after cheer arose from the thousands lining Main street, and the men replied with shouts of "Berlin or bust!" "We're going to Chateau Thierry," "Good-bye Beale street, Hello France," and so on.

Fully 15,000 relatives and friends saw the men as they marched down Main street. At the depot were another 10,000 onlookers to see the prospective Sammies off. Forty patrolmen were necessary to rope off the crowd while roll call was in progress. After this the relatives were allowed an hour with the selectmen.

The parade formed at the police station at 2 o'clock. Men from city boards Nos. 2, 3 and 5, with county board No. 1, began their march—240 strong—on Adams avenue and turned into Main street amid cheers. At Union avenue they were joined by the 74 negroes from city board No. 4, and the march completed to the depot.

The 114 negroes from city board No. 3 were seated in automobiles and were led by Chairman A. J. Williford. The autos were furnished free by patriotic citizens.

The 165 negroes from city board No. 1 had a parade of their own, marching from their headquarters at McLemore avenue and Rayburn boulevard, north on Rayburn behind a jazz band. They joined the others at the depot. County board No. 2, Binghamton, entrained its 175 selectmen from there, making the grand total of 810.

The remainder of the June call of 1,517 men, composed of 707 white men, will entrain for Camp Gordon, Ga., on June 25 and 28. On the first date, 310 will leave from city boards Nos. 2 and 4 and county board No. 2, and one June 28 the remaining 397 will entrain from city boards 1, 3, and 5 and county board No. 1.

Griggs in Address.

In addressing the draftees, Rev. Sutton Griggs said:

"Nations and races are being tested by this great war, not only on one point but on all points; not only on the firing line, but in the home land as well. Success is not come through the possession of some one virtue, but through the sum of many virtues. It is not enough for the soldiers at the front to have courage. The people at home must have the spirit of sacrifice to correspond with the courage. The Russians were brave in battle. They were not conquered on the firing line. The governmental structure behind them went to pieces. The soldiers were not adequately supported.

"We have no misgiving whatever as to what our soldier boys are going to do at the front. They are going to live up to the best traditions of the race. When the hour comes for the great American offensive, they are going to toss all fear to the wind. They are going to march steadily in the face of the gun fire until they reach the enemy's hiding place. Using bayonets or rifle butts—and when they are gone, their feet and their fists—they are going to play their full part in routing the foe.

Must Be Worthy.

"We who have been left behind must be worthy of them. When they come back to us we want to be able to look them squarely in the face and tell them that we did our part, however humble, in supporting them, while they risked their lives for the great cause.

"The big Liberty bond issues tested the rich people of the nation, and they stood their test nobly. The war savings stamp drive is to be the test of the man of moderate means—the test of the toiler. The struggle is dire, the cost is staggering, and our government needs the small sums that we can spare. Have the masses got ears to hear the call of the government? That is their test.

"Let me make a prediction in the presence of these departing soldiers: When in training camps they open their newspapers on the morning of the 29th, they are going to behold our actions on June 28, when we go to our several school houses to subscribe for war havings stamps, are in harmony with this great demonstration today.

"With that further proof of our deep interest in them, though out of our sight, they will cross the waters with smiling faces and lighetr hearts to receive their baptism of fire in this, the world's last great war."

NEGRO SELECTS GONE. TWO DROP OFF TRAIN

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
JUNE 22, 1918

THINK MEN LEFT CROWD AT PLANT CITY

Station Jammed Yesterday Morning While Kitchens Missed Their Cooks

If your cook was missing when the breakfast gong sounded yesterday morning, never mind!

It isn't every day that 192 "gemmun" of color entrain for the war zone via training camp and it has gotten to be a sign for half-holidaying among the colored people of the city when their brethren in the draft pile up at the union station to sing their last farewells (for some time) to Tampa.

There were only two things yesterday to mar a perfect record for the day. They were John Henry Harrison and Jim Allen, who were mysteriously missing from among their fellow selects when the train had passed Plant City, and it is very strongly suspected that the men dropped off there—deserters.

Both men were under the jurisdiction of local board No. 3 for Hillsborough county and both negroes were Plant City men and will be hunted until they are found. Telegrams were sent back to Tampa telling of their minusness after the train had passed out of Hillsborough county. The rest of the crowd from this section was intact.

Six Girls to a Man

The station yesterday morning had a record-breaking crowd and the efforts of Mayor D. B. McKay and the colored Rev. Griffin to say good-bye to the men on behalf of the city were fruitless. The disturbances and confusion at the station was too much, and the men were too busy saying good-bye on their own individual hooks. "Yaller" girls and brown girls and black girls lined the platforms in a tremendous array of color and it seemed as if each man who was about to start on his long journey to "over the top" and victory had half a dozen or more young women to his credit—at any rate there were a half dozen of them claiming almost every man in the crowd.

The selects assembled in the morning at the headquarters of their respective local boards and marched in a body to the station, where colored Red Cross workers had lunches packed and ready for distribution. It was planned that the train leaving Tampa would be made up into another section at Jacksonville last night at 6:30 o'clock, allowing two hours for supper and a change of cars for a solid tourist sleeper train through to Camp Dix, where the men will land Sunday morning at 6:30.

Captain Lewis of the medical corps and Lieutenants Underhill and Sinneath were sent here from Camp Dix to take charge of the men on their journey to the camp and in addition selects were chosen from each board for immediate supervision of the men. These were Robert Evans, from board No. 1, Lewis Harvin from No. 2, and Otis Dunbar from No. 3 board.

COLORED MEN TO LEAVE FOR CAMP

UNIONTOWN PA HERALD
JULY 26, 1918

The names of the colored men who will leave for Camp Custer or Camp Sherman under the call issued from the state selective board headquarters were given out yesterday by Sheriff Thomas L. Howard of selective board No. 1 of Fayette county. The men will entrain for the training camp which will be one of the two mentioned to be determined by the state officials later some time during the period from August 1 to 5:

Minis Howard Leftwitch, 209 Coolspring St., Uniontown.

Arthur Marks, Workhouse, Fairchance.

Jerry Brooks, McClellandtown Rd., Uniontown.

Earl Roscoe Minor, 49 Winona St., Uniontown.

William Edward Dyson, 20 Baker Alley, Uniontown.

Alex Walters, 226 Sixth Ave., Homestead.

James H. Lavender, 47 Winona St., Uniontown.

Walter Griffith, 32 Morgantown St., Uniontown.

Earl Raymond Callaghan, Uniontown.

John Gillon, Box 382, Uniontown.

Duncan Leonard Schooler, 120 Walnut St., Uniontown.

Paul Bolden, 456 Albert St., Youngstown, O.

Arthur Ruth, R. D. 1, Box 1800, Uniontown.

Walter Cooper, 21 Stewart Ave. Uniontown.

Elmore Cheaton, House 731, Uledi.

Harry Payne, 52 Arch St., Uniontown.

Nelson Gordon, 209 W. Fayette St., Uniontown.

Will Craig, Evansville, Ind.

Eugene Henderson, 177 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Edward Moon, House 210, Uledi.

James Lybrooks, House 725, Marianna.

Floyd Laupley, 270 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Benjamin Brown, House 68, Uledi.

Sterling Russel, 32 Cleveland Ave., Uniontown.

Lee Richie, corner Grant and Main, Uniontown.

Lawrence P. Thomas, Brownfield.

William Grey, Newcomer.

Julius Mitchell, Frostburg, Md.

Frank Claymond Jones, Leith, Uniontown.

James Jackson, 319 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Oliver J. E. Thomas, Hopwood.

Henry Fuller, Uniontown.

James Smith, Edenborn.

John W. W. W. Butler, Beeson Works, R. D. 2, Uniontown.

Nathan Hewlett, 172 Beeson Ave., Uniontown.

David Smith, Newcomer.

John Albert Hirkley, Massiolon, Ala.

Arthur Winton, McClellandtown Road, Uniontown.

Raymond Thomas, Hopwood.

William M. Bradshaw, 6 Hopwood Row, Uniontown.

Clarence A. Johns, 139 Morgantown St., Uniontown.

Frank Croson, 503 Ninth Ave., Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Robert Royal, Craig St., Uniontown.

Oscar Harris, Ford St., Uniontown.

Andrew Barber, Gen. Del., Uniontown.

Ed. Miller, Mt. Braddock.

Benjamin Hauston, Uniontown.

Robert Thomas, Brownfield.

Fletcher Ueal, Uledi.

Henry Hariston, Gen. Del., Uniontown.

Douglas Prunty, Gen. Del., Donora.

Carl Howard, 22 Stewart Ave., Uniontown.

Wm. Clark, 319 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Emory Howard, 120 Walnut St., Uniontown.

Walter Russell Hamilton, 2 Wilson Ave., Uniontown.

Clod Littlejohn, 21 Stewart Ave., Uniontown.

James Franklin Truley, 15 Baker Alley, Uniontown.

Fred D. Smith, 204 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Leroy Jackson, 141 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Andrew Wm. Bennett, 105 Center St., Uniontown.

Clarence C. Leftwitch, 209 Coolspring St., Uniontown.

James Swan, New Kensington.

William Junior Morris, 93 E. South St., Uniontown.

Florence H. Griffith, 253 Connellsville St., Uniontown.

George Edward Jenkins, 319 E. Main St., Uniontown.

Bush Tucker, 500 E. North St., Charleston, W. Va.

Clarence A. Smith, 2638 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh.

500 DALLAS NEGROES LEAVE FOR CAMP

DALLAS TEX. TIMES HERALD
JULY 31, 1918

Tuesday night about 5000 negro friends and relatives gathered at the Union station to bid good-bye to 500 Dallas negroes who entrained for Camp Travis. All of the negroes paraded down Main street in honor of those leaving to join the colors. The route of march was lined with hundreds who cheered. The colored Knights of Pythias band furnished the music and the members of the Negro Junior Red Cross dressed in red, white and blue led the parade. Two Red Cross nurses carried the American flag from a Red Cross ambulance.

The enlisted negroes have been feted for two days by their friends. A series of informal receptions have been held hourly at a theater all day Monday and Tuesday.

When the enormous crowd gathered at the station, the entire vacant block in front of the station was covered with negroes. Standing room within a block of the station or close to the enlisted men was at a premium.

Monday night a mass meeting was held at the county court house and the negroes were addressed by N. W. Harlee, W. E. King and John L. Jones.

Soldiers – 1918
Camps 25

NEGROES ARE LEAVING FOR CAMP TONIGHT

One Hundred and Forty-Four Selectives From Allegheny County Respond to Call.

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH
JUNE 21, 1918

TO GO TO CAMP SHERMAN

One hundred and fourty-four Negroes, selectives of 26 local draft boards of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county and McKeesport, will depart from the city tonight for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., to become members of Negro regiments of the National army being organized for foreign service.

The Negro selectives will be in two contingents, one of which will entrain at the Pennsylvania railroad station and will leave at 8:55 o'clock tonight, and the other entraining at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station and departing at 9:20 o'clock tonight.

Will Be Given Farewell.

Negroes of the Hill district are planning to give the departing men a great send off. There will be a parade starting at 8 o'clock tonight at the headquarters of local board No. 2, 1901 Fifth avenue. This parade will be joined by organizations from the Hill districts including Negro Elks, Knights of Pythias and Red Cross nurses. Several bands will participate. The parade will traverse downtown streets prior to escorting the men to the Try street yards of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Negroes in the East Liberty district will be entertained this afternoon at the Lincoln school, Frankstown and Lincoln avenues, and there will be a parade to the East Liberty station at 7 o'clock, where the men will board the train to come to the Pennsylvania station prior to starting for Camp Sherman.

Sixty-seven representatives of 14 local boards will proceed to the cantonment over the Pennsylvania railroad and 77 will leave the city over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Of the 144 civilian soldiers departing for the Ohio camp, 100 are representatives of 13 local boards of Pittsburgh, 42 are in 12 local boards of Allegheny county and two are from McKeesport local board No. 1.

The local boards and the number of men they are sending to the Ohio cantonment are as follows: Pittsburgh—Board No. 1, 6; No. 2, 22; No. 3, 3; No. 4, 24; No. 5, 8; No. 6, 4; No. 7, 2; No. 8, 3; No. 9, 13; No. 10, 3; No. 12, 3; No. 17, 4; No. 18, 5. Allegheny county—Board No. 1, 2; No. 2, 2; No. 4, 2; No. 6, 2; No. 7, 8; No. 8, 5; No. 9, 2; No. 10, 2; No. 11, 4; No. 12, 6; No. 13, 3; No. 18, 4. McKeesport—Board No. 1, 2.

The names and addresses of the departing Negro civilian soldiers are as follows:

Local Board No. 1—First and Second Wards.

Levie L. Berry, 1403 Third avenue, rear; Will Pierson, 85 Marone street; William Horne, 1402 Wylie avenue; Reginald R. Ross, 6013½ Kirkwood street; Robert Martin, 1830½ Watson street; Davis Tucker, Pinnington road, Trenton, N. J.

Alternates—Walter L. Jackson, 445 Third avenue; Austin M. Roy, 2614 Stockholm street; Miletus P. Walker, 209 Grant street; Charles Whitehead, 6 Grant street; William Jones, 209 Grant street.

Local Board No. 3—Fourth Ward.

Alfred H. Collins, 2329 Fifth avenue; Oscar Hollingsworth, 1304 Wylie avenue; Doyle Hasken, 2369 Hazzam street; Milton Arnold, 2316 Fifth avenue; James W. Tidline, 703 Morgan street.

Local Board No. 5—Sixth Ward.

Albert Winkfield, 3142 Penn avenue; Daniel McDaw, 4616 Penn avenue; James Brown, 1203 Penn avenue; James Gillian, 3328 Ruthven street; Harrison Majors, 1129 Walnut street; John Harris, 2330 Humber way; Richard Brewer, 3209 Humber way; Walter Garnett, 3150 Mulberry street; John Brightwell, 3151 Penn avenue; Leroy Smith, 3344 Mulberry street; Maigor Conn, 17 Thirtieth street.

Local Board No. 6—Seventh and Eighth Wards.

Daniel Williams, 1444 Penn avenue; Joseph Jackson, 729 Bellefont street; Allous Slager, 109 Dennison street; Carter C. Jentons, 5637 Mignonette street.

Local Board No. 8—Tenth and Eleventh Wards.

Miltron Broady, R. F. D., New Glasgow, Va.; Charles Splann, 6916 Butler street; Clinton W. Wade, 5631 Kirkwood street; Walter J. Lundia, Shawmut, Pa.; Robert E. Carey, 5177 Broad street; Walterd Polk, Local Board No. 3, Columbus, O.; Herman Manor, Local Board No. 4, Fort Worth, Tex.

Local Board No. 10—Thirteenth Ward.

Meredith Thompson, 9 Carthage street; Horace W. Stoggin, 1302 Collier street; Joseph Johnson, 7539 Tioga street.

Local Board No. 7—Ninth Ward.

William Harris, Jr., Virginia; Pervy Jones, Pittsburgh.

Local Board No. 17—Twenty-First Ward.

William G. Carson, Duquesne Steel Co., Pittsburgh; Anthony Turner, 1209 Decatur street; Dorphia L. Warfield, Columbus, O.; Rodey Cureton, 1109 Warlo street.

Local Board No. 18—Twenty-Second and Twenty-Fifth Wards.

William R. Murphy, 104 Itasco street; Matthew B. Johnston, 100 East Parkway; Robert E. Cross, 404 Jefferson street; Carl Lee, 42 Delano alley, McKeesport; Charles A. Johnigan, 1513 Boyle street; Elmer W. Smith, 404 Hypolite street.

Local Board No. 1—Coraopolis, Neville Township, Etc.

Benjamin Brasham, 921 Second avenue, Coraopolis; Luter O. Avery, 1703 Highland avenue, Coraopolis; Marsh R. Wood, 109 Watt street, Coraopolis.

Local Board No. 4 — Carnegie, Crafton, Dormont,, Etc.

William Carter, 1232 Day street, North Side, Pittsburgh! William Soly, 24 Walnut street, Carnegie.

Local Board No. 6—St. Clair, Hays and West Homestead.

Andrew Owens, New Homestead; Samuel Woolfolk, 307 Seventh avenue, West Homestead.

Local Board No. 9—Glassport, Port Vue, Elizabeth, Etc.

Thomas Lerue, Sunnyside; Edward Parker, Elizabeth.

Local Board No. 10—Pitcairn, Wilmerding, East McKeesport, Etc.

Leon Ray, Pitcairn; Samuel Moore, Greensburg; Mack Peterson, 50 Crawford street, Pittsburgh; William Newton, Wall.

Local Board No. 11—Turtle Creek and East Pittsburgh.

Frank Williams, Youngstown, O.; Chester Darwin, 547 Middle street, North Braddock; William Lyons, 1046½ Sixth street, North Braddock; Ward L. Sutton, Port Perry, Pa.; John S. Stoker, Box 128 Arden Mines, Pa.

Local Board No. 7—Homestead. Munhall, Etc.

James Grant, Coatesville, Pa.; Ishmael Bentley, 208 Chestnut street, Roanoke, Va.; Clarence Robertson, 1902 North Pennsylvania avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Chapple, 1315 Henton street, Petersburg, Va.; Joseph H. Fahar, 610 North First street, Richmond, Va.; Joseph R. Lewis, 309 Sixth avenue, Homestead; Jesse Casey, 533 Beech way, Homestead; Joseph Williams, 410 Dixon street, Homestead; Thomas Broadus, 347 Sixth avenue, Homestead; Henry C. Edward, Ajax, Va.; Christopher Jones, 900 North Second avenue, Richmond, Va.

Local Board No. 18—Avalon, Bellevue, Emsworth, Etc.

John Carloss, 323 Ferry street, Sewickley; Render Starks, Sewickley; Grove P. Conroy, 57 Monroe street, Bellevue; Robert Epperson, 408 Beaver street, Leetsdale.

Local Board No. 13—Wilkinsburg, Oakmont and Verona.

Charles C. Wiggans, 1204 Glenn street, Wilkinsburg; Ralph D. Burch, 710 Rebecca avenue, Wilkinsburg; Samuel R. Barnes, 1409 Wesley street, Wilkinsburg.

Local Board No. 8—Duquesne, Etc.

Jacob Smith, Petersburg, Va.; Steve Straw, Pittssburgh; Ben F. Breeden, Newark, N. J.; John McKeever, Duquesne; Eddie Townes, Petersburg, Va.; Samuel Davis, Duquesne; Edward Easley, Richmond, Va.; Anthony Evans, Duquesne; Lewis Lumax, Roxbury, Va.; Israel J. Davis, Hog Island, Pa.; Dave Johnson, Youngstown, O.; John Gardner, Leechburg, Pa.; Herbert J. Coleman, Duquesne; Horace Helley, East St. Louis, Ill.; Joseph Barlow, West Elizabeth; Andrew Parr, Braddock; James A. Dix, Clairton.

Local Board No. 12—Braddock and Rankin.

Ulyseus Bea, 233 Fourth street, Rankin; Walter F. Hampton, 705 Helena street, Braddock; Aaron Johnson, 527½ Sixth street, Braddock; Emmitt E. Simms, 124 Fourth street, Rankin; William Johnson, 244 Sixth street, Braddock; C. Charles Boykin, 306 Talbot avenue, Braddock; Charles Clore, 315 Hawkins avenue, Rankin; Hezekiah Saunders, 615 Little avenue, Braddock; William Parish, 200 First street, Rankin.

Local Board No. 4—Fifth Ward.

Ernest Bossie, Curtis Williams, Huston Thompson, Taylor Morgan, Charles Johnston, Harry D. Talbot, Charles Robinson, Ernest B. Joyner, Edward Hairston, Fletcher Berry, Virgil Jackson, Samuel McCaskey, Flemory Glaze, John Parks, Otis L. Parker, Marion Showers, John Cunningham, John McFee, Lloyd Wooten, Robert Dickerson, Luoddis Base, George Patton, Avery Johnson, Egbert Rowe, Other Walker, Lucius Flowers.

Alternates—Albert V. Loving, George T. Butler, Thomas Dade, Ad Hembrick, William Jones, Edward Pesir.

Local Board No. 2—McKees Rocks, Ingram, Etc.

Floyd Headon, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Albert Johnston, Fayetteville, Tenn.; James Batts, Wilmington, Del.

McKeesport—Local Board No. 1.

William Cooper, 313 Mulberry street, McKeesport; George L. Carter, 1347 Locust street, McKeesport.

Local Board No. 9—Twelfth Ward.

Alfred Ross, 116 Mayflower street; Lee May, Homestead; Albert V. Posey, 307 Renfrew street; William H. Bowser, 122 Julius street; Jack Adams, Chicago, Ill.; James W. Woodson, 251 St. Andrews street; Waverly Carroll, 527 Lowell street; William F. Roberts, 225 Meadow street; William Price, 6639 Kelly street; William G. Dabney, 6712 Rowan street; Albaugh Wilson, 6639 Kelly street; John J. Johnson, 4 Meadow street; Harry W. Wilson, 10 Carver street; N. H. Pollard, 6234 Frankstown avenue; Robert Thomas, 174 Auburn street.

Local Board No. 2—Third Ward.

William T. Murray, 45 Dennison avenue, Columbus, O.; Earl H. Jackson, 109 Park avenue, Frostburg, Md.; J. H. Jones, 806 Pennsylvania avenue; William Moseley, 1615 Baltic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; Wilson Kenney, Blair county; George K. Williams, 189 North Garfield avenue, Columbus, O.; Jack Ethfidge, 410 Bayard street, Kane, Pa.; Hobart Wilson, 1 Logan street; William Tracey, 614 Vallejo street; James Walls, 1323 Wylie avenue; Cleveland Curry, 2130 Heaman street; John Stanton, 1012 Wylie avenue; Andrew Rutledge, 315 North Eleventh street, Terre Haute, Ind., Lafayette Knott, 155 Fullerton street; William D. Butler, 1109 B street S. E., Washington, D. C.; William H. Bethune, 612 Second avenue, Homestead; Clifford Smothers, 59 Crawford street; William F. Smith, 306 Preston avenue; Walter B. Turner, 12 Beebe street; Daniel Taylor, 1520 Wylie avenue; Charles H. Bullett, 44 Enoch street; William Glynn, 25 Beelen street; Charles Huff, 12½ Crawford street; Louis Thompson, 1230 Wylie avenue; Roy Ralph, 1429 Poplar way; Herman Hackney, 1212 Whitcomb street; David W. Sage, 1223 Whitcomb street; Leroy Pinkard, 1419 Webster avenue; William F. Craig, 1306 Wylie avenue.

Local Board No. 12—Fifteenth Ward.

Alfred King, Baltimore and Ohio camp, Hazelwood; George Wilson, Baltimore and Ohio camp, Hazelwood; William Pinkney, Duquesne, Pa., Coleman Nelson, McKees Rocks.

REPORT IN DAILY PAPERS.

Boaston Globe June 24, 1918.

Florida Recruits Reviewed.

The Colored soldiers of the cantonment had their first ceremony attracting public attention today a presentation of a standard of National colors to the 519th Engineers, one of the two service battalions in training here and commandede by Maj. George S. Binckley.

"Presented by the Colored women on Behalf of the Commonwelath," reads the silver plate inscription on the staff, and it was a group of women headed by Mrs. William Monroe Trotter of Boston that arranged the presentation. These same women have undertaken to act as godmothers for the soldiers after thye leave for France.

A review on the Engineers' parade ground preceded the color ceremonies, and the excellence of the marching of the battalion, which has trained less than three months, brought must favorable comment from officers in the gallery. About 500 friends of the battalion had come to camp for the occasion.

In making the speech of presentation State Treas. Charles L. Burrill cited the proud record of Negro troops i nthe Cicil War, and told stories from France illustrating the fighting qualities of the race. Maj. Binckly accepted for the battalion.

....Fransol ohfl

The homes of all except 20 men in this battalion are in Florida, but today they felt the warmth of New England hospitality.

Boston Post.

The 519th Sngineers Service Battalion, one of two Colored organizations in the cantonmentfl ws uresented with colors on the parade field of the 301st Engineers today by State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill. The colors were the gift of a group of Massachusetts Colored women, headed by Mrs. William Monroe Trotter, who have been acting as godmothers to the Colored soldiers. Only 20 members of the battalion are from New England. The rest are from Florida.

Valor of Colored Soldiers.

Treasurer Burrill paid a tribute to the valor of the Colored soldiers in the past, complimented the men of the 519th Battalion on their appearance and urged them to uhold the tradition of those who have gone before them. The colors were accepted by Major George S. Binkley, after which the battalion passed in review, headed by the Depot Brigade band.

Boston American, June 24.

She 519th Engineer Service Battalion, one of the two Colored organizations here, were today kying the flag presented to the organization by State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill. The flag was the gift of the Colored women of Massachusetts who have been acting as godmothers to the Colored soldiers, the majority of whom are from Florida.

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THOMASVILLE NEGRO SELECTMEN HONORED

Constitution 7-24-18

Thomasville, Ga., July 20.—(Special.) Eighty-five colored selectmen left here yesterday for camp, the largest number that has gone from here so far.

With their car profusely decorated with flowers, watermelons for their consumption en route, boxes of lunch tied up with ribbon, cigarettes and candy, the draftees felt that they were the heroes of the hour, and as one colored bystander remarked: "Dem niggers looks mo' like dey was goin' to er weddin' den to war," and it was with cheers and laughter that they rolled out of the station. Each man also carried a comfort bag and a Testament.

The members of the Colored Auxiliary of the Red Cross, under the direction and with the assistance of the Thomasville canteen, had arranged to make the going of these draftees a sort of gala occasion for them and the crowds of their relatives and friends down to bid them good-by were greatly impressed and pleased.

2,000 NEGROES TO BE INDUCTED

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
AUGUST 9, 1918

Nine Georgia Counties Will Send One Man Each to Gordon August 22.

In nine Georgia counties on August 22d a lone negro will board a train for Camp Gordon to begin training to join the ranks of those who are fighting in France for Liberty.

They will be part of 2,000 Georgia negroes who will be sent to Camp Gordon in the five-day period beginning August 22. It just happens that under this call the quota of the counties of Butts, Dade, Habersham, Haralson, Harris, Spalding, Turner, Walker and Whitfield is one man each.

None of the men in this call will come from the larger cities of the State. During the same five-day period, however, it was announced Friday by Major Joel B. Mallet, selective service law officer, 1,152 negroes will be sent to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. the majority of these to be drawn from the larger cities and counties.

Of this number Atlanta will furnish 184, divided as follows:

Fifteen from division one; one from division two; 22 from division three; 80 from division four; eghteen from division five; sixteen from division six; 32 from division seven.

Augusta wll furnish 143, division one sending 77, and division two 66.

Macon will send 121, division one contributing 75, and division two 46.

Savannah will send 306—158 from division one, and 148 from division two.

Bibb County will supply 34; Chatham County seventeen; Fulton County, eight; Muscogee, fifteen; Richmond, sixteen.

These calls represent a portion of about 10,000 selectmen to be sent to camps from Georgia this month. Today 500 white men were sent to Camp Greenleaf. In the five-day period beginning August 26 Georgia boards will send 2,750 white men to Camp Gordon.

If possible all these men will be drawn from Class One of the 1917 registrants. The class of 1918 will be invaded only in case the quota can not be filled from the list of Class One registrants of 1917.

NEGROES CALLED FOR CAMP MEADE

Additional Lists Were Issued Today by Local Boards Nos. 3 and 4.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVE
JULY 5, 1918

Additional names of colored men called to entrain for Camp Meade on July 16 are herewith given from Local Divisions Nos. 3 and 4. These men are required to report in person to their boards on July 15. The list follows:

DIVISION NO. 3.

Preston L. Johns, William F. Page, George Roberts, Handy Washburn, Malloy Moore, Charles Russ, James B. Manson, Tolbert Handy, James H. Coleman, Albert Johnson, Albert Cuff, John Williams.

ALTERNATES.

Wilbur Robinson, Dennis Gibson, James A. Waters.

DIVISION NO. 4.

Aubrey Lee Hoxter, 2122 Reed street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Kirby, 1 Mills Court.
Archie Hudson, 619 Walnut.
Harrison Lewis, 117 King.
James H. Sewell, 1111 Walnut.
Frederick H. Burton, 508 E. Sixth.
Herbert M. Turner, 212 E. Twelfth.
Harry Lee Warfield, 101 E. Eleventh.
Alfred C. Smallwood, 431 Townsend.
Harry E. Hutchison, 433 French.
Walter Eleby, Bady's Court, No.2.
Herman E. Laws, 1240 Wilson St.
Wiljiam Ddiley, 1113 Bambridge St., Phila., Pa.
William Dailey, 1113 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Williams, 1240 Wilson.
Joseph Gray, 709 Wilson.
Daniel F. Sands, 203 E. Eleventh.
Philip W. Vincent, 515 N. Joachim street, Mobile, Ala.
Hazell Wilfong, 111 W. Front.
William Williams, 8 E. Front.
George H. Colburn, 516 Townsend.
Paul Pritchett, care Ed Duross, Brandywine Springs.
Edmond Pigatt, 516 Orange.
Samuel E. Hicks, 706 Lord.
Alexander Benjamin Green, 412 S. Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph B. Goodlow, 445 Townsend.
James Longer, 210 E. Sixteenth.
Edward Neal, 32 W. Thirteenth.
Bolton Miller, Pine Mount, Fla. R. F. D. No. 2.
Grant Bordley, 908 Wilson.
Joseph L. Johnson, 512 Townsend.
William Lane, 417 E. Second.
Roger Green, 331 E. Seventh.
Percy Stokes, 1313 Wilson.
Leroy Harris, Wilson Line.
Thomas Potts, 203 Tatnall.
Herbert Cannon, 908 Walnut.
Claude Johnson, Y. M. C. A., Carney's Point, N. J.
Robert Thompson, De Soto Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
George Dodd, 417 Townsend.
Randolph Benson, 10 High.
Roland Cooper, 215 Orange.
Edward Elam, 715 W. Third.
Thomas Parker, 310 E. Second.
Reuben Gardner, 205 E. Eleventh.
Theodore R. Toles, 1137 Walnut.
Clarence Seth, 508 Lord.
Edward White, 224 Tatnall.
Arthur Moore, 842 French, rear.

Blytheville Ark Herald Aug 1918

CAMP PIKE NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., July 29, 1918.

Iowa now has more representatives at Camp Pike than any other state. Twelve thousand men from Iowa came last week, the first time that any of their selective draft men have been sent here direct. Last fall quite a number of Iowa men came to Camp Pike and Camp Dodge near Des Moines, but the present delegation came through direct from their home towns. Already plans are under way in Little Rock for the formation of an especial interest in making the newcomers feel at home and in assisting in making their stay at Camp Pike a real pleasure.

Ten thousand negroes are now living in tents here, eight men to a tent. Some four thousand of them are in the tent area just east of the Belmont ball ground, at the east edge of the camp, while the others are in the new section at Fort Logan H. Root. The negroes were moved into the tents to make room for the new white arrivals of the past ten days. A number of white casual companies are located in the open stables on the south side of the camp, where they are using field stoves and getting a taste of real army life. It is most pleasant there this warm weather and will be fine unless they have a severe storm. In that case, some one is very liable to get wet.

Benton county, Arkansas has eight "Y" secretaries in Camp Pike, the largest number from any one county. Secretaries W. O. Burns, J. L. Mathis, R. L. Meigs, G. E. Ackland, Volney Fenno and W. N. Gaither are from Siloam Springs, and Secretaries T. J. McSpadden and Erwin Funk are from Rogers. At present there are some seventy secretaries in the Camp Pike Army Y. M. C. A. work, which includes the force at Eberts Aviation Field at Lonoke and the general hospital at Fort Logan H. Root. The physical equipment includes nineteen buildings, all manned with secretaries save the big "Y" auditorium. The Camp has a full equipment of secretaries now and the work is making splendid progress along every line.

An old army sergeant recently visited the camp and had his first view of a non-com with chevrons on the right arm only. He walked around the soldier a couple of times and then demanded, "What kind of a soldier are you, anyhow? One side of you says non-com, while the other side says buck private."

Poindexter Hill, Democratic nominee for the lower house of the Arkansas general assembly from Independence county, came to Camp Pike last week as a member of the last selective draft quota from that county.

"Taking the leisure time of the soldier from transforming it into a military asset of the nation," is the real work of th Army Y. M. C. A. said the Rev. A. J. Derbyshire in a recent address at the camp. He has just returned from a six months stay with the French troops as a "Y" secretary and is very familiar with the work and its influence upon the troops of all the allied nations. General Pershing and every army officer who has been asked to express an opinion on the matter have repeatedly affirmed their belief that the Army Y. M. C. A. is a very important factor in the success of the Allied troops and declare that its scope and the number of secretaries must be increased rather than curtailed at any point.

A number of the Army "Y" secretaries were detailed last week to accompany the troop trains from the home towns to Camp Pike and they report some very interesting incidents. As a rule, the home folks are learning to send their boys away with a smile and a happy God-speed, but here and there some woman would give way to her grief and cause a scene that would dishearten the entire train load of men for an hour or two. The Home Service work of the Red Cross is showing its work at scores of places, and with a knowledge that the "Y" will look after the men in Camp, while the Red Cross will look after the ones at home, the home partings are much more cheerful than earlier in the year.

Most of our readers are of course familiar with the words of the popular army song, "Long Boy," but the following parody may be new to them:

"Good-bye ma; good-bye pa;
Good-bye mule with yer old hee-haw,
I may not know how this stew is made,
But you bet, by gosh, I'm not afraid.
And, oh, my sweetheart, if I die,
They cannot say I didn't try;
For I can swallow what I can't chew.
And that's about all a feller can do."

An inquiry a few days ago came to Trench and Camp with regard to the age limit for chaplains. A chaplain cannot be older than 45 at the date of the issuance of his commission. Inquiry was made as to the training school for chaplains. The school is located at Camp Zachary Taylor Louisville, Ky., and the function of the school is not to teach men to become clergymen, but to instruct preachers how best to administer their duties to the soldiers. It is not a theological seminary, but a regular training school for soldiers. A chaplain is a lieutenant and he has to learn the business from the ground

Although the rapidly changing conditions of the camp greatly handicap the Army "Y" in establishing classes in educational, physical and religious work, there is no let-up in the regular program and an effort is made to speed up a little faster and give the soldier just as much as possible while they do have him. The men are proving very responsive to the opportunities for study and many of them are receiving their very first school instruction now.

The semi-annual report of the "Y" activities at Camp Pike shows that for the six months ending June 30th the total sale of stamps was nearly one hundred thousand dollars, while more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of money orders were sold. This tells the story as to why men of business ability are needed in the camps for "Y" service. The attendance in the buildings during this period was one and one-half million, while the number of free envelopes given away was more than that. Figures get large when one begins to apply them to the Army "Y" work at Camp Pike.

ERWIN FUNK.

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Colored Registrants From Board No. 2 Called To Entrain August 2

SACRAMENTO CAL BEE
JULY 23, 1918

Twenty-three colored registrants, who have been called for military service, have been notified to appear at Exemption Board No. 2 on August 1st at 2 o'clock, preparatory to entraining for Camp Lewis on August 2d. The twenty-three men who were notified are:

Mack Robinson, Vallejo; Elmer Edward Hyatt, 326½ L Street; Thomas Samuel Wright, P. O. box 254, Modesto; James Louis Adams, 487 Pacific Street, San Francisco; George William Bluitt, 1924½ Third Street; Charles Murry, 1912 Third Street; Ray Scott, 623 N Street; Floyd Edward Bond, 2340 Damon Street, Los Angeles; Theodore Rogers Snowden, 1418, First and Second, N and O Streets; Jim Jackson, 1120 Fourth Street; Sam Moses Spencer, 1329 Second Street; Clyde Raymond Ray, 1711 Seventh Street; Joseph Johnson, 407 Banceforte Street, Vallejo; Ralph Elmore Carey, 323½ K Street; William St. Clair, 151 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden, Utah; Joseph Chiles, 1805 Eighth Street; Eugene Page, 1220 T Street; Walter Smith, Martinez; Earl Rogers, 750 Pacific Street, San Francisco; Andrew Gomas, 410, O and P Streets; John Westley, 415 K Street; Andrew Johnson, 1513 E Street; James William Austin, 2538 Twenty-seventh Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Soldiers — 1918
Camps 26

More Negroes Are Coming to Wheeler

With New Draft Quotas Announced, Total Will Soon Be in the Neighborhood of 8,000.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JULY 24, 1918

Camp Wheeler will soon have about 7,500 negroes according to the latest calls.

Just at present there are nearly 3,000 negro troops at the camp, including a negro battalion and several other companies which recently came down from Camp Gordon.

On July 25 to 26, 1,000 more Georgia selects are due to arrive, while later on the local boards in this state will have calls for 3,350 negroes all of whom will be sent to Camp Wheeler for training, and it is believed that a large number will be trained for the line, infantry and artillery,—perhaps, mostly infantry.

If the negroes now at the camp are not moved away when the last of these calls are filled the cantonment will have more negroes than it has had since being opened last fall. The 4,350 new negroes who will be selected from the local boards of this state will fill something more than one of the provisional regiments in the receiving camp and it will take about 500 old men to train them for the first few weeks.

May Go To Labor Battalions.

Plans for the training of these negroes will be worked out later. Just what will be their service once they are mustered into the army is not now known. If new organizations are made some of the Fourth Training Camp Officers who are to be commissioned September 1 will perhaps be assigned to some of the units. There is also a possible chance that the negro troopers will be assigned to take care of the great line of communications back of the fighting line.

Just at present most of the negro troops at the Camp are considered among the hardest workers and are repairing the camp roads and draining the swamps. There is a vacant part of a block where the 8th Artillery had its home at the camp and there is a possible chance that the negroes will make their homes in the shacks occupied by the members of this regular army regiment which spent several months at the camp, though this has not been announced.

There are negroes on both sides of the lake just now and besides working around the camp a part of their time is taken with drilling on the different parade grounds. With the announcement from Washington of the new negroes coming to Camp Wheeler the news is taken as an indication that the negro units now at the camp will be expanded, no matter whether infantry or labor battalions.

Georgia Negroes Like Army Life

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
AUGUST 10, 1918

Some Get First Glimpse of Movies at Camp Wheeler—Good Singers and Willing Boxers.

It is doubtful if a happier lot of rookies were ever gathered together than the 3,500 negroes who are now in process of being turned into soldiers at Camp Wheeler. They are enjoying every minute of their "visit" and the rookie camp resounds with song from reveille to taps, and some of the men even try to sing while drilling.

"You'll like it after awhile," is their byword and the phrase is heard every minute of the day on every company street in the negro camp.

"Dis yeah beats hoein' cohn. Nuthin' ter do, plenty to eat, a free show every night and $30 a month. Oh, boy!" is the way one of them expressed his opinion of his "new job" yesterday.

First Glimpse of Movies.

Some of the negroes from interior communities had never seen motion pictures until their arrival at the camp, when they were shown the movies on the Y. M. C. A. screen that has been put up especially for their benefit.

The big Y tent that was formerly used at the receiving camp has been moved to a point near their camp and two negro Y. M. C. A. secretaries are now looking out for the interests of their colored brothers, although the white Y. M. C. A. secretaries are called upon constantly to help in the work of writing letters for the illiterates.

One of the Y. M. C. A. men, who has had more or less experience in writing love letters on his own account, kindly complied with the request of one of the negro soldiers to write a letter to his sweetheart and "make it strong." It was an ardent epistle when finished, full of hectic terms of endearment and lurid protestations of love. It met with the unqualified approval of the lovelorn son of Senegambia and was eagerly copied by a dozen other negroes who wished to let their lights o' love know they were in the army, but still true.

Negro Soldiers Good Singers.

Although untrained, the best voices in the camp are to be found among the negroes and when they sing hymns in unison, as they have on several occasions recently when religious exercises were being conducted for their benefit, the harmony of their voices and the spirit they put into the singing attracts great throngs of officers and enlisted men from other sections of the camp.

A boxing pavilion has been erected for their use and every night they have really wonderful bouts. They know very little about scientific boxing, but what they lack in that direction, they make up in the strength of their efforts as they pummel each other's heads with goods will until their fists become sore, even through the thick padding of the boxing gloves.

MOONLIGHT OUTING FOR NEGRO TROOPS

800 Boys From Fort Wayne Post Will Be Taken on River Excursion.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 17, 1918

Women of Church Organizations Will Act as Chaperons to Young Girls.

Colonel Nelson, commandant of Fort Wayne, took a hand yesterday in the effort of citizens of Detroit to provide a moonlight river excursion for the Negro soldiers hereabouts, with the result that the affair, which will be held July 26, promises to be one of the biggest events of the season.

The committee of Negro citizens, co-operating with Dr. Cecil C. North, of the War Camp Community Service of the war department, and navy department committee on training camp activities, had planned to charter a steamer, which would accommodate 600 persons.

"Get a larger steamer," said Colonel Nelson. "I have 800 boys here at Fort Wayne who want to join in the fun."

Dr. North was quick to act upon the suggestion of Colonel Nelson and immediately chartered for the affair the steamer Ste. Claire, which will accommodate 2,000 persons.

Preference will be given the soldiers. The remaining accommodations will be disposed of to the public. Tickets will be distributed by the members of the committee of Negro citizens who, with Dr. North, are arranging the moonlight sail. Fifty Negro women, selected from the Negro church organizations of the city, will act as hostesses and will chaperon the young women who attend.

The arrangements for the sail were completed Tuesday night at a meeting held at the headquarters of the League of Urban Conditions among the Negroes. Those present were Dr. North, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kemp, John Ragland, Mrs. Lillian Bateman, Miss M. Matthews, Joseph E. Thompson, James A. Webster, Mrs. Mary Cole and John B. Anderson.

New Negro Band To Rival 368th

Daily Mirror 7-24-18

808th Infantry To Become Famous By Its "Jazz Music"

A call for colored musicians has been issued by the colored band of the 808th Infantry at Camp Meade. The band of fifty, which has been organized, will be increased to 150 and made one of the largest colored band in the United States, according to Colonel H. L. Kinnson, commandant of the regiment.

Men of all ages who are musicians are asked to enlist in this regiment, and men especially talented will be given non-commissioned appointment in the army. The present band is well known throughout the camp for its classical music, and especially for its "jazz" music.

8,000 ARE CAUGHT IN ROUNDUP; 325

HELD AS SLACKERS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JUNE 18, 1918

RAID FOR DRAFT EVADERS LARGEST EVER UNDERTAKEN IN SAN ANTONIO.

Eight thousand men, including whites, Mexicans and negroes were taken to the Central Police Station beginning at 7 o'clock last night and continuing until 12 o'clock by agents of the Department of Justice, Deputy Sheriffs and officers and members of the Intelligence Department. Of this number 325 were held as slackers in evading military service.

These men were picked up on the downtown streets and every available patrol and automobile of the police and Department of Justice were used to rush the men to the Central Station. Thousands of them were marched to the station. The Central Police Station, the Military Police Headquarters and the firemen's drill yard and the streets around the Central Station were crowded with human beings.

Those who had registered in San Antonio and those registering in other cities and those not registering and those in class 1-A were all divided. Those registering and not having their registration or classification cards were turned loose but were given warning that if they were caught without their cards they would be locked up. Much applause and cheering was brought forth when these men were turned loose, many of these men shouting to those who were detained for investigation and who had failed to register, "You will be in a uniform tomorrow," "All aboard for Leavenworth," and "Oh, you slacker," "Good-bye, San Antonio, Hello Guardhouse," and other expressions were much in evidence.

Several Mexicans caught tried to get away from the Military Police. After a chase of several blocks they were again taken into custody. When those who had not registered were carried to the Corporation Court room to be questioned several of the men who were frightened jumped out of the windows. They were not injured and were against sent upstairs.

More than 325 slackers were found among the bunch, according to W. A. Wiseman of the Department of Justice.

"Just how many we will find before morning I do not know, but from present indications I believe we will round up 400 slackers."

Some of those who failed to register were found to be German sympathizers and made the statemenet that they never registered and would never do so in the future. Many of these were put in the city jail and some taken to the county jail. All will be thoroughly investigated by the Government agents.

Some of the men claimed that they had registered and had lost their registration cards. These men are held for investigation. Among those taken into custody were many who had failed to fill out their questionnaires. Others had registered in other cities and had come to this city so that their local boards would not know of their whereabouts and who did not notify their boards of their change of address.

Not only were the streets of San Antonio cleaned, but the men were taken out of pool rooms, theaters and drug stores. Every man believed to be within the draft age who could not present a registration card or who could not give a satisfactory answer to questions asked were arrested.

About 10 o'clock when the largest number was assembled the downtown streets looked as if the town had been deserted and only children and women and old men could be seen.

Never in the history of San Antonio were so many men sent to the central headquarters at one time. As fast as the authorities would get one bunch separated along would come officers with as many as a hundred in one bunch. Among those assembled were two young Americans who had seen six months' service abroad, but who had just returned home and were given an honorable discharge because of wounds received in action, making them physically unfit for further service.

FORTY NEGROES TO FORT DODGE

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
JUNE 18, 1918

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Selectmen From County Divisions Leave Knoxville Tuesday Night.

Forty negro selectmen from the two Knox county exemption boards will leave Tuesday night at 9:40 o'clock for Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. Thirteen alternates have been summoned to be on hand when the men leave, as it is expected that some of the men called will not be located in time to leave with this increment. A large number of the negroes leaving at this time, possibly half or more of them, are from Mascot, where they were in the employ of the American Zinc Company of Tennessee, or at least were there at the time of registration.

County Board No. 1.

Those to leave from county board No. 1 are as follows:

Louis Prophet, Peter Bluard, Sidney Renwick, Morris Caldwell, Morton Goans, Ed Walker, Carl Rogers, Chester A. Thomas, Marshall Stamey, Herbert Calvin, Bruce Nichols, Randolph Smith, George Williams, George Caldwell, Reece Cantrell, Wm. Landrum (alias Graham), Bishop J. Simms, Ernest Tillery, Frank Prophet, Lurlie Norris, James J. Johnson, Hezekiah Cantrell, Maxey H. Dotson, Felton Crow, John Johnson.

Alternates: Will Greary, Ulysses Pickett, Floyd Wright, James Shelton, Albert Bragg, Gerald Moore, Sanford Mathis, Fred Fleetwood, Walter Bradford, Boyd Rogers, John Morrow.

County Board No. 2.

Those to leave from county board No. 2 are as follows:

Harrison Moulden, Neal Foster, Allen Theodore Henry, Oscar Cummings, Charlie Thomas, Clarence Jenkins, McKinley Matlock, John Washington Trent, Will Talley, James Fox, John Sheets, Andy Henderson, Elmer Buchanan, Henry Hill, Richard Dale.

Alternates—Simon Clark, Austin Vance.

Colored Recruits on Way to Camp Lewis

SAN JOSE CAL NEWS
AUGUST 4, 1918

One hundred and fifty colored recruits recently drafted at Los Angeles, passed through San Jose yesterday afternoon on their way to Camp Lewis. The train bearing the men, who were fine specimens of physical manhood, arrived at the Market street depot at 2:15 o'clock, and was met by arepresentative committee of colored citizens. of this

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city. The contingent, under charge of Captain Hall, disembarked and took up the line of march on North First street to Santa Clara street and thence to the West End depot, where they entrained for the northern camp, where hey will go into training. Each one of the recruits carried an American flag; they were heartily cheered along the line of march and appeared eager to be on their way to do their bit for democracy's cause.

Assistant Secretary Fred L. Foster of the Chamber of Commerce, upon learning of the arrival of the troops, became busy and before the train had left the West End depot succeeded in gathering several boxes of fine fruit which were distributed to the men. Another contingent of colored recruits, consisting of 150 men will leave Los Angeles this evening arrising in San Jose about 1:30 o'clock p. m. Monday, when it is hoped that a fittin greception will be tendered them by our citizens. During the marching of the men yesterday betwen the depots the bell at the Market stret fire house was kept ringing by Fire Chief Haley.

CAMBRIDGE MASS. CHRONICLE
AUGUST 3, 1918

COLORED DRAFTEES

The first large draft of colored men from this city took place on Thursday morning when 60 men left for Camp Devens after a reception in the council chamber of the city hall. The men were by far the most enthusiastic group of draftees that have left the city to date. The mayor was the first speaker at the reception. He expressed anticipation of great things in store for the colored soldiers and a remarkable demonstration upon their home-coming to Cambridge.

Rev. J. W. Brooks dwelt on the religious side of life in the camps and urged the men to come back to their homes and their churches in even better religious mind than on going away. He said that the time for the sacrifice had come to this country and none more than the colored race desired to make the sacrifice for their homeland. He bade them an affectionate good-bye and wished them the best luck in their undertaking.

William H. Lewis, former United States district attorney, commented on the fact that the colored soldiers were to be particularly feared by the Germans because of their low visibility and their decided advantage on a midnight raid. In ending he told of the wonderful past records of the colored race in their fights for this country, spoke of the many colored martyrs and told the men that they should carry themselves as gentlemen and be worthy of their city and their country.

Following the singing of the national anthem the men filed into the anteroom of the council chamber of city hall, where the reception was held, and were served a collation by the Red Cross, and presented with boxes of smokes.

They then departed in special cars for the station in North Cambridge. From division 3, 34 men were sent; from division 2, 14 men; division 4, 12 men. Division 1 did not have to send a quota in this draft.

The releasing of so many colored men by the attorney general from the draft, as they were natives of Barbados, materially diminished the Cambridge quotas, cutting off over 40 men.

COLORED TROOPS GO FROM TACOMA CAMP

Entire 13th Train Battalion of 349 Men Sent From Lewis to Camp Dodge to Join the 365th Infantry

TACOMA WASH TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 23, 1918

Official permission for the publication of the transferring from Camp Lewis, Tacoma, to Camp Dodge, of the entire 13th train battalion of colored troops, was given Saturday morning by Capt. M. D. Welty, aide de camp to Maj. Gen. H. A. Greene and camp censor.

The provisional battalion, composed of 349 drafted soldiers, left the Tacoma camp last Monday, arriving at Camp Dodge Friday at 3 p. m.

According to the orders issued last week for the transfer of the colored men drawn from the eight states which sent selected men to the Tacoma military camp, they will join the 365th infantry there. The 365th is composed entirely of colored troops.

Spectators who saw the troop train leave camp Monday afternoon with the colored men aboard commented on the spirit shown. With their white companions in arms watching them entrain, the colored draft men sang the ever-popular soldier song, "Where Do We Go From Here."

It was the same spirit that was demonstrated when the men arrived at camp. Instead of the "On to Berlin" slogan, which decorated the sides of the cars when the men reported, they gave voice to the same sentiment and joked with the soldiers left behind, and who enviously watched them go aboard.

As the train left every car window had from two to three heads out, the colored infantrymen letting it be known in unmistakable terms that they intended "to hang the old kaiser to a sour apple tree."

NEGRO CALL TO TAKE 100 FROM CLASS 1 HERE

TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL
JUNE 22, 1918

Draft of Colored Men Largest Since War Began.

Practically Two-Thirds From Kansas Must Go.

REPORT AT CAMP FUNSTON

First Contingent Will Leave This County July 16.

Only 500 Negroes, Class 1, Will Be Left in State.

Practically two-thirds of all class 1 negroes in Kansas are to be called into war service during the five day period beginning July 16. Instructions received today by Charles S. Huffman, adjutant general, from Provost Marshal Crowder called for 1,000 of the 1,595 negroes in class 1. All will go to Camp Funston.

The call probably will take an even 100 negroes from Topeka city and Shawnee county. Under the induction order as applied to this city and county, 47 of the 77 colored men in class 1 in city district No. 1, will be called. City district No. 2, with 72 class 1 men, will send 45 men. The county outside Topeka city, has 12 colored men in class 1. It will send seven of eight men.

Large towns of the state in which the most extensive negro population is located, will be most directly affected by the order. The ruling takes almost two-thirds of the entire list now in the immediate service class. It is the largest call for negro troops from Kansas since the war.

MAY STATION NEGRO SOLDIERS AT BOWIE

Reports That Black Troopers Will Arrive Confirmed; Use as Roustabouts.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
MAY 15, 1918

Reports that a large body of negro troops will be sent to Camp Bowie in the near future, were partly confirmed at division headquarters late Tuesday. Officers declared that they have been informed that negro troops are to be sent soon, but have no information as to the number.

One report received by The Record was to the effect that several thousand negro soldiers are to come, and another stated that only one battalion, to be used for general work about the camp, is to be sent.

Won't Join 36th.

Officers do not anticipate that the negro troops will be made a part of the 36th division.

Recent reports from Washington have confirmed citizens of Fort Worth, as well as officers at the camp in their belief that the camp is to be greatly enlarged. It is the announced policy of the war department to build no new training camps, and the enormous increases in the army will of necessity demand the expansion of those already built.

Increase Number.

Camp Bowie is capable of accommodating many thousands more troops than are there at present and there is ample ground for its enlargement. The arrival of the negro troops and the coming of the 4,500 newly drafted men who will be sent between May 25 and 30, will greatly increase the number at the camp.

NEGRO SELECTIVES OFF FOR MEADE

Largest Single Entrainment Leaves the District.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
JUNE 22, 1918

"CUT UPS" AMONG THEM

The largest single entrainment of drafted men from the District took place this morning, when 452 negro registrants left Union station for Camp Meade.

Draft officials characterized the entrainment as the most disorderly of any yet to go from the National Capital, and heaved sighs of relief when the last man was aboard and the long train pulled out of the station.

Several score of the registrants showed the effects of liquor plainly, manifesting it first at the Dunbar High School early in the morning, where the men assembled. Maj. Daniel J. Donovan, director of the draft in the District, had some little difficulty in giving the men final instructions, it is declared.

"What you men need is discipline," Maj. Donovan said.

One registrant shouted, "I haven't got mine yet," thinking he had missed something.

At the Union station several of the registrants proved recalcitrant and were put aboard the cars with trouble. After all were aboard, several of the men descended from a car and gathered at the fence on the west side of the tracks, and while there threw stones at automobiles in the streets below.

Majority Disapprove Action.

Soldiers and police, under the direction of Maj. Donovan, soon put the men back on the cars. The great majority of the colored registrants this morning looked with disapproval upon the actions of the unruly ones.

It is probable that as the result of this morning's entrainment the method formerly in vogue of letting each of the eleven local boards get its own men to the train will be followed hereafter.

A member of the local board pointed out this morning that when large groups of men are marshaled together in one body "cut-ups" are apt to prevail, but that when the men come to the station in small parties, each under the leadership of men with whom they are personally acquainted, there is little danger that any unruly members will assert themselves.

"Oh, boy, the kaiser's the man I want to get!" one large registrant kept shouting, and this spirit was applauded.

Forty-Eight Fail to Report.

Five hundred men were supposed to be entrained today, but forty-eight failed to report. Delinquents, unless fortified with good excuses, will be classed as deserters. Local boards entrained men this morning as follows: No. 1, 38; No. 2, 52; No. 3, 41; No. 4, 37; No. 5, 50; No. 6, 56; No. 7, 27; No. 8, 50; No. 9, 36; No. 10, 44; No. 11, 20.

Draft executives of all states today were directed by Provost Marshal General Crowder to begin June 25, and to continue for three days thereafter, the mailing of questionnaries to registrants of the class of 1918. Twenty-five per cent of the registrants of each board will be provided with questionnaries each day. Boards were instructed to leave serial and order number spaces blank until classification takes place, probably some time in July.

Local board for division No. 2, A. J. Driscoll, chairman, today moved from room 21 to room 20, at the District building.

NEGRO SOLDIERS BE SENT HERE

CHARLOTTE N C DEMOCRAT
JUNE 24, 1918

Some 2,000 Colored Men from This State be Trained in Camp Greene.

According to information from Raleigh yesterday, 2,000 negro draft men from this state will be sent to Charlotte between July 29 and August 1, for training as soldiers.

Those in touch with the situation were not at all surprised at this action on the part of the war department since all the camps in the south have had negro soldiers, they being divided evenly among the various camps.

As near as could be learned the colored men will be in camp here at least 90 days in training before being sent abroad to battle the Germans. They will likely be trained as infantrymen.

The call yesterday was for 5,000 men, first 3,000 being white men, who will go to Camp Hancock, at Augusta, and the other 2,000 the negro men who will come here.

Friday there was a call for 4,000 men to report between the 22nd and 26th, and the call of yesterday makes a total of 9,000 called within two days.

SIX HUNDRED NEGROES FOR CAMP TAYLOR

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JUNE 23, 1918

An error occurred in the statement as to the number of colored selectmen who will leave Nashville for Camp Taylor Louisville, Ky., during the week beginning July 29. Six hundred will be entrained during the five-day period, instead of five hundred, as appeared in print. They are all selected by the Nashville boards.

Soldiers — 1918 27
Camps

Training at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.

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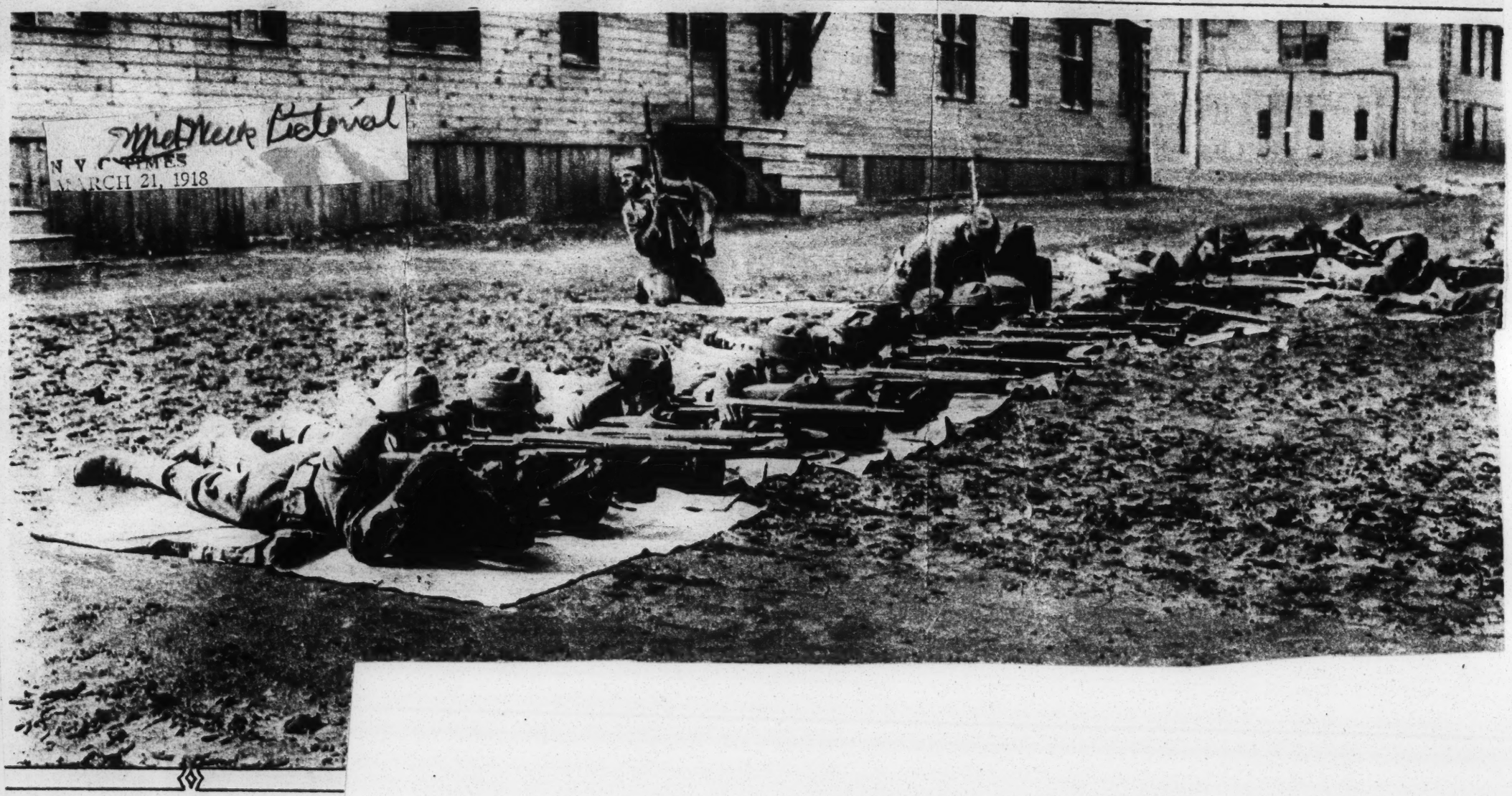

ABOVE—COLORED TROOPS AT CAMP UPTON WHO ARE BECOMING FIRST CLASS SHARPSHOOTERS.

Soldiers – 1918
Camps

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COUNTY BOARD TO SEND NEGROES TO CAMP TAYLOR

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JUNE 13, 1918

The Mecklenburg county local board yesterday announced the names of eight negroes, class one registrants with that board, who will be called before the board for induction into the national army. These men will leave probably June 20 for Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

The names of the men, as officially given out, follow: John Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lonzo Brooks, Matthews, Rt. 19; Oscar Holloway, Matthews; Ed. McKinley, Matthews, Rt. 27; Frank Jackson, Davidson; Lee Nelson, Charlotte, Rt. 9; John Mills, Huntersville; John Hampton, Fort Mill, S. C.

COLORED MEN WILL GO TO CAMP SEVIER

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

One hundred sixty-fie colored registrants will be sent to Camp Sevier from September 25 to 27. The number by boards will be as follows: Board No. 1, 75; board No. 2, 50; board 3, 40.

The men will report to the offices of the local exemption boards in the Chapman building, after which they will march to the court house yard where public exercises will be held, and from there they will proceed to the Southern station where they will board a train for Greenville.

Negro Troops Commencing to Arrive at MacArthur

WACO TEX HERALD
AUGUST 1, 1918

Negro troops who are to compose the 410th labor battalion in Camp MacArthur, have begun to arrive and are being examined, equipped and assigned to companies. This labor battalion will occupy the same section which has been recently filled by the Seventh ammunition train, and will be commanded by Major Woodfin G. Jones.

These troops will continue to come into camp day by day and it is expected that there will be about 3000 in all to reach here. The negroes have been recently selected for this service.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
JUNE 8, 1918

NEGRO TROOPS PASS THROUGH

Five Trainloads From Camp Funston at Union Station.

Negro mothers and sweethearts had their inning last night when five troop trains of negro soldiers from Camp Funston went through the Union station. The troops were the only large number to pass through during the day.

Early in the week when the weather was hot, the Red Cross treated one day's troops to ice cream. On account of the cost, however, the Red Cross expects in the future to substitute lemonade on the warmest days.

BIRMINGHAM ALA LEDGER
JUNE 25, 1918

NEGROES ARE SENT TO CAMP CUSTER

A number of negroes were sent to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Tuesday morning by the local exemption boards of Birmingham to fill out quotas and to take their places in the ranks.

The local boards were busy cleaning up after the big shipment of men Monday night, and but little new business was transacted.

Questionnaires will be mailed Wednesday by the local boards to the men who registered on June 5, 1918. The county board has already mailed these questionnaires, and the legal advisory board is in session considering reclassification and classification.

Detailed orders regarding the big calls for men during July are expected from Montgomery at the local boards Wednesday.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 22, 1918

Wharton Negroes Volunteered.

Houston Post Special.

WHARTON, Texas, June 21.—Twenty-three negroes met at the court house Friday morning in compliance to the draft call to leave that evening for Camp Travis. Four young negroes who had just registered as being 21 years of age, also volunteered to go at once and were ordered to report.

Four of Wharton's young men who were to leave this week, under later instructions, will be sent to Camp Mabry Mechanical college. L. E. Cordray, Charles A. Davis, L. F. Worthing, Hugh Harris and Louis Martin were the men. Five others have been designated to take their respective places at Camp Travis.

NEGRO TROOPS GO ON DUTY AT WAREHOUSES

ALBANY N Y PRESS
SEPTEMBER 8, 1918

Battalion in Command of Negro Officers Arrives at South Schenectady and Begins Service.

A battalion of negro troops, 239 in number, arrived at the quartermaster warehouses at South Schenectady yesterday morning. The men were commanded by negro officers, two first lieutenants, and a second lieutenant. They detrained at the warehouse grounds from a West Shore train and marched immediately to their quarters in the post barracks. They have already commenced their regular duties in two of the warehouse buildings which have been completed.

With the arrival of the negro battalion, the number of troops stationed at the post now numbers about 400. The others who have already arrived are white troops, and are known as fire and guard companies. It is expected about 1,000 men will be permanently stationed at the warehouses when they are completed.

The strike situation of carpenters at the warehouses remains unchanged.

Draft Objectors to Be Court-Martialed

N Y C AMERICAN
MAY 1, 1918

CAMP UPTON, April 30.—Trial by court-martial and severe penalties will henceforth be meted out to conscientous objectors who are sullen, defiant or whose sincerity is questioned or who are propagandists. This drastic action is in accordance with a War Department order effective today.

Including 548 negroes, the last of the present quota of the second draft arrived in camp to-day.

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
MAY 19, 1918

NEGRO TROOPS MAY ATTEND NIGHT SCHOOL

Night school for the Negro troops at Fort Wayne will be opened this week by the Detroit board of education. Classes will be held five nights a week, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights. They will be in charge of men teachers from the elementary and high schools, said Frank Cody, assistant superintendent of schools, today. The troops, which are arriving continually, are largely drafted men from the south. They will be taught English and other elementary subjects.

LONG ISLAND CITY N Y STAR
APRIL 24, 1918

COLORED MEN TO GO TO CAMP UPTON.

Following is a list of colored men who will be sent from Local Board 174, Woodside, to Camp Upton next Tuesday:

Joseph Golden, order number 725, 75 Fiftieth street, Corona.

William Hauser, order number 1,223, Hobson avenue, Laurel Hill.

Benjamin H. Simpson, order number 1,557, 9 Shell road, Winfield.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
APRIL 26, 1918

NEGRO REGISTRANTS CALLED TO LEAVE HERE MAY 2

Local exemption board No. 1 announces that the following colored men of the selective draft will leave here May 2 for Fort Wayne, Mich., for service:

Charles Thomas, Moses G. Walton, Willie Jacobs, Andrew Faison, Charlie Hunt, Joe Henry McKnight, Luther W. Sissoms, Eddie L. Felson, John O. Burns, Robert Morris, Tom Davis and Dempsey Elliott. These men are classed as A-1.

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH REPUBLICAN
JULY 25, 1918

COLORED "TROOPS" ORDERED TO CAMP

Herald Special.

Ogden, July 24.—Capt. F. V. FitzGerald has notified the Weber county draft board to send its one colored registrant to Camp Lewis. The board was expected to have two colored men ready for service.

BEAUMONT TEX ENTERPRISE
MAY 15, 1918

NEGROES TO CAMP BOWIE.

Will Be Trained There for Service in France.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 14.—A report was confirmed at division headquarters today that several thousand negro soldiers are to be sent to Camp Bowie for training within the next few days. Officers do not anticipate that the negro troops will be made part of the thirty-sixth division. The coming of the negro troops and the 4500 newly drafted men who will be sent here between May 25 and 30 will greatly increase the number at the camp, which is capable of accommodating many thousands more than are there at present.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
JUNE 17, 1918

NEGROES TO ARMY.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 17. (Spl.)—Seven or eight men, negroes, who had failed to fill questionnaires and meet other requirements of the draft law, expressing their willingness to get in the army, were taken to Camp Shelby Saturday.

N Y C SUN
FEBRUARY 12, 1918

2,000 Negroes Going to Camp Grant

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 11.—Two thousand negro soldiers are to be transferred from Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, to Camp Grant, according to announcement here to-day. They will be assigned to the 183d Brigade of negro troops.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
APRIL 2, 1918

Negro troops are being massed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. The camp was named for Charles Devens. When Hayes made Devens Attorney General Wendell Phillips denounced the whole Cabinet as a "slavehound Cabinet," because Devens as United States Marshal had "dragged the Negro Sims down the streets of Boston to hand him over to his master." The anomalies of history are innumerable.

Negroes Fine Marksmen.

N Y C TELEGRAM
MAY 12, 1918

One of the most interesting places in the entire camp is the rifle range, which, by the way, is one of the best in the country. The day the writer was there about five hundred "Buffaloes," the name given to the New York negro troops, were firing at the targets, and this number should give an idea of the immensity of the range. At the various distances there are regulation trenches, such as the boys will use on the European battle fronts, with firing platforms to step upon and bags of sand at the top on which the rifles are rested. If you think taking trenches is a cinch just go out and leap over a few of these on the run and you'll conclude that an enlarged waistline has no business in a storming party. And don't be surprised when you note some of the men firing with the bayonet attached. That is the fashion "over there," that the weapons may be ready at all times to drive back raiders or when a command to go forward and "over the top" is given.

And maybe those "Buffaloes" can't shoot. Their marksmanship has been truly amazing, and when they reach the other side they are going to make many a German trooper lose all appetitie for his meals. For that matter, the shooting all along the line has been of a very high order, and men who never handled a rifle of any kind previous to being called to the colors have made scores of forty-five out a possible fifty, and not a few have been credited with a bull's-eye for every shot. One of the reasons assigned by Lieutenant James M. H. Wallace, of the Ordnance Department, rifle demonstrator and instructor at this camp, is that in addition to having as instructors at the various camps some of the world's greatest riflemen, the soldiers have been supplied with the United States Army 1917 model, sometimes called the "modified Enfield." Every man at Upton is equipped with the new 1917 model.

The camp also boasts of artillery and machine gun ranges, and at these the shooting also is away above anticipations.

At first there was a reluctance on the part of the men to go into the school for cooks and baking, but not any more. After the men have been under the expert chefs for a time they are permitted to show any skill they may possess by concocting new dishes. The result is that the table set in the barracks of the embryo cooks is the finest in the camp, the men are the envy of the entire cantonment, and the only way they can be kept down to reasonable weight is to turn them loose on the stumps for an hour or so a day. The present squad of cooks includes a lace maker, an insurance man, a lawyer's clerk and a barber, and all of different nationalities.

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The Strenuous Life in America's Training Camps

N. Y. TIMES
FEBRUARY 14, 1918

COLORED TROOPERS, BELONGING TO THE NATIONAL ARMY, LEARNING HOW TO USE THE BAYONET AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Note:—Titles of pictures on this page inadvertently transposed.

Soldiers — 1918 4
Decorations

FAMOUS CHICAGO REGIMENT, TRAINED AT CAMP LOGAN, WON HONORS AND GLORY

The Mountain Observer
12-29-18

In Letter to Colonel Franklin A. Denison, Home on Sick Leave, Corporal Taylor Tells How the Regiment Was Twice Cited for Conspicuous Bravery and Valiant Conduct by General Vincendon, Commandant 59th Division, French Army—Has Helped Make the World Safe for Democracy—Captain Smith, Commanding Co. C, Recommended for the Legion d'Honneur, Highest Honor in the French Army—Many Men Decorated With Croix de Guerre—Twenty-five Recommended for Distinguished Service Cross—An Effort Is being Made to Have the Croix de Guerre Put on Regimental Standards.

Verneinl sur Serre, France.

Colonel F. A. Denison,
Present:
My Dear Colonel:—

Your letter of November 12, 1918, was received yesterday with pleasure and I assure you that it is a source of great satisfaction to me and all the members of the regiment to learn of your rapid recovery and the probability of your early return to the regiment.

I know that you will be pleased that the promises you made the people of Chicago, upon the occasion of the presentation of colors to the regiment, that the colors would return covered with honor and glory, have been fulfilled in every respect.

General Vincendon, commanding the 59th Division, French army, which is the division that accomplished wonders under General Mangin and in which we have served for more than sixty days, has given the regiment two citations for its valiant conduct in battle. During the last drive, Company C, under command of Captain James Smith, did unusual good work, and captured three machine guns, two artillery pieces of large caliber, besides a number of prisoners. Captain Smith has been recommended for the Legion d'Honneur. The number of officers and men decorated with the Croix de Guerre reaches the

THE BLACK 'WACHT AM RHEIN' FIRST TO REACH GOAL--COL. HAYWARD

The New York Age 12-28-18

A letter from Colonel William Hayward to the Editor of The Age brings the first hand information that the old Fifteenth New York Infantry (now the 369th Infantry) was the first of the Allied soldiers to reach the Rhine, after a greater number of days in action than any other American regiment.

Further details show that all the colored line officers were transferred to other units, although Lieut. Europe was sent back as bandmaster. Lieut. Bullock was killed, but many of the old non-commissioned officers, including Conick, Payne, Chisolm and others who could easily have qualified for commissions,, remained with the regiment. A large percentage of the wounded have returned to the regiment. The letter follows:

Dear Fred: I had your good letter and was very glad to hear from you and to know that Harlem's affections for the 15th do not wane. I sent you a copy of the citation which will decorate our regimental colors with the Croix de Guerre and also the persons mentioned by name in it.

The enclosed copy of my letter to my friend, Lincoln Eyre, of the New York *World*, will give you all the news of us. Isn't it wonderful that we were the first of any of the Allied soldiers to reach the Rhine, and that, as we believe, we were in action more day than any other American regiment (191 days)? I would gladly send you some photographs, but we were not allowed to take any photographs, hence I have none available. I would give a good deal to have some kodaks of some of the things we saw and did.

The boys seem to be as much at home on the banks of the Rhine as on the banks of the Harlem, and have now undertaken the learning of German just as assiduously as they did French. We should be quite accomplished linguists by the time we get home.

We have had the papers which have been read with great interest by all, and hope soon to be getting first-hand information of "events in New York."

The men's spirits are good and their health remarkably good. As you doubtless learned all of our colored officers were tranfserred to other units, two of them having made application. Lieut. Europe was transferred with the rest, but when the rule went through allowing bandmasters to be commissioned, he was sent back to us and to the band as bandmaster. The band is as fine as ever under his direction and has been the source of great solace and comfort, not only to us, but elsewhere. It has played for hundreds of hospitals, rest camps and on the occasion of many functions, so that we have not been selfish in the enjoyment of its good music. I guess they will be able to play all the way from 34th street to 145th street when THE DAY of our return rolls around.

Was sorry to hear Lieut. Bullock was killed. The mention of his name reminds me that this regiment has furnished, in addition to those non-coms I sent to the officers' training school at Des Moines, seventeen candidates for officers' training schools to be officers in other colored regiments, all but two of whom I believe have qualified. The sending of so many good men, forty two in all, has been a serious loss to the regiment, but it has been a source of pride to know we had such good material.

Several of our boys, including Conick, Payne, Chisolm and quite a number of our other old sergeants, who could easily have qualified for commissions, and who were offered a chance to go, preferred to stay with me and the Old 15th in their present grades. I did not ask them to give up the chance either, but was naturally impressed by their loyalty to our regiment.

With cordial regards to yourself and our loyal friends, I am,

Very truly yours,
WM. HAYWOOD.

hundred mark. A few days ago, an officer from General Headquarters visited the regiment for the purpose of receiving and passing judgment upon recommendations for the Distinguished Service Cross. He accepted twenty-five recommendations, and at the same time informed us that in one American division only two Distinguished ServiceCrosses were awarded.

It is clear, therefore, that your regiment has done exceptionally well, and the people of Chicago can be proud of the 8th Illinois in every respect.

An effort is being made to have the Croix de Guerre put on our flag, and if it is successful our ambition will have been realized.

All your boys are looking forward to going home.

Respectfully, I am,

CORPORAL E. J. TAYLOR,

Regtl. Hq. 370th Inf. U. S. A.. A. E. F., France.

Two Men Who Won War Cross For Routing Twenty-Four Germans

Herald - 6-22-18.

Privates Henry Johnson (right) and Needham Roberts (left), members of Col. William Hayward's old 15th Regiment, New York National Guards, (now the 369th), who have been decorated by the French for routing twenty-four Germans west of Verdun and preventing the carrying out of a well developed plan to assail one of the most important points of resistance on the American front. The privates have been awarded the War Cross by the French General of the division under whom the unit is serving, and Johnson is scheduled to receive the much-coveted gold palm of the French Army commander as well.

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'THUNDERER' PRAISES COLORED BOYS' DARING

The Cleveland Advocate.

London Times Pays Tribute to the Dash and Courage of Yank Colored Troops

11/9/18.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 21.—The London Times pays the following tribute to the American Colored troops in action:

"It is not possible at the time to speak more than cursorily of the share of the Colored Americans in our attack of Sept. 29, when, on their whole front of about 6,000 yards, United States troops broke through the defenses of the Hindenburg line and canal tunnel, and on the farther right forced the crossing of the canal itself. It would have been a great achievement for the most experienced soldiers in the allied armies. For inexperienced troops, as the Americans, were, it was a truly extraordinary performance.

"The American troops were southerners (30th division), chiefly Carolinians and men of Tennessee, and New Yorkers. All alike went straight into the German defenses, which were of a most formidable kind and swept on to their objective. The impetuosity of their advance made possible the great advance of the British ninth corps on their right. It was the southerners who took the village of Bellicourt and Nauroy, where the New Yorkers, reckless of the intense enemy machine gun fire on their left, swept towards Guoy and Mont Saint Martin. That some of the latter went too fast and too far, you know.

"Nests of Germans who skulked in the ramifications of the tunnel and in American dead, he says, lay stretched with their faces to the enemy, and 'not in one case was there a man moving backwards when killed.'

"The success of the southerners on the right was perfect, and without the gallant fighting of the New York troops on their left, it would have been impossible for the southerners to have made their advance. He concludes by saying: 'The officers and men did all that it was humanly possible for brave men to do, and their gallantry in this action must stand out through all time in American history.'

"How difficult the ground was is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that it was not till after three days' more hard fighting that the Australians succeeded in finally mopping up all the defenses which the Americans then overran at one splendid burst and other divisions of home troops on the left completed the capture of Guoy and Le Catelet. The American performance that day was truly magnificent, as their fighting has been on every occasion when they have fought with British troops on this front."

EXCEL WITH BAYONET

Guardian

COLORED SOLDIERS CREDITED WITH BREAKING ALL HUN-KILLING RECORDS.

8-10-18

By Charles H. Grasty

(Special Cable to Herald and Journal)

London, Aug. 6, 1918.—Officers from the front bring astonishing reports of the work done by American Colored troops brigaded with Gen. Gouraud's army east of Rheims. Their specialty is the bayonet, in the use of which they excel all others, and they have piled up a score in killing Germans which breaks previous records. French officers are delighted with their prowess and will welcome fresh Colored drafts to work alongside their own Africans.

FRENCH GENERAL KISSES RACE SOLDIER

The Cleveland Advocate

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has sent some of her relatives a very lively account of a visit she has had from Irving Cobb, who had just returned from the battlefields in Europe. He told her that the first American to receive the Croix de Guerre with the accompanying palm branch decoration from the French government was a Negro soldier. A French general visited the hospital where the Colored soldier was recovering from wounds and pinned the cross and the additional palm decoration on his breast, and then stooped down and kissed him upon both cheeks.

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WHOLE 369TH INFANTRY HAS WON THE FRENCH WAR CROSS

Black American Soldiers Received Baptism of Fire—Despite Barrage, Gas and Shrapnel, Machine Gunners Remained at Their Posts, Coolly Dismounted Pieces and Reassembled Them—Two Guns Fire 5,000 Rounds—Lieutenant Shaw Controlled His Guns by Rolling From One to the Other—Conspicuous Bravery Demonstrated in Face of Fusillade of Shell—Huns' Infiltering Process Gained No Ground—Black Americans Repulsed Boches—Germans Sustained Heavy Casualties — Colonel Hayward's Confidence in His "Boys" Vindicated—This Regiment Had Tough Sledding "Over Here" Trying to Train to Render Such Valiant and Commendable Service "Over There."

With the American Armies in France.—The 369th (former 15th N. Y.) Inf., colored, United States National Guardsmen, has had its baptism of fire on the fighting fields of France and acquitted itself so well that the French commander of the sector has cited the whole regiment as worthy of receiving the war cross. This regiment's repulse of the enemy attack on the early morning of June 12 (possibly at Belleau Wood or Bourches) was briefly referred to in the official communique.

A later and official report of the engagement brings out interesting details and gives credit to the officers and men for fine fighting qualities displayed in their initial experience under shell and machine gun fire. The French commander of that sector has given the regiment the highest possible commendation for the results accomplished and the splendid fighting spirit shown by the American black soldiers.

For several days preceding the attack there were evidences that the enemy was preparing to strike a blow. Two days before one of the main points held by the regiment had been subjected to a strong bombardment of nearly 100 shells, gas and shrapnel. Prior to the heavy enemy artillery barrage occurring on the morning of the 12th our advance groups heard movements apparently of narrow-gauge track trains in the wood back of the enemy lines, indicating they were getting ready for an attack.

RECEIVE BOX BARRAGE.

Every preparation had been made for meeting the move if it came. Besides the usual combat groups at the main points of the line a special machine gun section occupied a specially chosen position on a small salient projecting into the enemy line. It was accompanied by a combat group detailed from reserve company and carrying rifles and hand grenades.

It was 2:15 on the morning of the 12th that the order to "stand to" was given and all combat groups and the machine-gun section took their fighting position. The enemy artillery now opened a violent bombardment, engaging in a "box barrage," five of our main groups and the special machine gun position. The lines of this box barrage are well defined on the ground showing its outer circuit, with a considerable scattering of hits inside. The shells were mostly 77s, with some 155s gas, shrapnel and high explosives. One of our points received particular attention, probably by minenwerfer, the craters of which were two yards in depth and five yards in diameter. The artillery bombardment was extremely violent at the start and tapered off gradually until it stopped after thirty minutes.

Meantime, under cover of the artillery the enemy infantry began its operations, adopting the infiltering process by which detached groups are thrust forward at a number of points instead of moving in mass formation. One group came on with two light machine guns, firing a rather intense fire into one of our positions. Another group was estimated to be about twenty-five or thirty. At another point on our front a stationary enemy patrol took position, firing with two small machine guns. Now and then squads would dart forward from their gun positions. Eight Germans got up to the wire in front of one of our positions and four others approached at another point.. Besires these assault groups which reached our lines there were undoubtedly additional enemy forces in assaulting columns and supporting columns which were unable to enter the field.

TWO GUNS FIRE 5,000 ROUNDS.

The special machine gun group under command of Lieutenant L. E. Shaw was in one of the most exposed centers of the fighting, being under terriffic artillery fire and the fire of two German machine guns. Lieutenant Shaw handled this very difficult situation with cool bravery. The enemy barrage was so close that it was impossible to stand up and Lieutenant Shaw controlled his guns by rolling from one to the other. His two guns fired 5,000 rounds.

Under this violent onslaught the men stuck to their posts, carried out every order without hesitation, often under galling fire, and showed a high degree of skill with their weapons and coolness and courage. Each machine gun jammed three times, was partly disassembled and cleaned under fire continuing in action throughout the engagement.

One team fired fourteen clips when the gun jammed. Reporting this to Lieutenant Shaw they were ordered to clear the jam. While under intense fire of artillery and machine guns they coolly dismounted the gun, remounted it and continued firing until ordered to cease. The fire of this machine gun section was doubtless wholly unexpected by the enemy, and this fact, coupled with the effective fire laid down, was chiefly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the enemy.

INSTANCES OF INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY.

There were instances of individual bravery during the action. Private Howard Gaillard with a small rapid-fire piece was unable from his position to get a good fire to bear upon the advancing enemy groups, so he coolly and with entire disregard of danger, mounted the parapet and, while enemy bullets were flying around him, fired his rapid-fire piece from the hip, first at one group and then at the other. Privates Smithfield Jones and George Woods are especially mentioned for their coolness in the face of violent shelling when they dismounted the machine guns and then reassembled them and continued firing until the close of the action. Lieutenant R. C. Grame was in command of the group which received the brunt of the enemy fire, which, besides the barrage, added a heavy fire of large minenwerfers. There was no flinching; the group always worked under perfect control, keeping all combat posts manned, though three men were knocked down by the explosion of shells.. Others commended for courage in the face of fire are Corporal Frank Harden, Private H. D. Brown, Corporal Bean, Sergeant G. A. Morton and Private Sanders.

From the elaborate artillery preparation the size of the box barrage and the extensive front occupied the coup de main attempted by the enemy was clearly intended to be on a rather extensive scale.

Whatever may have been the ob of the attack it was successfully trated. No enemy party succeed getting within assaulting distar any part of the line except point, and here they were pressed back and then driven c shell-torn condition of the gro of the fierceness of the action the enemy suffered considera casualties is not doubted, as their groups pushed close into chine gun fire, but as their me they were carried off. The casual on our side were small and none them serious.

The chief importance of the action was in bringing this American unit for the first time under fire and demonstrating the steadiness and fighting ability of the men.

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GALLANT COLORED FIGHTERS WON PLAUDITS FOR THEIR MANY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

The Houston Observer 12-14-18

By ROBERT W. TYLER
Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.

ARTICLE VII.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—The colored people back in Americ can well feel proud of the record made by the 92nd Division over here which has about 600 colored line officers, and whose rank and file is com posed exclusively of colored soldiers. Here is the record of the 92nd as combatant regiment up to November 8th, 1918:

When the Marbache sector was taken over by the 92nd Division of "Blac Devils," as the Germans call them, "No Man's Land" was owned by the Ger mans, and here they were aggressively on the offensive. They, the Germans held Belie Farm, Bois De Tete O'Or, Bois De Frehaut, Voivrotte Farm, Voiv rotte Woods, Bois De Cheminot and Moulon Brook. The constantly aggres sive action of patrols, day and night, from the 92nd resulted in many cas ualties to the Germans, and the capture of many prisoners.

Each of the places named above were raided, as was also Epley, an patrols from the division have penetrated north nearly to the east and wes line through Pagny. The Germans were driven north beyond Frehau and Voivrotte to Cheminot bridge and in his desperation the Hun attempt ed to destroy the Seilie bridge, after having flooded the Seilie, proving con clusively that he regards the black troops that compose the 92nd Division a one he cannot successfully withstand. West of the Seilie river excellent re sults have followed the energetic offensive action of this doughty wing of th Allied army, the Germans losing heavily in killed and wounded and prison ers. In nearly every instance, these raids made by troopers of this Divisio were made under the command of colored line officers.

This record made by these colored soldiers must, of necessity, arous the greatest enthusiasm back in the States and merit the plaudits of the rac for the gallant fighting machine. So wonderful have been the achievement of the 92nd that the division commander was impelled to send out a bulleti of congratulation, to be read before each unit of the division. This prou record must forever set at rest the question of colored soldiers following an fighting under their own officers, and it must forever establish the effi ciency of colored officers, who have done splendidly under the most tryin circumstances.

ALL TRENTON PAYS HOMAGE TO RETURN OF WOUNDED SOLDIER

The Chicago Defender 11/16/18

Needham Roberts Is Accorded Monster Reception Headed by Mayor Donnelly

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 15.—Crowds of people, including citizens of both races, of Trenton and the adjoining communities, joined in a monster home-coming reception last Wednesday night in honor of Private Needham Roberts, the soldier hailing from Trenton, member of the 369th infantry, the "Fighting Fifteenth," of New York, who so distinguished himself in France some months ago by his bravery and rare fighting qualities as to win the French Croix de Guerre and a personal citation for valorous conduct from Gen. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces.

Rout Twenty Germans

It will be remembered that Roberts, with a fellow soldier in arms, Harry Johnson, put to rout twenty Germans who attacked them while they were doing guard duty at one of the allies' most important strategic points on France's western front. They thus saved the lives of thousands of their sleeping comrades. The reception was general throughout Trenton and its environs, and an impromptu parade was one of the striking features of the occasion, participated in by the appreciative citizens, regardless of race or color.

Scott Sends Letter

At a big mass meeting held in the state armory, Hon. Frederick W. Donnelly, mayor of Trenton, through whose earnest co-operation the reception was conceived and made a brilliant success, presided and delivered a stirring address, in which he lauded without stint the masterly courage of Trenton's hero. A ringing letter was sent by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war at Washington, who was presented by official business from being present.

Captain James Smith Wins Honors "Over There"

8-31-18

Victorious Troops Cross the Ourcq Simultaneously with French in Face of Terrific Fire—Enemy May Fall Back to the Aisne

Chicago Defender

With the American Armies, Sunday.—The Americans crossed the Ourcq simultaneously with the French just before daybreak this morning. They approached the stream, which here is about 20 feet wide and two feet deep, in the face of machine gun fire directed by Germans stationed among trees not far from the north bank.

Capt. Smith

The Americans waded across and engaged in a severe fight with the Germans, who were so well intrenched and so plentifully supplied with ammunition that the Americans returned to the south side, where they waited for an hour. At the end of that period they plunged into the stream again. The first company was led by Capt. Smith of an Illinois regiment and started straight for the machine gun nests. Three units crossed the river. Two more followed. Then more troops went across and continued the advance northward, reaching the edge of the village of Sergy.

There can be no doubt now that, whatever their plans for the future may be, the Germans have received a tremendous setback in their military program. Driven back to the Ourcq and perhaps much farther, they yesterday gave evidence in many places of a degree of excitement and haste that is quite foreign to the system, calm and thoroughness with which Germans credit themselves.

It became very evident early today that the Germans did not intend to give battle south of the Ourcq. It seemed probable that they would withdraw as far as Vesle and possibly back to the Aisne before risking decisive combat with the reinforced French.

(European Edition of the New York Herald.)

Soldiers – 1918 6

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15TH REGIMENT CITED BY FRENCH FOR BRAVERY IN SEPTEMBER DRIVE

The New York Age 12-7-18

The Age has received a copy of the citation for Croix de Guerre awarded to the 369th Regiment of U. S. Infantry (formerly 15th New York Infantry), for its operations as a combat unit of a French Division in the great offensive in Champagne, September and October, 1918, by the French Commanding General. This was the engagement referred to in the letter of Col. Haywood, published in The Age of November 2.

The original citation in French reads as follows:

Sous le Commandement du Colonel Hayward qui, bien que blessé, a tenu à conduire son régiment au combat, du Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, admirable le sang-froid et de courage, du Commandant Cobb (tué), du Commandant Spencer (grièvement blessé), du Commandant Cobb (tué), du Commandant Spencer (grièvement blessé), du Commandant Little véritable entraîneur le feu pour la première fois, s'est emparé de puissantes organisations ennemies, énergiquement défendues et a enlevé de haute lutte le village de S——, a fait des prisonniers, ramené 6 canons et un grand nombre de mitrailleuses.

TRANSLATION.

Under command of Colonel Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle, of Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, admirably cool and brave, of Major Cobb (killed), of Majar Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the 369th R. I. U. S. engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September, 1918 stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took, after heavy fighting, the town of S——, captured prisoners and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR CAPT. CLARK

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES
NOVEMBER 30 1918

Son of Flushing High School Principal Cited.

WRITES OF WAR HORRORS

Men Fell Like Leaves in Sechault Assault, He Says.

Flushing, Nov. 30.—In the following letter dated October 11, which he has written to his father, Principal John Holley Clark, of the Flushing High School, Capt. John Holley Clark, jr., of Company F, 369th Infantry, formerly the Fifteenth New York Infantry (colored), tells of being recommended by the Colonel of his regiment for the Legion of Honor.

"We are resting now, comfortably dug in on the side of the hill away from the Germans. The awful shells don't come near us any more, and our only reminders of the noise of the war are the French heavies around us and the cannonado far ahead. It is peace and happiness after the wful days and nights we went through. I've slept from twelve to eighteen hours for the last five days and am about caught up.

"Two weeks ago today we left our comfortable billets to bivouac in a wet, soggy field, and what with frenzied preparations and the march forward, which started two days later, I had no sleep but a few hours here and there when all the officers but two in the battalion had to go to the rear exhausted. I don't know but I seem to have a certain reserve of strength and an ability to rest at odd moments that carries me through when younger and more vigorous men fall by the wayside. De A. was shell-shocked and paralyzed on the left side on the next to the last day of the battle and A. and P. were slightly wounded on the last day. I didn't get a scratch. God must have been watching over me through all the hell, with my men falling like leaves around me.

"Our battalion distinguished itself above the others and had the hardest work to do. With the Third we went in the first day. That day finished the Third. Major S. and six other officers were wounded, two or three were killed and the battalion reduced to (deleted). We took up the burden that night and for the next three days carried it on till we caught up with the First Battalion, which had got ahead of us on Sunday and whom we followed into Sechault.

Men Fell by the Dozens.

"We had all the horrors and some of the glorious moments of war in our days of advance. I saw my men fall beside me by the dozens, while the cool, determined Boche worked his machine guns as if they were nozzles and putting out a fire. We could see them plainly in the smoke and the mist of dawn walking coolly from gun to gun, their figures distinct, but clouded and reminding me of nothing so much as the Nibelungen at work. I went out to the scene of the battle after we were relieved, and there were all the pitiful evidences of it, half of my skirmish line lying there stiff and cold where they had been hit, heroically fighting that stream of death. Then I went back down the ravine where I had helped my wounded back—so many of my poor boys with their feet shot away and their arms, and with wounds in their heads or bodies—all strugling manfully on with me without a murmur of complaint. And then the dugout where we had put so many to await the doctor, eighteen of my men dying there, suffering, bleeding and dying, and nothing I couldd o but cheer them and give them water and go on with those who could fight.' The dugout now had nothing btu dead men in it—one or two who had either died there of their wounds or had been hit again by a German shell which hit near the door.

Will Never Forget.

"All those horrible heart-rending things will always be unforgettable and seem to become more and more humanly awful as the battle gets farther behind me. During it I could not think of them except as facts.

"But above all the horrors of it stands out the exhilaration of leadership, the pride in my men and in their heroism. Where I bade them go, they went, to their death, too often, but with a heroic, glad willingness that makes up for all the rest. They were my men—the men I had worked with and nursed and brought up as a father would his children, never knowing what glories they had undisclosed within them. The time came and I leaped forth their leader. They followed bravely, faithfully, even unto death. This, more than anything, is my consolation for all the losses and discouragements. The colonel has recommended me, with only two others, for the Legion of Honor."

The advance of Capt. Clark's battalion was characterized by a French lieutenant, who was their friend and adviser, as "splendid, splendid." The 369th Infantry was brigaded with the French in Gen. Gouraud's army almost from the first and the French were on the right and on the left of the regiment in the assault and capture of Sechault. Capt. Clark has two brothers in the service, Capt. Merrel B. Clark, who is in France, and Lieut. Arthur Clark, of the Flying Corps, in this country.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
NOVEMBER 28 1918

Wounded Hero of War Is Guest of Chamber

For the first time in the history of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg a Negro was its guest yesterday. On his breast was the Croix de Guerre, the distinguished service medal and the United States medal of honor. He was Needham Roberts of Hoboken, N J, one of the first to fight when Uncle Sam's boys got over there. Roberts was a member of the Fifteenth New York Infantry, a Negro regiment.

Roberts and four companions were on outpost duty one night when they were surrounded by 30 Germans. Roberts hurled a hand grenade and got things going. One of his companions hurled another after he had been struck down by a German rifle butt. Roberts and the rest of the Negroes still on their feet were armed with bolo knives and they started into the overwhelming German odds. Twenty Germans were killed. The rest escaped to their own trenches. Every one of the Negroes was wounded, Roberts being permanently disabled. His elbow was shattered.

COLORED WAR HERO RETURNS HERE WITH THE CROIX DE GUERRE

NEWARK N J LEDGER
OCTOBER 13. 1918

Private Needham Roberts of Trenton, who gained distinction by being one of the first members of the 367th Infantry to receive the Croix de Guerre, and who, with Private Henry Johnson, defeated more than twenty Germans, is now a patient at the base hospital at Lakewood, N. J. Roberts received a serious gun wound and it is doubtful if he will be able to see service again.

The hero is not only the proud wearer of the French Cross of War, which was awarded for gallantry under fire, but also has a regimental citation conferred by General Pershing for conspicuous bravery.

Roberts, who is an extremely modest young man, was a patient for a short while at Ellis Island, and while there was the center of attraction. Roberts has been a patient in various hospitals. Aside from the wound in the right arm, Roberts was bayoneted in the left hip and fragments of shrapnel entered his right leg. Upon his recovery it is planned by the colored people to tender him a state-wide reception.

RECOGNITION FOR COLORED HEROES

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 3. 1918

Needham Roberts of Trenton and Henry Johnson of Manhattan Cited by Division Commanders.

WON AGAINST HEAVY ODDS, WOUNDED AS THEY WERE.

Homeric Battle in the Dark With Rifles, Bolo Knives and Hand Grenades.

Sergt. Needham Roberts of the 369th (old 15th New York) Regiment, colored, who, with Henry Johnson of the same regiment, won the French War Cross for heroism in France last May, is on a furlough from the Military hospital at Cape May, N. J. He called at The World office last week to express his appreciation of the story of his exploits cabled to this paper by Lincoln Eyre, The World's Paris correspondent.

Sergt. Roberts has been in hospitals ever since his exploit. He was granted a furlough on October 25 to healed, but he still shows signs of the desperate wounds he received.

Lincoln Eyre, in his story of his visit to the New York negro regiment in their trenches north of Ste. Menehould, west of Verdun, where he learned of the herosim of Johnson and Roberts, said:

Battle in the Dark.

"The names of the men will stand out forever on the roll of honor of their race. Battling in the blackness of night with their rifles, hand grenades and a bolo knife, wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party at least twenty-four strong. Roberts, wounded in three places, stretched out helplessly in the mud, hurled grenades even while the hands of a muscular German were about his throat.

"Johnson did even more. Having shot one of his foemen down and clubbed another with the butt of his rifle, he sprang to the aid of Roberts with his bolo knife, clove open the skull of one German and disembowelled another. As the enemy fell into disorderly retreat Johnson, three times wounded, sank to the ground, seized a grenade alongside his prostrate body, and literally blew one of the fleeing Germans to fragments. In the belief of their white commander (Col. William Haywood) the two negroes by their valor and intelligence frustrated a well developed plan to assail one of our most important points of resistance.

Their Citations.

"The men's citations in the divisional order of the day follow: 'Private Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by a group of more than a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bullets and grenades at the start of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy, and continued the struggle until the Germans were forced to flee. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy. Private Roberts, finding himself on night sentry duty, attacked and badly wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee. A good and brave soldier.'"

Roberts, after receiving the Croix de Guerre from the French General of the division, was sent home to America with a compound fracture of the right elbow caused by an explosive bullet; a fracture of the right little finger caused by a bullet, a bayonet wound eighteen inches long necessitating sixteen stitches on the right side and suffering from gas. He has been in the hospital at Cape May since until October 25.

The colored people of Harlem wanted to give a public reception to Roberts, but the Mayor of Trenton, his native city, had planned one for Nov. 6, and Trenton was given the precedence. Aside from the stiffness of his side and finger, and a little

forgetfulness caused by shock, which will disappear in time, he says he feels as well as he ever did.

TRENTON BOY WHO WON HONORS AT THE FRONT

Sgt. NEEDHAM ROBERTS
by WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

visit his father, the Rev. Norman Roberts of No. 37 Passaic Street, Trenton, and his brother, Norman Roberts jr., of No. 130 West 142d Street, Manhattan. His wounds are

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
NOVEMBER 20, 1918

TRIBUTE TO NEGRO TROOPS.

Gen. Roy Hoffman Goes to Funston to Command Depot Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman, who returned the middle of October from active service in France, arrived in Kansas City today on his way to Camp Funston, where he will take command of the Depot Brigade. He will relieve Col. Mortimer O. Bigelow. Since his return from overseas General Hoffman has been in command at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Heading the 93d Division, composed of negro regiments, General Hoffman went to France in February, this year. After commanding the negroes six months he was transferred to the 1st Division, under General Bullard.

"The American negro is as dependable and as good a fighting man as any soldier in the world," General Hoffman said at the Hotel Baltimore today. The first American soldiers to receive recognition for valor in Europe were two negroes, the general said. Upon his recommendation, they received the *Croix de Guerre* from the French after they had repulsed a German raiding party of twenty-five or thirty men, killing or wounding seven of them.

"We didn't expect the war to end until spring," said General Hoffman. "The German Army was not beaten yet, and we didn't appreciate the critical character of the German internal situation."

General Hoffman will leave for Camp Funston tomorrow morning.

N Y C POST
OCTOBER 12, 1918

No Southerner is likely to make objection to the War Department's naming of a camp after a negro soldier. Camp Alexander, at Newport News, has been designated in honor of the late Lieut. John H. Alexander, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, a graduate of West Point, who, in the words of Brig.-Gen. Hutcheson, was "a man of ability, attainment, and energy." What the common sacrifices of white and black on the battlefield and at home are doing to soften racial lines we cannot compute till after the war. If we may judge from the press comment on race relations which the *Southern Workman*, of Hampton Institute, publishes monthly, it is much. The latest issue includes a quotation from the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, relating how "numerous white people in Memphis" have assisted in erecting a community house for negro soldiers; an excerpt from the Charlotte *Observer* praising "the enthusiastic farewell given by the colored population to the outgoing recruits from Camp Greene" as evidence of the negro's "recognition of his responsibility in the war"; an item from the Athens, Ga., *Banner* recording that the Red Cross Canteen Committee of Chattanooga had recently "shown every consideration" to a regiment of negroes, distributing food and post cards and writing home for them.

NEGRO SERGEANT SAVES FIVE COMRADES AND KILLS FOUR HUNS, WINS WAR CROSS

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

"Out of my way, you cheap Germans."

The bravery of our negro soldiers fighting side by side with the white boys in France is attested by a recent dispatch from the front which tells the story of Sergeant William Butler's work. Alone he rescued his lieutenant and four privates, killed four Huns and threw hand grenades into the German trenches. He received the croix de guerre.

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Decorations

TWO REAL AMERICANS

By W. A. Rodgers in The New York Herald

PERSHING EXTOLS BRAVERY OF ~~NEGRO TROOPS IN FRANCE~~

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 20, 1918

Two Colored Soldiers Held Off 20 German Raiders; Saved Comrades.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

Washington, May 20—General Pershing's communique today brought its best story, so far, of the valor and sacrifice of American blood on the battlefields in France. It also gave eloquent testimony to the spirit of democracy which knows no race nor color.

It told of the gallant death of Major Raoul Lufbery premier American ace of the Flying Corps, gentleman globe trotter and one of the first flyers of the celebrated Lafayette Escadrille. It told also of the heroic fight of two American negro soldiers, both wounded, who withstood a raiding party of twenty Germans, and saved comrades from surprise and capture.

Notwithstanding these two incidents General Pershing referred to yesterday as a "quiet day."

The communique follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, May 19, 1918.

"Section A—Aside from the activity of the air forces on both sides, the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.

"Section B—Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15 Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party, estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed, and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded, two by grenades. All are recovering and the wounds in two cases are slight.

"Major Lufbery was killed in flight, during which he had been in combat. He was seen to fall from his machine, which itself fell a short distance from him. He was possibly wounded or dead before he fell. Earlier reports stated that he was at the time engaged in a long running fight and was flying upside down at 2,000 feet.

"Last night one of our aviators engaged two German planes and brought down one in the vicinity of Apremont.

"This morning Lieutenant Douglass Campbell, flying at 4,500 meters, brought down a hostile biplane in the vicinity of Flirey. The hostile plane fell within our lines.

"On May 18 a descendant of one of the French officers, who served with the American Revolutionary Forces, presented in the name of the descendants of all such officers a stand of national and regimental colors to two regiments of a newly arrived American division. These flags bore the inscription:

"'From the Sons of the French Champion for American Liberty to the American Champion for ~~France~~ and Humanity.'"

ANOTHER LAD OF OLD 15TH AGAIN STOPS THE HUNS

New York Herald

William Butler, One Time Elevator Operator, Bags Four Huns in Hand-to-Hand Encounter and Saves His Lieutenant

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE MARNE (Deleted).—Another colored American fighting "over there" has placed his name on the roll of heroes fighting in the ranks of the Allies. The latest one to have his name placed in that galaxy of colored heroes headed by Johnson and Roberts is Wm. Butler, a sergeant in (deleted), who before his enlistment in New York was an elevator runner. Sergeant Butler distinguished himself so as to win the Distinguished honor of the Chroix de Guerre, which places him on the roll of honor with Roberts and Johnson. Butler's act of bravery took place on the morning of Aug. 18 in the sector near Maison de Champaigne. There had been a lively artillery firing which presages a violent attack of the enemy. A strong raiding party, cutting in from both sides, with the aid of a barrage, managed to isolate four of the Allies' combat posts. In one of these posts was Lieutenant A. M. Jones of Butler's company. He stepped over to

ght a star shell. Five Boches sprang upon him. He and four of his men were pulled from the trench and shoved towards the line of Germans, along an old trench in disuse, which had been used for communication purposes in No Man's Land. Right here is where Sergt. Butler got onto the job. He with two of his comrades were crouching. Seeing the predicament of his lieutenant, Sergeant Butler yelled in good Lenox Avenue style, "Look out, you bush hikers, I am coming." This coming to the ears of captured lieutenant, he sang out, "Don't fire, Seargeant." "Not yet, sir, but soon," was the reply. This colloquy, unknown to the Germans got them into a most excited state and thinking they had fallen into an ambuscade, they wheeled towards Butler's hiding place. As the five fell back toward the American lines, Lieut. Jones cried, "Now let them have it, Sergeant." Well did he let them have it. You better guess he did! He aimed his automatic rifle so accurately that he killed four Huns and badly wounded an officer who died later, besides the valiant Sergeant put a score or more to a disgraceful rout. This is why Sergeant Butler had the Croix de Guere bestowed upon him.

MARTIN H. BRIGGS OF ALBANY AWARDED FRENCH CROSS

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
DECEMBER 20, 1918

Monroe Street Negro Boy, Friend of Henry Johnson, Decorated for Exceptional Bravery Before Metz

Albany has another Negro hero. He is Private Martin H. Briggs of Company C, Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry, formerly the old Fifteenth New York. Private Briggs has been awarded the French war cross for exceptional bravery before Metz according to an announcement of the war department to his mother, Mrs. Charles Briggs of 10 Monroe street.

Private Briggs is a friend of Henry Johnson, the Albany Negro soldier whose heroism early in the war was heralded around the world. They were comrades, having been members of the same company until Johnson was wounded. They both enlisted about the same time a year ago last summer, shortly after the United States declared war.

The telegram to Mrs. Briggs announced that her son had been wounded but was recovering and had sailed for home from overseas. Private Briggs is well known in this city. He has two brothers, Howard and Arthur Briggs. Private Briggs is only 22 years old.

REGIMENT WINS DISTINCTION OF BEING IN MOST ADVANCED POSITION ON THE WESTERN FRONT AS FIGHTING STOPS

The New York Age 11-21-18

The old 15th New York Infantry has won additional honors, for it now enjoys the distinction of having occupied the most advanced section of the western front nearest Germany held by American troops when the fighting ceased.

When the armistice was signed and the world war came to an abrupt close the colored fighters from New York, who are brigaded with the Seventh French Army, were in Thann, Alsace.

With the French and Senegalese, the colored Americans were holding the town of Thann, which is in one of the lost provinces won back by France from Germany after many years.

Noble Hall, war correspondent of the New York Sun, in telling of the presence of the 15th and other troops in Thann when it became known that Germany had surrendered says:

"The whole valley was bedecked with British, French and American flags and filled with the joyous clanging of bells, which for four years had been rung only for the dead.

"The first people to cross the line were Alsatian peasants carrying food and warm clothing to relatives, but at 11 o'clock German troops began to come unarmed, pleading for tobacco. The men passed over No Man's Land without hindrance other than deep belts of barbed wire and an elaborate system of pitfalls, which made a frontal attack impossible on this sector.

"It took fully an hour of strenuous effort to cross the 800 yards which separated the lines. The Germans were either very old or very young troops and seemed well fed and warmly clothed, which was in marked contrast to the plight of the civilian people of Alsace. The morale of the German troops was utterly bad and they acted as men without honor or sense of shame, and openly rejoiced that they had been beaten. Nothing mattered in their eyes so long as they had to fight no more.

"At night star shells and rockets were sent up and the scene was like a fireworks display on a giant scale. Back of the American lines we heard that some of the German had refused to return to their own lines and were sent to the rear under guard.

"All through reconquered Alsace the joy of the people was contagious and profoundly impressive. French officers said the people's faith had never wavered. French was spoken everywhere, all traces of Teutonic occupation had vanished and one looked in vain for even a tradesman's sign in German. If Alsace had not been truly French no such transformation would have been humanly possible."

COLORED SOLDIERS REPEL A VICIOUS ATTACK OF NIGHT-RAIDING HUNS.

Freeman

WITH THE COLORED DIVISION OF TROOPS ON THE AISNE FRONT, Sept. 19.—Launching a fierce line of attack on the German offensive today the Colored American troops on this end of the line advanced nearly two miles into the enemy's line of attack. As the wave of battle sweeps on victorious the Colored troops carry with them the plaudits and attention of the world because of their stubborn persistence in pushing back the enemy and breaking down their line with every step of the plucky Colored soldiers' move up. They have already shown that they are able to withstand the big shells bursting on all sides with an unlimited amount of courage. Sunday morning, September 16, Colored units of troops began to wage battle in the region of the Meuse and the Moselle and continued a sharp attack on the enemy throughout the day. South of La Bassee a railway triangle was captured and completely wrecked by the Colored troops.

Colored Officer Wins Service Cross.

The story of how Corporal Isaac Valley of Gerald, Kan., won the distinguished service cross is an inspiration to every soldier of the Colored units. Valley, who served three years in the Twenty-fourth United States Colored Regiment, before being transferred to these new units, is one of the many Colored troopers of honor at the front today. During a pitched battle a private, attempting to throw a grenade, dropped it in the trenches in the midst of his comrades. Valley had no time to pick it up and throw it out. He, therefore, put his foot on it and shoved it into the mud. The grenade exploded and tore off part of his foot. His only comment was as he was carried back to a nearby hospital, was, "I saved the others if it did get me."

When General Pershing heard of the incident he awarded the ribbon which is the ambition of every fighting man to possess.

CROSS DE GUERRE PRESENTED TO "BLACK DEVILS"

The Freeman

SERGEANT TERRY AND HUGHES ARE AMONG THOSE HONORED FOR HEROIC DEEDS.

9-28-18

BEST TRAINED REGIMENTS.

372 Regiments of Colored Becomes Noted for Their Daring Throughout French Country.

Spcial to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Word was received here today from France, stating that a number of colored soldiers had been decorated for bravery by French officers. Among the American colored soldiers to be presented the Croix de Guerre for bravery was Sergeant Robert Terry, of the First Separate Company of Baltimore, Md., and Sergeant Charles Hughes, of the First Separate Battalion of Washington, D. C. The companies to which these men belong are now known as the 372nd regiment, and are now brigaded with the French troops under command of French officers. During the last drive made on the Aisne front, these colored troops fought one of the greatest battles in the history of the war when they ran the Huns across the Vesle river and succeeded in capturing French cities and towns that the Germans had held since 1914. It was during this drive that Sergeant Terry and Sergeant Hughes distinguished themselves by capturing nearly thirty Huns and made them prisoners by their own hands. So marvelous was the deed to the French officers—high in command—immediately commanded their presence at headquarters, where they were royally treated and presented with the Croix de Guerre.

7

LIEUT. GAILLARD COMMENDS BLACK TROOPS

The Freeman

IN A LONG LETTER TO JAMES MARTIN POINTS OUT THAT WE HAVE A GREAT WORK IF WE DON'T WEAKEN.

9-28-18

Lieuteant Edward S. Gaillard, formerly a well known merchant tailor with an establishment at 407 Indiana avenue, who was recently reported to be badly wounded in battle at the front in France, has recently written a letter to Mr. James Martin, of the Martin Brothers' National Jacket Co., of 224 Indiana avenue, in which he, the soldier, made no statement to the effect that he had been wounded in any manner but that he had been a sufferer from rheumatism ever since landing in France and that he was confined in a hospital there. Among other things Mr. Gaillard says in his letter to Mr. Martin that there is great work over there to perfom if we don't weaken. He speaks highly about the French people. "For an instance," he says, "they are the most affable and amiable nation of people one could ever meet. They are really the most hospitable and friendly people I have ever seen and it is not superfluous. While I have met French people before in varied numbers and understood somewhat their customs, I had never met them en masse. I have my first time to meet one a second time that was not just the same as he was the first time notwithstanding the surroundings had been changed or influence might have been attempted. So far as the war is concerned you read more about it than I could tell you, but I will say this: If things move up as successfully in the next four months as in the past six weeks much will have been accomplished. Our boys are certainly doing their part courageously," said the gallant lieutenant in closing his letter to Mr. Martin.

Soldiers — 1918 8
Decorations

TWO FRENCH GENERALS UNITE IN COMMENDING THREE AMERICAN REGIMENTS WITH MOROCCAN TROOPS

12-2-18

New-York Age

How the Black Troops acquitted themselves in the last Big Drive, just before the armistice was signed, is told in a concise manner by First Lieutenant Arrington S. Helm, Senior Chaplain of the 372nd Infantry, in a letter to the Editor of THE AGE, from Somewhere in France, dated November 12:

The Black Troops acquitted themselves very creditably in the last Big Drive. The Troops referred to are those that were in our Sector; three Colored American Regiments and one Moroccan Division. We are in a French Division and the French General complimented the Black Troops very highly. He addressed us as Friends from the bottom of his heart. He expresses his gratitude for the glory which my Regiment helped to contribute to his Division. He always had full confidence in us; but we sur

Our Division has fought for nine days. During that time we advanced five miles in the face of powerfully organized defences; we took nearly 600 prisoners, captured 15 guns of different calibers, 20 minenwerfers and nearly 150 machine guns. We secured an enormous amount of engineering material and important supplies of artillery ammunition.

The Red Hand is the insignia of our Division. The Red Hand Division took the Boche by the throat and made him cry for mercy. General Gaybet adds: "You have well avenged our glorious dead."

General Garnier Duplessis commanded our army corps. He too addresses to us his most sincere thanks and warmest congratulations for the glorious success achieved by their admirable ardor and indomitable tenacity. He salutes the brave American regiments, who have rivalled in intrepidity their French comrades. He adds: "I cannot recount here the feats which have been performed for every one of the days of that victorious journey, they are inscribed on the conquered grounds, materialized by the trophies taken from the enemy and engraved in the heart of the chief who bows before the troops and salutes them profoundly."

The Colonel, Quiller by name, commanding the I. D. (Infantry Division) has recommended the 372nd Regiment for a citation in the orders of the French Army worded as follows:

"Gave proof during its first engagement of the finest qualities of bravery and daring, which are the virtues of assaulting troops.

"Under the orders of Colonel Tupes, darted with superb gallantry and admirable scorn of danger of the assault of a position continuously defended by the enemy; taking it by storm under an exceptional machine gun fire. Continued the progressive in spite of enemy artillery fire and very severe losses. They made numerous prisoners, captured cannons, machine guns and important war material."

The French General says our troops have been admirable in their attack. He says our Colonel has every reason to be proud of the courage of his officers and men. The General considers it an honor to have us in his Division. My regiment, because of its passed his hopes.

bravery and dash, won the admiration of the Moroccan Division, who themselves are "shock troops." During those hard days our Division was at all times in the advance of all other Divisions of the Army Corps. General Gaybet visited our wounded and found their morale higher than any praise. He sent us all his thanks.

HAMPTON STUDENT IS CITED FOR HEROISM

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

HAMPTON, Va.—One of the colored heroes recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross is Thomas Henry Davis, a former Hampton Institute student. The citation for heroism follows:

The New York Age 5-24-19

"Private (first class) Thomas H. Davis, Sanitary Detachment, 368th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action at Binarville, France, Sept. 5, 1918. Private Davis with an officer and another soldier, voluntarily left shelter and crossed an open space 50 yards wide, swept by shell and machine gun fire, to rescue a wounded soldier, whom they carried to a place of safety. Home address: Mrs. Frances Davis, mother, 49 West Lincoln street, Hampton."

COLORED MEN IN FRENCH UNIVERSITY.

The American Pupil 5-28-19

A. P. O. 948,
American Expeditionary Forces,
Toulouse University,
Toulouse, France,
April 12, 1919.

Mr. W. E. Hill,
Biddle University,
Charlotte, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Seeing this article in "The Stars and Stripes," a paper run by the A. E. F. soldiers, I thought it might be of some interest to you for the AFRICO. So am I cutting it out and sending it to you that you may see what the "Yankee Negroes" did. I hope it will be of some historical value to the race.

We boys who are in this University are getting on nicely. The French people take special interest in the colored men. They like us and they are sincere about it. There are 9 of us here out of about 1,500 students of the A. E. F.

I hope you all are having a successful term at Biddle, and your paper is still doing a great work among our people.

I shall be here until the last of June.

Hope you and family are well. Regards to all.

Sincerely,
ROBERT N. TOATLEY.

(Mr. Robert N. Toatley, writer of the foregoing letter and who sends the article given below, is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Biddle University. At the time of his enlistment in the Army Mr. Toatley was a Professor in Harbison College, at Irmo, S. C.)

YANKEE NEGROES IN HORIZON BLUE LED WAY TO RHINE.

(The Stars and Stripes.)

Blue denim to horizon blue—American pick to French rifle, with lots of use for it from Rheims to the Rhine—that is only part of the story of the 93rd division, the negro soldiers from New York and points west who fought under the tricolor and in French equipment from the time they heard the first big one 'till the kaiser took the count.

Despite their strange surroundings, their stranger equipment, their few days in which to learn the trench tricks of French veterans, and the occasional blind spots in liaison when it was too late for "no compree," the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd colored regiments came through with two regimental Croix de Guerre and a great deal of honest pride in the shoulder insignia that shows on its black background a blue French helmet as a memento of their very foreign service.

When this division joined the French it was blended even more perfectly into its background, as far as the eye could see, than any white regiment could be. Nearly all the German intelligence officers swallowed them whole as African Colonials. Even one group that stuck to the Yankee brand of tin hat was credited in Boche reports as French blacks equipped with English helmets."

The 93rd was a friend in need for our ally and in most cases they became friends indeed, with every effort made to put them on equality and the French cruisine strained to the utmost to produce a kick-proof chow.

The 369th, whose reports are the most completely written, was put at the disposal of the 16th division of the Eighth French army corps on March 18, 1918. Three weeks training within sound of the guns under French instructors and with French equipment was a startling change for men who had had only guard duty in the States and stevedore work in France. On April 8 they were put into a sector, doubled with French battalions, two battalions in the front line from the west bank of the Aisne to Ville-sur-Tourbe. They were treated with great cordiality by the French and the sub-sector, named "Afrique," became veritably their own when it was put under their commanding officer on April 29.

Despite the difference in language there were no misunderstandings, and a remarkably efficient support from the French kitchens did a great deal to "increase the efficiency," according to official reports.

It was the fate of the 369th to take an active part in the famous July defensive near Rheims, where the masterly stroke of French stretegy lured the Germans into a futile pounding of empty trenches over whose ruins they wasted the force of the drive that was to take them to Chalons. While the Germans tore the network of forward trenches with tons of high explosive, a screen of men and guns was kept in the front lines and a part of this screen was made of men of the 369th. For a time the terrible bombardment cut off all liaison and runners linked the distance that telephone wires could not weather. Without rest or food, the men were finally withdrawn and marched six kilometers where they acted as relief for the Moroccans of the 161st division, sharing in a successful counter-attack.

From this time on they were in continual action in the fighting about Butte de Mesnil and the Main-de-Massiges, from July 23 to August 19. Here a violent German barrage cut off a lieutenant and four men who were made prisoner and were being taken back to the German lines when a sergeant appeared and, with nothing but his bayonet and a goodly supply of furor Africanus, killed the guard and released his comrades. In German reports captured later the affair was described as a "blutlustig" attack by superior numbers.

In the Meuse-Argonne drive the 369th was with the 161st French (Moroccan) division, and on September 26 helped the Moroccans in the capture of Dormans. The next day, with liaison with units on their flanks partially destroyed, they advanced

through the dark and the uncut barbed wire, accomplishing what the French declared was the "well-nigh impossible." On the 29th they had a large share in the capture of Sechault.

The regiment was given the Croix de Guerre, its colors were decorated and on November 18 it reached the Rhine, in the "marche triomphale," the first Allied troops, their commander claims, to reach the river. In all their fighting they can boast that they never lost a prisoner or a foot o trench.

Two More Soldiers Cited For Bravery When Huns Flee From Verdun

Chicago Defender

New York, July 19.—According to information just made public by a wa correspondent of the New York Sun Privates Henry Gaillard and Harry Brown, members of a regiment from this state, distinguished themselves for bravery under severe attacks launched against them by Germans near Verdun on June 12th. The report read as follows:

"American Negro troops proved their value as fighters in the line east of Verdun on June 12, it is now permissible to state. The Germans attempted a raid in that sector and were completely repulsed by the Negroes.

"The boches began a terrific bombardment at one minute after midnight, throwing over between 3,000 and 4,000 shells from guns ranging in size from 67 to 340 millimeters. The bombardment was concentrated on small areas. Many of the shells made holes from 10 to 15 feet across.

"In the midst of this inferno the Negroes coolly stuck to their posts, operating machine guns and automatic rifles and keeping up such a steady barrage that the German infantry failed to penetrate the American lines. The Americans miraculously had only two wounded.

"Private Henry Gaillard of New York city, under shell fire, took his automatic rifle from its place of concealment, placed it on the parapet and met the attacking boches with a rain of bullets.

"Private Harry Brown, also of New York city, a member of the Signal Corps, found a telephone line was not working. Ignoring the barrage, he went out to repair the wire. He made twenty-five repairs.

"During the attack the crew of a machine gun was bowled over by a minenwerfer projectile, which made a 15-foot hole 10 feet from them. They all got up, remounted the gun and continued shooting until it jammed. Then, despite the terrific bombardment, they fixed it again and turned it on the Germans. This incident was repeated twice.

"Both French and American officers reported that the Negroes performed like veterans, they obeyed orders promptly, took risky duties voluntarily and compared well with the best troops on the west front.'

Croix de Guerre Medal Winner Is Here on a Furlough; Expects Discharge

Chicago Defender

The Chronicle 7/18/18

By Charles Magill

Neadham Roberts, the first member of the old Fifteenth Infantry to be wounded in action in France; Neadham Roberts, who, with a brother soldier, Henry Johnson, held off 24 Germans alone; Neadham Roberts, who, with Johnson, electrified America and drew cartoon after cartoon in hundreds of white dailies throughout the country; Neadham Roberts, our hero, is here. All New York is proud of Sergt. Roberts (he was promoted to that title May 18th) and New York did her utmost, as only New York can do, to honor the hero. The sergeant arrived in New York Oct. 25 from a base hospital at Cape May. N. J., and remained here on furlough until Nov. 6, stopping with his brother, Norman Roberts, at 130 West 142d street. He wore on his breast several medals, among them the expert rifleman, marksman, sharpshooter, distinguished service, citation division, world's war campaign badge, French service medal, and the military medal bar. Sergt. Robert's wounds include an automatic pistol expolsive bullet in the right arm, which exploded in the elbow, causing fraction nerves; a bayonet wound 16 inches long, which compelled 14 stitches in the right side; a piece of shrapnel entered the bayonet wound. As a result of these wounds Roberts was invalided home and he will not return to France.

Telegrams From Home Town

Handed in at Trenton, N. J., to E. F. M., American Expeditionary Force, London.—Private Neadham Roberts, 369th Infantry, U. S. Expeditionary Forces, France: I desire to extend to you the congratulations and thanks of the citizens of Trenton for your inspiring acts of bravery, which have not only reflected glory upon yourself, your city and your Race, but which will live forever in the annals of American valor. Trenton is proud of you."

Received at 22 Great Winchester st., London, E. C. 2, 21484, EFM. Amex. 47: "You, her son, who has so gloriously upheld her best traditions on the battlefield, one name of Neadham Roberts will have a cherished place in the remembrance of all patriotic Americans long after this conflict shall have ended. Trenton salutes you.—Frederick W. Donnelly, mayor Trenton, N. J."

Oct. 11th.—Private Neadham Roberts, Cape May, N. J.—Dear Roberts: The city of Trenton rejoices in the fact that you are again on your native soil after having so nobly fought for freedom on French soil. Be of good cheer; the future holds sufficient good things in store to amply compensate you for all sacrifices you have made and for all pains you have suffered. Your father was to my home last night and agreed that I would write you and I thought best to write immediately so as to get some idea as to when you will get a chance to come home. I will head a committee to give you a flattering reception and in order to arrange for upward of 5,000 people to meet you at the station we must have at least 48 hours' notice. And, too, it is your father's wish that you would not ask to be sent home until after the influenza quarantine will have been lifted. Please notify me just as soon as you can just about what time in November you can get a furlough. With my highest regards to you, I am very respectfully, E. L. De Paue. clerk's office, Supreme court, Trenton, N. J."

Banqueted at the Dolphin

The culmination of these honors was in a grand banquet held Monday, Nov. 4, at the Dolphin. Hon. Charles W. Anderson acted as master of ceremonies and more than 100 people were present. Owing to the hurried manner, due to the shortness of Sergt. Roberts' furlough in New York, the banquet could not be made a bigger thing. James H. Anderson, editor of the Amsterdam News, and William White, general manager of the Defender, worked like Trojans to make the affair a success, assisted by the staff of the Chicago Defender and the staff of the Amsterdam News. Notably among them was Albert B. Mordecai, a former 24th Infantry man, who was acting as the sergeant's private secretary.

Manager Elmore Aids

"Frenchy," the popular manager of the Lafayette theater, who can always be found aiding anything where the Race or a member of the Race is concerned, has been nobly aiding the many affairs that have been arranged in Sergt. Roberts' honor. Not only did the Lafayette first bring the hero to the attention of the New York public. but Frenchy arranged a box party at the theater Friday night, at which a number of Roberts' friends and himself were present. This act of courtesy on the part of Frenchy, which we believe to be from his heart and not from ulterior motives, makes him more than ever a credit to the community here in Harlem. At the box party were several of Roberts' immediate family and a few friends. The box was beautifully decorated. On behalf of Manhattan Lodge of Elks a signet ring was presented to Roberts. During the evening a beautiful poem was recited by Daughter Phillips. The play, "The Man They Left Behind," portrayed an excellent lesson on patriotism, making the show peculiarly fit for the occasion. After Roberts had been introduced to the audience by C. H. Joell, the audience stood up and cheered to the strains of our national anthem.

Why Not Capt. Roberts?

Roberts, who is 21 years old, is a clean-cut young man and without his uniform would look more like a college chap. Born in Trenton, N. J., the son of Rev. and Mrs. Noman Roberts, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Infantry, New York during its early formation. Sergt. Roberts expects to be discharged shortly, and then hopes to be able to go to college. The young man's finances are not just what they might be, frankly speaking. It has come to our notice that nearly every wounded white hero who returns to this country invalided home has been promoted to a captaincy, majority, etc. Why not make Roberts a captain? No better way of our country's appreciation could be shown than promoting the young man. And our people should and must rally around in some concrete manner to make this hero—our hero—what he should be.

Private Needham Roberts

N. C. NEGRO TROOP WINS WAR CROSS

Independent 8-10-18

Corporal Scott, with Two Privates, on Patrol, Went Two Miles Into The German Lines and Got Important Information

(Special to the Independent)

Lenoir, N. C., August 10.—The following letter which appeared in the Lenoir News has been received here from Lt. J. L. Nelson, (white) who writes to his father, Mr. J. L. Nelson. The letter states that coporal Walter Scott, a Lenior draftee, has been cited for the "Croix de Guerre" for bravery. Scott is a l neoirWJuly bravery. Scott s a Lenior boy and his many friends are glad to hear that he is still the brave, courageous Scott which they once knew.

The letter follows:

"I have been at the front now for a long time and up to date, I have not had any serious mishap," continues Lieut. Nelson's letter. "My company s now in the reserve line. We get a total of 24 days at the front and then go back to rest for eight days.

"I am sure you all get more of the war news than Ido. All we get is the French communique, issued twice each day. Just at present things look fine for us. I think June 23, 1918, marked the turning point in the war. Then it was that the Italians defeated the Austrians troops so splendidly. Now we are making things hum over here. If we only had about two million Amercans here I thnk we would be home for Christmas. But the boche is just like a spring—he reoils somewhere.

"Coporal Walter Scott went on a patrol; got lost with two privates; went over a mile into the German lines, spotted some very important military features, fought with a German patrol, escaped by a remarkable feat of daring, and the result was that he gave the general staff some very, very valuable information. He has been recommended for the Croix de Guerre and I hope he gets it. I intended to write the whole story and send it home for publication. In the meantime thing are happening every hour and we fellows are tryng to give a good account of ourselves.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE RETURNING TO HOMES

Atlanta

Thomasville, Ga., December (Special.)—From the numbers of negro soldiers arriving in Thomasville within the past few days, having been discharged from camp, it would look as if there might be plenty of laborers here soon. Most of those arriving have come from Camp Gordon. They are strong and healthy looking and appear to have been well taken care of. Thomas county sent many colored soldiers to the camps and a number of them were sent overseas. Already some of those who have returned are looking around for jobs. Most of them seem to have enjoyed their experience in the army and some regret having been discharged from service before they had a chance to go to France, as those who have gone over write back great letters about the good times they have had over there.

Soldiers — 1918 1

Demobilization

CHOOSING THE IMPORTANT THINGS.

The Gospel

It is safe to say that most men do what they think should be done under the circumstances. The exceptions to the rule are cases where men act from impulse without any thought at all. The trouble is in mistaking what should be done. And the mistake is usually due to a wrong training. If all men could be set right in their judgment of what are important things, we would have the ideal age at once.

For example, it was a long time till men learned that it pays immensely to be honest and that it is very expensive to be dishonest. It was a long time till nations learned to deal justly with other nations, but now they are soon to learn that it pays to do so. It was a long struggle to teach governments that it pays to educate their citizens but they are learning it and from now on we may expect to see a united effort to give every child an education and then we may expect to see the greatest progress and prosperity.

Every calamity that has ever come upon mankind was due to a mistake that men made and did not discover until they ran it to the place where it bore its evil fruit. An infinite number of examples of this could be given but a few will suffice. The French rulers of the eighteenth century followed a policy of supression until the common people were so demoralized that they could not even raise the taxes. In the dragonades they literally mobbed their best people. When disaster began to threaten them they said, "After us the deluge." They thought the deluge would be no more than financial bankruptcy. They were not looking for an upheavel of blood such as came in the French Revolution. Another example is the case of Russia. Nicholas and his crowd arrested intelligent young men for having in their possession a copy of Emerson's Essays, "The Life of Lincoln," or "The Life of Booker T. Washington" and sent them to Siberian prisons. This state of affairs went on until it bore its fruit, Bolshevism, and now fully a million of the best Russians are being murdered.

In America we are not thinking of a crusade of oppression such as France practiced in the days of he dragonades or Russia in the days of the Siberian prison, but in spirit we are practicing the same thing and it will bear the same fruit. We are trying to accomplish the same thing by the indirect method of doing nothing, thereby letting our citizens remain untaught. We had a group of politicains from South Carolina to Texas who constantly held up the idea that since the white people never intend to give the Negroes greater rights they should keep them ignorant. We have done nothing for the millions of foreigners who came to our shores, except in a very scattering way. Not five per cent. of our membership has been made efficient in church service. Suppose we had spent a million a year to put up schools for our foreigners, we would now have a generation of trained leaders to go home and help Poland and the Czecho-Slovachs to form a Christian State. All Middle Europe would now become true Protestant. Suppose we had united to give a good Christian education to our Negroes, we could now convert them into a wonderful force for helping in the world's uplift. As it is, it almost frightens us to see how many of the Negroes have adopted the Vardaman doctrine, that it is best for them to remain ignorant.

How far this is to go we do not know. Whether it has passed the turning point and must go on to fruit bearing we do not know. If the fruit must ripen we will see what it is. The ignorant whites and ignorant Negroes will unite into an I. W. W. or Bolshevism and all we cherish will be trampled in the dust. But we feel hopeful that we have not passed the turning point and that the church is to win a glorious victory. Wonderful changes in methods are coming out. We frequently hear men say, "What will the Negro soldier do when he comes home from France? Will he make unreasonable demands and thus make trouble?" To this we answer that it depends wholly on what the Christian white people do. If they meet these returning Negro soldiers with justice and the spirit of helpfulness, we will need have no fear. But if they become suspicious and try the Nicholas method of supression, the race question will instantly become international and no one can tell what the fruit will be. It is now wholly in the hands of the Christion white people of America to determine what the outcome will be.

Our missionary organizations must see that the schools are ample to train an army of leaders. They must see that the leaders already trained are put to work to organize every Negro church into a good missionary church. The force of Sunday School experts must be increased so as to make it possible for every Sunday School to become an efficient one.

And now let us appeal to Christian Negroes to join in and help, with might and main, to carry out this program. You see the difficulty the white people labor under. If disaster comes you will suffer along with the rest. In a Bolshevism you would suffer untold things. If you have to endure until the end is attained, do so. Unjust discrimination hurts the white man's conscience much more than it does your feelings. Count yourselves happy that you have the privilege to endure for the causeof the nation's uplift. It is sinful to whine at hardships that some one must endure for the sake of this uplift. The world will never forget to relate that the Negro slave remained loyal to the family of the Confederate soldier while he was away fighting to keep him in slavery. If now the Negro intelligently aids in saving Christian civilization ever though he suffers discrimination he wil add a still brighter chapter to his history.

Soldiers – 1918

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Demobilization

UNEASY CONSCIENCES AT WORK IN VIRGINIA.

From Richmond, Virginia, comes the news that grave concern is felt there because of the large purchases of firearms and munitions by the Negroes of that city. These purchases are said to have reached such proportions that the State Council of Defense called a special meeting and issued a circular to dealers prohibiting further sales.

The despatch goes on to say that Negro leaders were summoned and told what must be done; at the same time orders were given for strengthening the home guard. The despatch closed by saying:

From indirect sources it is rumored that Negroes have issued a statement that once their soldiers return from Europe they intend to force the white man to give them equal rights.

This latter situation is viewed with alarm by many of the leading citizens.

The white people of Virginia and all of the Southern states are going to have a good many nightmares between now and the time of the return of the Negro soldiers. Don't worry, brothers; it isn't on account of any premeditated wickedness on the part of the Negro; it is only an uneasy conscience dreaming of some of the things the owner of the conscience would do if he were in the Negro's place.

Mustering of Men at Camp Sheridan Is Now Under Way

Orders Received to Muster Out Members of Development Battalion

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-22-18

Orders were issued yesterday for the sending of 380 negro draft men to Camp Sheridan for the purpose of mustering them out. These men have been attending the officers training school at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial school and they are probably included with the other officers training schools, a number of which have already been mustered out. Along with this order is the word that about 200 members of the Development Battalion will also be mustered out.

Capt. James P. Easley, the camp personnel officer, who has been placed in charge of the mustering force of Camp Sheridan, sent a telegram to the officer in command of the officers training school at Tuskegee informing him of the war department order and that he is ready to receive the men at once. It is expected that the men will be sent here in the next two or three days and the work of mustering them out will depend on the amount of work which has already been done by the surgeons in having the physicial examinations of the men made and ready for the handling of the mustering officers.

At Camp Sheridan, the negro contingent will be quartered in the provisional depot brigade next to the 421st labor battalion and the work of the mustering officers will probably be conducted in one of the offices used for a headquarters when the area was occupied by the Provisional Depot Brigade. All of the blanks and other forms necessary to be filled out are now in the hands of the mustering officer and the work will proceed as fast as practicable when it is begun.

There are nearly 1,000 men in the development battalion and all of these who are in as good physical condition as they were when they came into the army with the exception of railroad men, telegraphers and telephone men, will be mustered out. None of the men who are not as good physically as when they came into the army or who have communicable diseases will be discharged, this includes those having veneral diseases. With these exceptions only about 200 of the 1,000 will be able to get their discharges at this time.

In order to handle the large volume of work which will be necessary in the mustering out of the men, Capt. Easley has had several officers acquainted with the work of the personnel department, sent to camp headquarters for special duty and these with a number of enlisted men will handle the bulk of the making out of the papers to muster the men out. Of course all of the work will have the supervision of Capt. Easley and his assistants at camp headquarters.

The big job of mustering out the 500 men will be the getting of all of the papers ready and then the formality of passing them back to civil life will be small as compared with the other work.

THE WARRIORS' RETURN

Savannah Morning News 12-22-18

Some representative organized effort should be put forth by the people in this community and in every other large center to welcome the Negro soldier back to civil life, and to impress upon him that we are interested in his future welfare, more so because of his manliness, his patriotism and his heroism. The public, so proud of its Negro soldiers, will welcome a chance to greet the boys in grand assembly, to shake their hands, to hear them tell of their thrilling experiences, and receive the inspiration that must come for the worthy performances of Negro soldiers in the war.

Savannah people generally, black and white, military and civilian, have responded nobly to every line of the war need. We have sent our quota of draftees, and other workers to the camps; we have raised our full subscriptions to all the campaign funds; in all the features of Red Cross activity, Savannah folk have done well their part. Our men have served in every capacity in the battle area, from labor battalion to leading the charges against the Hun. Many have made the supreme sacrifice in this struggle.

We must find some way to memorialize the splendid cooperation of the people in this bloody war, without which victory could not have been achieved. Such cooperation, illustrates how powerful are the forces of public opinion and patriotism, and prove that a united people can accomplish wonderful things.

We sugegst to the Business League, to the N. A. A. C. P. and to the Urban League, that they confer through their proper respresentatives and divise some plan for taking care of the many interests involved in the return of these hundreds of soldier boys.

COLONIZATION MOVEMENT PUT UNDER WAY HERE

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-22-18

Business Body Plans to Create Interest in Securing Soldier Colonies in State of Alabama

A movement for a statewide campaign to have as its direct and ultimate result the colonizing of American soldiers was started at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Membership Council of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The meeting started at 1 o'clock and continued for an hour and a half. It was held at the Exchange Hotel.

The movement for the colonization of returned soldiers on farms in Alabama followed the report of Vernon Merritt who attended the Land Congress held in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 12. A committee of five members of the council will be appointed by Chairman Thomas M. Owen today to discuss ways and means for interesting state officials, members of the legislature and the public in general in the advantages offered by the government for colonizing soldiers in farm settlements. The committee will be named in pursuance with a resolution adopted at the meeting yesterday.

It is planned, according to the resolution, to secure the cooperation of state officials in having a bill passed in the legislature for colonization purposes and to shortly begin an extensive colonization campaign. It is expected that as the movement developes it will be laid before city and county officials in an effort to secure their cooperation and through business organizations to have the requirements of the government in obtaining land for the soldiers complied with.

Mr. Merritt stated in his report that it will be necessary for a county or section to furnish a certain amount of land and that the government will furnish the soldier with money to finance his farm. He stated that in the opinion of the delegates of the Land Congress the Blackbelt of Alabama afford a splendid opportunity for colonization purposes among the soldiers if a sufficient amount of land can be secured to assure the government departments which handle the proposition that the section is desirous of having the soldier colonies.

He stated that it was brought out at the meeting that many states have already made plans to finance the proposition with the assistance of he government and declared that if Alabama fails to get in on the new immigration and colonization movement it will be because Alabama is not alive to its interests. Mr. Merritt's report was received with the unanimous approval of the council and Dr. Owen thanked him for his careful attention to the important movement.

A motion was also adopted to have a committee of five appointed to prepare for adjustment work following the war period. Dr. Owen pointed out the importance of taking care of the adjustment period and declared that a problem almost as great as war will soon face the people of this and every section.

Dr. Ehrenreich suggested a concrete plan for securing positions for the soldiers when they return. He suggested that a committee be appointed to secure as many of the former positions for the men as possible and where this effort fails to secure new positions for them. On his recommendation the matter will be referred to the adjustment committee.

Plans for taking care of the Adjustment period in this city and section will be discussed at the next meeting when a report of the committee will be made. The committee will be appointed today by Dr. Owen.

PROVIDE FARMS FOR THE SOLDIERS

The Constitution 12-12-18

Urges Secretary Lane--He Also Advocates Education of Illiterate Mountain Whites and the Negroes.

Washington, December 11.—Development of arid, swamp and cutover lands to provide farms for returning soldiers, and improvement of the public school system to provide for Americanization of foreign-born citizens, and the education of illiterate mountain white populations and negroes, are two big reconstruction problems, Secretary of the Interior Lane says in his annual report, made public today. Schools, he added, should lay more emphasis on teaching trades.

Of immediate importance is the proposal that the government systematically go about the work of providing work for soldiers on existing irrigation projects in the west. Later, Secretary Lane suggested, more extensive reclamation of waste land should be put under way, and small farms sold to soldiers by the government on long-term payment plan.

Mr. Lane outlined in detail his proposed methods of carrying out this program, which he characterized as part of the "looking ahead work" of the nation.

The Returning Soldiers.

Referring to the returning soldiers, he said:

"Being Americans and being young, they will not ask or expect pensions. They will want work. They will want, if possible, a chance for a home of their own."

By systematic government development of idle lands, said Mr. Lane, there will be provided immediate jobs for these men, labor markets will be protected against possible collapse by being swamped with a surplus of labor, re-established industries will be supplied with an immediate demand for their products, the movement of population to cities will be checked, many "best proven Americans" will be affixed permanently to agricultural occupations, and great areas of land now neglected and valueless will be brought into use.

"As an immediate program," said the secretary, "we should first offer an opportunity upon our present irrigation projects for all who wish work at clearing and leveling the land not now cultivated but for which water is available, or to which water can be brought under the present irrigation system, and that such tracts shall be developed under an appropriate land settlement plan. This we can do at once and meet whatever labor problem may be immediate.

"As a second step, I would urge an appropriation for one or more of the largest irrigation schemes for which surveys are in an advanced state. Concurrently it would seem to me wise to undertake the draining of the most promising projects —government-owned land preferred, but, if privately owned, the land to be bought at an appraisement made

by the farm loan board and subject to the approval of the department of agriculture.

"There is an alternative method of dealing with private lands which already has the approval of congress, being incorporated in the reclamation act. Under this a private owner agrees to sell his land to whoever gets the water right at an appraised price as a condition precedent to our undertaking the construction of irrigation work. Under such a plan there would be no difficulty whatever in securing control of any sized bodies of cut-over or swamp lands that might be desired; the government would not buy the land, but the owner would look to the new settler for the price, and take it on such terms as the government itself would exact for its own expenditure upon the land. Supplementing this there should be an opportunity given for the co-operation of all the states upon limited tracts which would be dealt with under state control and subject to the closest federal supervision."

Openings for Soldiers.

After a soldier has returnel to his home, said Mr. Lane, if his old position is not open and he wishes to turn to an independent life, "there would be laid before him a number of projects which the government has undertaken in the different sections of the coutry. Let us assume no more than three, one an irrigation scheme, another a drainage project, a third the development of a body of cut-over lands. The one would need to have great dams constructed to impound and divert waters, a hydro-electric plant, miles of canal and tunnel, perhaps thousands of acres to be cleared and leveled, fenced and broken. This would mean years of work at good wages, work in the open under housing conditions that would seem palatial to the soldier of the trench, and at the end a piece of land on which would be erected a house and barn, a farm home in a group of farm homes. For this he must pay. But already he has received wages out of which he can have saved the necessary first installment on his place of 10 or 15 per cent. The balance with interest he can pay in 40 yearly installments, or earlier if he can."

Mr. Lane estimated that more than one-third, probably nearer one-half, of the American troops in Europe came from farms, and probably would wish to return to the agricultural work. Care should be taken, however, he said, that the government in selling farms to these men, limit the size and impose restrictions to prevent their being aggregated into great estates.

Turning to the question of cost, Secretary Lane said this would be "as much as we wish to spend . . . less than many a strike has cost this country."

"Would it be unreasonable to ask for as much as we will spend this year for pensions to the veterans and their dependents of wars that ended 20 and 50 years ago?" he asked. "Would it be unreasonable to ask that we spend in the next two years on these veterans of the great war as much as it cost us to conduct that war for a single week? Would a people that gave out of hand, out of a noble sense of charity to quasi public organizations, $500,000,000 for the entertainment and care of these boys hesitate to buy the bonds of this country for a like amount to provide peace work, home work, and homes for these same boys?

"We have spent largely for this war, and largely we must spend for many years to come. We are to economize that we may meet our debts; this must be the national policy. But to stop growth is not economy. To stand paralyzed in the presence of a debt is to become its victim. England is planning in the hundreds of millions of pounds sterling for housing and land schemes. Canada with less than 7,000,000 people is offering to each man 160 acres of land and $2,500 with which to improve it. Surely the United States, which has escaped with so slight a comparative loss in life, will not do less.

No Surer Insurance.

"There can be no surer insurance for the nation than to put its men upon the soil, and there can be no wiser investment that a nation can make than to add to its territory by taking from desert and waters and desolation land that is now useless."

Mr. Lane declared that in the United States there are more than 200,000,000 acres of waste land which can be made into farms.

Appropriations of only a few millions are needed to start, said the secretary. A bill for this purpose already is pending in congress, and President Wilson indorsed some legislation of the kind in his address at the opening of the present session.

The development need not be confined to states containing government land, said Mr. Lane, citing cases of large unused tracts near eastern cities which would supply markets with farm produce.

Turning to the question of providing education through the public schools, particularly for the foreign-born, Secretary Lane said:

"Our war experience has taught us, among many things, the value of a strong national spirit, the vital importance of national ideals, the impotence of ignorance, the dependence of this modern world upon skilled men and organizing ability, the need for and the possibilities that lie in the extension of co-operative effort of all kinds.

"There can be neither national unity in ideals or in purpose unless there is some common method of communication through which may be converged the thought of the nation. All Americans must be taught to read and write and think in one language; this is a primary condition to that growth which all nations expect of us and which we demand of ourselves."

The educational problem extends beyond the state to the federal government, Mr. Lane said, adding that if the federal government would make the same kind of an offer to the states for the education of their illiterates that it makes for the construction of roads, "in five years there would be few, if any, who could not read and write in this country."

In concluding his report on the subject of education, Mr. Lane said:

"I should like to see the day when every child learned a trade while at school, trained his mind and his hand together, lifted labor into art by the application of thought."

N Y C SUN
NOVEMBER 24, 1918

NEGROES ARMING; RICHMOND ALARMED

Threat to Force Equal Rights Is Reported.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.—One problem that is causing grave concern here is the large purchases of firearms and munitions by the negroes of the city. This reached a point a few days ago which called forth a special meeting of the State Council of Defence. The result of the meeting was a circular being sent broadcast urging dealers to refrain from selling further ammunition and firearms to negroes.

While the proceedings of the meeting were secret, it is understood leaders of the negro element were summoned and told what must be done. At the same time an order went out strengthening the home guard organizations. From indirect sources it is rumored that negroes have issued a statement that once their soldiers return from Europe they intend to force the white man to give them equal rights.

This latter situation is viewed with alarm by many of the leading citizens.

WILL CO-OPERATE IN FINDING JOBS FOR ALL SOLDIERS

The Georgia men who will be discharged from Camp Gordon after Monday will have the benefit of all the machinery for helping them find suitable work which has been put in action by the United States department of labor and the United States employment service, co-operating with the Council of National Defense, through the creation of bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors.

The chairman of the Council of National Defense in every county is expected to see that a bureau is established in every town in Georgia of any size which will be intended as a sort of clearing house for jobs of every kind. Through connection with all government employment agencies and various civic organizations these bureaus will be of inestimable assistance to the returning war workers. A representative at every camp is spreading the information as to the general method of operation.

Hal M. Stanley, commissioner of commerce and labor, is looking after the administration of this plan in Georgia and is in daily communication with the camps and local bureaus. Wednesday he received from an Ohio cantonment cards bearing the names and other information regarding boys who will soon return to Georgia towns. These will be forwarded to the boys' homes in order that the way may be prepared for their re-entrance into the industrial and business life of their communities.

The Churches and Reconstruction

Survey 12/21/18

TWENTY-SEVEN of the Protestant denominations of America, represented by about 175 delegates, spent the three days from December 10 to 12 at Atlantic City in discussing the problems incident to the period of reconstruction, and out of the discussion formulated plans whereby the churches can effectively help in making sure a new world order. Space forbids even a recapitulation of the significant work of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches during the last eighteen months.

A resolution was passed calling upon the government to change its plan for demobilization so that the men will be considered under service to the government until they have actually reached their homes. According to the present arrangement, the men are mustered out in army camps and then left to shift for themselves. Many of them are miles from home and when relieved from army restraint with money in their pockets they find temptation easy. Consequently large numbers of them will get into trouble and when they finally get back to their home towns will be without funds and without a job. Problems of unemployment are beginning to make themselves felt even at this early period, and to obviate this difficulty and cooperate with the government, it is proposed by the Federal Council of the Churches that each pastor consider himself an employment agent in the service of Uncle Sam, utilizing churches and denominational community houses as employment bureaus as well as social centers for mustered-out soldiers.

J. R. Hawkins, of Washington, reporting for the Committee on Welfare Work among Negro Soldiers, protested earnestly against any arrangement for the return of the colonies in Africa to the German government. He also described the disabilities under which the Negroes had labored during the war and painted a remarkable picture of the efficiency and courage of the colored troops and the valor with which they had carried out their orders. He told of one regiment of Negro soldiers who in one of the battles went far beyond the line marked out as the objective for the day. When the commanding officer was reprimanded for allowing the troops to thus throw themselves so impetuously into the fight, his reply was, "How could you expect me to hold my soldiers when the whole German army couldn't stop them."

There was a full discussion of the dangers that face the nation from the restriction of a free expression of opinion. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"It is to the interest of the church as well as of society that the churches should maintain a platform and fellowship sufficiently broad to allow freedom of discussion and service. During the war certain rights of speech and action have been limited, which should now be restored. Especially in the churches must freedom of discussion be insisted on in the full recognition of the need that organized Christianity should affirm in no uncertain terms the basic claims of democracy as involving justice in the social and economic order."

The Federal Council of Churches with intense enthusiasm passed a resolution deprecating the use of any foreign language in any church in America and the twenty million communicants affiliated with its constituent bodies were called upon to use every proper means to have English used exclusively in the worship of God.

Interchurch plans contemplate the creation of a commission from the federal council to go to Paris to serve during the peace conference. It is also suggested that a similar commission be sent to Russia to study the situation and offer such help as might be given in stabilizing the Russian government. A strong plea was voiced in behalf of the Armenian people and the moral conscience of the world called to protest against any action that would put these people again under the domination of the Turks. Among those in attendance was Gov. Carl E. Milliken, of Maine, who is foremost among those within the churches who are pushing the plans whereby the prohibition movement shall be carried to a successful conclusion in America. This group expects, with the cooperation of Great Britain, France, Italy and other nations, to extend the temperance movement until we shall have a dry world.

Strong resolutions were passed endorsing the league of nations and calling upon the churches in this crisis to do all within their power to help establish now such a league, fully recognizing that only in its formation can there be any hope for justice and peace in the world.

HENRY A. ATKINSON.

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Demobilization

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

In the swirl of events our brave boys will be returning from "over there" and from the home camps with the regularity of the belt cups carrying the grain from the box car up to the top of the grain elevator building. It will not be made a spectacular feature, hence no great crowds will gather at the seaports and railroad depots to greet their return, which will again augment our somewhat depopulated male force. The [illegible] not all return sad be the thought. Many homes will mourn the [illegible]nal absence of loved [illegible] whose sacred ashes repose in far off graves upon which the sorrowing ones may never have access to place tokens of love in honor of the noble dead. In the midst of gladness about them, unfortunately theirs will be notes of sorrow. The brightest sunshine, always casts the sharpest shadow. And while we untouched come out of the war rejoicing and giving thanks and making merry let us not forget that there are th ose around us and throughout the length and breadth of the land, who will think of a boy who sleeps the last sleep beneath the sod in France and they will peer through tears at an empty place at the table that will never be filled.

Oh, that life might be all joy and sunshine! but it has been ordained that in the alchemy of human existence the bitter dregs of sorrow, must be mixed with th e exhilarating nectar of rejoicing.

So while we think of those whose hearts are bursting with grief we gather back in the security of our homes the returning ones. The military discipline required by our returning soldiers will doubtless have improved their general character and good behavior, if they were ever otherwise inclined. They will retain their military attitude until again mixing with the civil population from which they were extracted; and it is hoped that they will not only all find suitable places of ready employment, but that their behavior may reflect the highest credit upon the National Army for whom they have so nobly honored and died, and upon themselves and upon the society to which they have returned with so noble and honorable record behind them.

It would be humiliating in the extreme to read of our loyal and heroic soldier boys being arrested, imprisoned lynched or in any way apprehended for crime against society. There must necessarily be a spirit of relaxation and leisurable exhilaration after being released from stern military discipline and restriction and this experience upon the part of the soldier, has its temptations and dangers. Let's aid them in their civil equlibrium.

The names of our soldier boys who were church members and died in the National Army whether in hospital or on the battle field, should not be erased from the church roll, but a foot note opposite their name telling for what and where they died.

The effect of these returning colored heroes will be different from that of the Civil War soldiers in that their contact and observations materially differ and therefore adds new phase to their experience; they will have imbibe d new ideals, new sentiments respecting civil and social life; acquired new ideas of liberty and therefore will exert themselvs more definitely along these lines.

They will not humbly and cringingly submit to the several injustices practiced by legal enac tment and customs even in the South as heretofore, without protest. Besides, they will have acquired a new courage from their military training, and they will use it against the very ones who taught it to them when they are being proscribed in their citizen and manhood rights. And no man —white or black—with an ounce of sense could blame them.

The 1,000,000 Civil War soldiers with their 200,000 black comrades returned triumphant from the eternal welding of the Union of the States, the eternal unfolding of "Old Glory" and the happy liberation of 4,000,000 of abject, century-burdened slaves. The soldiers returning from France with their tattered banners, war-worn uniforms, grim visages and firm martial tramp, come triumphantly for World Democracy, for which they fought bled and died and in which all of them are expected to equally share in common with all the peoples benefitted by their heroism, bravery and sacrifices.

All Hail, Triumphant Heroes of Proud America!

DR. EDMONDS' POSITION PLAIN

Gloucester Times Reporter 12-25-18

THINKS COLORED MAN HAS DONE WELL AND CAN CONTINUE HIS SUCCESS—FRANK AND BOLD EXPLANATION OF HINDRANCES ARE SET OUT

A Chance Can Only Be Given Race Must Make Its Own Way

Sections of the Country Are Undergoing Change and Discipline of the Colored Man in the Army Will Make Them Better Men.

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds of the Independent Presbyterian Church, and no doubt one of the most scholarly men of our time, kindly consented to prepare an article for this publication, and it may be truly styled as a message on Life, and then, with another careful study of the article, we would also call it "The Outlook." While discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the colored man, Dr. Edmonds pays a high tribute to the achievements of members of the race, and what it is possible for them to gain by carefulness, patience, respect for their churches and a true devotion to God. The idea of service and honesty is expressed as the keynote to success. The extent of service of the white race to the colored race is discussed in no misleading terms. Locality, national and international, is before us. The Doctor makes this expression:

"It is a great mistake for any of us, white or black, to imagine that because the war has been fought and won, life is going to be changed for us. Life is going on in many ways just the same as before. Circumstances change but principles remain. Men must eat and wear clothes and work and play in the same old way. Every now and then in mountain climbing an eminence immediately in front claims our desire and our especial effort. We come panting to it. There is a little respite of gratulation and of rest. And we look all round about on the panorama, which the ascent has gained us. But our rest and our satisfaction are shortlived; for, yonder in front is another height and we set our faces towards that and begin again the same old labor of reaching it.

So is this war and this victory, but a new effort and a new achievement in our spiritual climb. We have gained immeasurably—yes; but because we have gained, we look further and see that we have only begun. Labor may have in it a new drive and a new exaltation and may be thereby transformed, but it is the same old labor, subject to the same old peril of falling into ruts and dry monotony.

No man of sense and honesty will deny that the Negro is borne down by many disadvantages. He has the disadvantage of color, the disadvantage of race, the disadvantage of a previous slavery, the disadvantage of a late start.. Some would add the disadvantage of a poorer intellect, but I do not acknowledge that. Certainly the Negro as a race is backward in education and intellectual achievement; but individuals have risen far and the whole people in time may follow the leadership of those individuals. This, I believe, falls under the heading of the late start. The Negro, since his freedom began, has shown an advance far above the ordinary.

Some of these disadvantages have come by reason of circumstances. They have come in the course of events and are in the nature of destiny itself. To repine or rebel at them would be to complain against God. To set yourselves to their changing, however, is answering God's call to a higher life. Some of these disadvantages have come by reason of the injustice of the white man, the holder of the reins of power. To hate him, however, and to try to unseat him would be wrong and unavailing. He has been the victim of history as well as the maker of history. He has fallen heir to many things and has used them without thinking. Revenge is silly, but to set yourselves to securing a better justice is again answering God's call to a higher life.

Naturally something might be said about the advantages, also, which the Negro has enjoyed in America, but I wish to speak briefly of those particular advantages which have come in connection with the war.

Certainly the military training has been highly advantageous. There has been not only that valuable discipline which we think of specifically when we say military, but all those things which come now conjointly with it, like the regulation of sleeping and eating, the care of the body, sanitation of camps and residences, treatment of disease, purity of personal life. The Negro soldiers will go back to civil life not only benefited themselves, but carrying benefit to the whole race, the more particularly since they will have not only the knowledge of right living but the habit, and in their own bodies the happy results.

Many have received a modicum of education, who otherwise would never have gotten even the rudiments. Many will have learned trades.

All will have been consciously or unconsciously impressed with the necessity, and with some of the laws, of organization.

Many will have gained a wider outlook, having seen more of their own country and of other countries. They will return to their own sections better satisfied since they have seen other sections, and to their own land better satisfied since they have seen other lands. They will realize something of the bigness but of the oneness of the world, that the same men and the same general laws of life are to be found everywhere.

The greatest advantage, however, that has come out of the war to the Negro race lies in the fine acceptance of the responsibility of American citizenship. The Negro in his own estimation has risen to a new dignity. That is absolutely important. A soul in chains may have the chains struck down and still lie supine in slavery. Freedom is, after all, within. A man is worth nothing until he joins something. We grow by losing ourselves in something bigger than ourselves. I believe it may be said for all time that the Negro has joined America. He has felt within himself the thrill of the larger life. He can never be the same any more.

The white man will henceforth judge him also not by his worst but by his best. For a good many years the white people have seen the raw edges of the Negro race. Under the more menial circumstances of labor and in criminal courts we have found our types. We have forgotten that Negro lawyers, physicians, dentists and business men have been toiling upward in the night, for these only their activities among their own people. We realize these, for we have met their records in the purchase of Liberty Bonds and in their gifts towards the war causes. We have thought of the Negro as good-natured and shiftless, we must think of him more henceforth as the holder of his country's securities and as the defender of his country's honor. The loyalty of the Negro race has been one of the outstanding facts in the nation's emergency, and the nation can never forget it.

You are going to settle down, then, with a bigger capital after the war clouds are past. You will have more

money, better health, better training, better education, wider outlook, enhanced self-respect and a kindlier, saner judgment at the hands of your white neighbors.

And let us not for get this: When the men come marching home they will have laid aside their weapons, but they will never lay aside their crusading hearts. They have seen God marching on. They have heard His call to stamp out injustice. Now they are going to demand the same sort of thing at home, which they have helped to establish abroad. They will have keener eyes to discern it and braver hearts to slay it.

I bid you rejoice and I bid you go forward on your knees. Larger liberties bring larger labors. Greater degree of freedom and of justice await you. These are blessings from God, but it remains for you to make them experiences of your own. Freedom may be won and yet not appropriated.

In the long course we get things not by demanding them, but by desiring them. The emphasis never belongs on getting but on giving. Duties is the big word, not rights. Remember we can give you nothing, we can merely give you the chance to get it. Your churches, your family life, your social pleasures and cuture, your character—all these you must build yourselves. Dedicate yourselves to them, live for them, die for them. Honor your race, cherish its traditions, invest everything in its future. Give yourself that your people may be blessed, then give your people that your country may be blessed. Sacrificial service is the measure of honor in any ordered world. In the great Bazaar of this planet's life liberty and peace are tremendously expensive, and he who gives most gets most."

egro Organization Needed —Don't Disband Those You Have.

The Daily Herald 12-29-18

One of the most pressing eeds of the race at this erious hour is the need of horough and intelligent organization.

Negro soldiers are being disbanded and soon those in France will be returning and measures for their care and protection should at once be planned. All of these men have served their country; have offered their lives willingly for the nation's cause; have been subjected to vigorous military discipline in the camps and facing the enemy and trained to stand erect bravely as men.

They cannot now be expected to return to their homes and people with hung down heads and cowed hearts because their skins are black. Nor must they return with the spirit of ruffianism and rowdyism developed with a chip on each shoulder hunting for a fight. The great majority of Negro soldiers are from the South and the issue of their reception by the whites of the South must be met frankly.

In many sections of the South it is feared that there are certain elements of the white people who are preparing to teach the returning soldiers their "place." It is said that the infamous murderous Ku Klux Klan is being revived to carry out those purposes.

If this be so Negroes must be prepared to meet it. Whether true or not they should prepare for any eventuality. The race must not permit the returning soldiers nor themselves to receive as their reward for loyalty and service to the country in its hour of need further humiliation, brutal treatment and oppression.

Councils of Defense, The Red Cross and other organizations that rendered aid to the government during the war should not now disband but should hold to-gether for self protection and for the protection of the brave soldier boys. It should be the duty of these organizations which should have co-operation from all Negro Fraternal Orders to make diligent search to ascertain the feeling of white people in every community and if there is any spirit or indication of the rise of a spirit of hostility or resentment towards Negroes because they have served their country as soldiers the men must be immediately warned not to return to such communities.

Thousands of them of their own choice will never return and if there is one sign of danger of improper and unjust treatment; plainly if the sentiment is not entirely friendly to the Negro soldier as well as to the white, make the stay of the Negro boys unanimous in those sections of the country where they will be accorded some measure of justice and that consideration which their splendid services have won for them.

HOME COMING OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The Birmingham Reporter 12-14-18

By Dr. Frank Willis Barnett,

"It gives me pleasure to comply with the request of the Birmingham Reporter and write a short word in regard to the home coming of the Negro soldiers who have so well served their government.

It will be recalled that when patriotism was at a white heat and passions running high that when at attempt was made to arouse the whites to be on guard against an uprising of the Negroes inaugurated by German propagandists that I stood up in the midst of a large and excited throng of men of my own color and pledged the loyalty of the Negro race.

Born and reared in the South, the son of a slave owner, I felt that I knew the Negro well enough to know that when the test came he would line up with the Southern whites and for his country, and the way in which your people have stood by me, your friend, and by Woodrow Wilson, your president, has cheered my heart and vindicated the position I took that the black man was ready to die for his country.

I am particularly proud of the record made in Birmingham and in Jefferson county, not only in the matter of the enlisted and the drafted men, but in the way in which the civilian population of the colored people, both men and women, responded to all of the various war activities and did their part in helping both city and county to go "over the top" in all of the campaigns. It fell to my lot to be associated in a number of the drives with the leading men and women of your race and their work was hearty and done in an intelligent and self-sacrificing spirit.

If advice could have made a people the Negroes of the South would have long ago been self sufficient, for the Lord knows both Southerners and Northeners have showered the black man with it, and will continue to do so—and for this reason I am not going to give them any only to say that I stand ready at any time to do every thing in my power to help in creating a better spirit between the two races. Peace, safety, and prosperity of both can be had if men of good will out of the ranks of the white and the black come together frequently for counsel

DEPARTING NEGRO TROOPS PROMISE TO BE GOOD CITIZENS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS NOVEMBER 30, 1918

550 UNITE IN ANSWER TO APPEAL BY DR. IRA LANDRITH AT CAMP TRAVIS.

"Now, put your right hands over your hearts and repeat this pledge with me: 'With God's help, I promise to try to be a good American citizen.'"

And as this request was made of them by Dr. Ira Landrith, 550 negro soldiers, who are to be released from the army today, raised their voices in solemn repetition of the pledge. Dr. Landrith's talk, given at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium under the joint auspices of the military and Y. M. C. A. heads of Camp Travis, was a stirring call to the best manhood of the negro race. He said in part:

"You men who have been serving your country here have the biggest opportunity ever offered to a group of men to work for the uplift of a whole race.

"When you go back home, remember that the laws of your community are just as much orders as were the orders given you by your officers right here in camp. See that those laws are obeyed. When you get into civilian clothes, don't forget that the things which you were ready to die for must live if your race is to have its place.

"Remember that it is the bad man of the black race and the bad man of the white race that are making the trouble between the races. Remember, too, that you can't be a good citizen and a bad man and that you can't be a good man and a bad citizen. And don't let any negro in your home towns whom you have any influence over sell his vote.

"Don't let any man, black or white, do in peace times to the women of your race what we have been fighting the Huns for doing to the womanhood of France, Belgium and Serbia. Protect your women! Work! Learn about the things your country stands for; get all the education you can, even if you go to night school.

"Above all, don't go about thinking that the world owes you a living. Go back home and dig your living out of the soil. Keep yourselves at the high level which the army has trained you to, and you will have done more than anything could to bring your race to a point where it will get the recognition which it will deserve.

"If you feel that you must go to the devil, take off that uniform and get into overalls. Don't insult the uniform."

As the speaker brought his address to a close, he asked the soldiers to join in the old hymn, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and the response of the entire audience was one which will be long remembered by the officers and other spectators.

N Y C SUN NOVEMBER 25, 1918

NEGRO TROOPS GOING HOME.

Will Not Be Discharged Until Reaching State of Domicile.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Nov. 25.—Instead of releasing at Camp Dix the thousands of negro soldiers awaiting demobilization, new orders of the War Department received here to-day direct that all negro troops here shall be returned by detachments to their home States, where at central points they will receive their discharge papers and final army pay. No explanation is announced, but it is evident the new plan will prevent the Southern negroes becoming stranded in Northern cities, while at the same time it will insure a normal distribution of men to meet labor conditions in Southern States.

All Regular Army negro enlisted men serving here, chiefly as non-commissioned officers in negro organizations, will be sent back to the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, whence they came.

Immediate steps for a general cleaning out of the camp by prompt demobilization is directed in to-day's orders, to make room at once for incoming overseas troops. Those to be released include 5,000 men in the Tank Corps recently transferred to Dix from Gettysburg, Pa. A picked detachment of 250 men of the Tank Corps will be retained and transferred to Camp Polk, N. C. Work of demobilization was resumed to-day after a brief delay due to the necessity of providing new forms for the final War Department records of the departing men, a total of 273 soldiers having received papers to-day that again made them civilians.

Soldiers - 1918

Discriminations and Distinctions

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EMPLOYES OF CITY OF HOUSTON SELLING LIBERTY LOAN BONDS, DENIED PASSAGE THROUGH PARK

The Huns Now Absent

While men of all races and nations are fighting and dying upon the battlefields of Europe to remove class legislation and "make the world safe for democracy"; and while every red-blooded American is being called upon to enlist for the duration of the war to rid the world of the menace and peril to human liberty, universal freedom and worldwide democracy, there yet remain several communities in America that seem to have no conception of the travail through which Europe is now going due to the presence there of certain practices and customs that civilization must remove and eradicate forever, which ever and anon throw a discouraging and disconcerting note among the citizens of this country.

Last Saturday, two of our high school professors, Messrs. E. D. Pierson and P. H. Holden—as they had previously been instructed and imbued with that patriotism and devotion to their country that is 100 per cent American—were selling bonds of the "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan in the vicinity of OUR CITY PARK, when they saw a race man near OUR PARK with a load of wood. Endeavoring to head him off and induce him to subscribe for bonds, these deans of departments (science and history, respectively), law-abiding and tax-paying citizens, the former having given two sons to the cause, one of whom was injured when a German submarine torpedoed the U. S. S. Mt. Vernon several weeks ago in French waters and whose story appeared exclusively in The Observer a few weeks since—these genuine and loyal American citizens started through OUR CITY PARK to accost their masculine objective. The ground keeper, whose salary is paid out of the taxes of all the citizens of this municipality, seeing them, yelled at them to stop and then broke forth into a silly and foolish presentation of the aims and intents of the "white people of this town to teach you 'niggers' a few things if you try to start anything," his peroration being a promise or threat that "there will be a few hanging to limbs around here," with additional "bull," "bolsheviki" and braggadocio, as these educators and representatives of both the municipal and Federal governments vainly and futilely strove to inform the irresponsible and ignorant groundkeeper that it was their purpose to simply reach the man on the other side of the park and secure his subscription to help bury the Huns with bonds (and all the Huns are not in Europe or of German extraction).

He flatly refused to permit them to pass through OUR CITY PARK and when they persisted in their argument to advance, this would-be representative of the democracy for which we are contending with might and main both over here and "over there" threatened to call an officer and have them (professors, educators, patriots, American citizens and exponents of President Wilson's species of democracy) forcibly ejected. Not desirous of any trouble, much chagrined, disgusted, discouraged, disheartened and patriotically indignant, these Liberty Loan bond solicitors quietly performed a strategic retreat with the loss of several bond sales.

Again we reiterate, as we have said on former occasions:

If this is democracy, dear Lord, we implore,
Let not Thy servants taste of more;
For such as this only makes one sore,
And keep it back from Europe's shore.

"AMERICA" SUNG BY NEGROES, BUT UNDER PROTEST

N Y C TELEGRAM
APRIL 23, 1918

National Association for Advancement of Colored Men Object to Army Order.

GENERAL BALLON DENOUNCED IN RESOLUTION.

"You can't expect the negro to cringe before the white people and at the same time expect them to go overseas and fight the German people in the trenches of France."

So declared George Frazer, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Men, before a mass meeting in the Concord Baptist Church, Adelphi street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. The meeting was called as a protest against a bulleting issued by Major General Ballou, at Camp Funston, Kansas, asking the negro soldiers to avoid seeking legal rights that would cause racial differences. More than three hundred negroes attended.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution condemning General Ballou was adopted by the members of the association present. Copies will be sent to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. At one time during the meeting Mr. Frazer, when asked to have "America" sung, said he was not disposed to do so, but consented because, he said, he felt that the nation must stand together in the crisis of war.

George Wilverson, another negro representing the Colored Citizens' Society, declared there were more than 100,000 negroes serving in the army, and said the number would have been between 200,000 and 300,000 if it were not for the alleged discrimination shown against the negro. He denounced the bulletin issued by General Ballou as uncalled for and unjust, and said it was such orders that caused racial hatred.

Camp Dodge Army Police Called on to Handle 200 Negroes

Colored Soldiers Threaten Violence to Cafe Keeper and Destruction of Store.

MINNEAPOLIS M EVE TRIBUNE
APRIL 17, 1918
(By a Staff Representative.)

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, April 17.—Military police and deputy sheriffs were called out last night to quell a near-riot at Army City, near the cantonment, in which more than 200 negro soldiers threatened violence to S. S. Powell, restaurant keeper, and destruction of his establishment. As a result of the trouble, deputy sheriffs today are instructing cafe proprietors in Army City to dispense with services of white women in their places of business.

According to the military police and deputy sheriffs, the negroes entered Powell's cafe and made a small purchase. An altercation followed in which Powell ordered the negroes to leave the place. One picked up a brick and walked back.

Powell took a revolver and drove them away. They returned with others and soon a hundred were threatening violence to Powell and destruction of his place.

The military police and deputy sheriffs drove the negroes back to camp without making arrests. Powell's establishment has been closed to soldiers for the present by order of the military police.

C. E. McKeepan, driver of the taxi early Sunday morning in which Sergt. Wilbur F. Lane, San Antonio, Texas, was riding when he received a bullet wound which later resulted in his death in the base hospital, has been found grossly negligent and I. W. Halley, patrolman, careless in the use of his revolver, in the report completed by the military police today.

The report says the driver admitted exceeding the speed limit that he saw the policeman's signal to stop but failed to do so. The policeman is held responsible for not making sure that the shot he fired in an attempt to stop the machine would not strike the occupants.

Olaf J. Lovik, Fleming, Minn., and Richard Muri, Mekinock, N. D., both died last night from pneumonia.

LEAGUE URGES WILSON TO COUNTERMAND BALLOU'S J.C ORDER

NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE OF COLORED AMERICANS TELEGRAPHS PRESIDENT TO ABOLISH ARMY ORDER FOR COLORED SOLDIER TO GIVE UP LEGAL CIVIL RIGHTS WHEN ON FURLOUGH—NO COUNTRY OPPOSING GERMANY HAS ISSUED SUCH ORDER.

(Boston Herald, April 22, 1918.)

The National Equal Rights League, in a telegram sent yesterday to President Wilson, asks that he countermand an order issued by Brig.-Gen. Ballou in Bulletin No .35 for the 92d division, a Negro unit stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas, which league officials allege, enjoins officers and soldiers to refrain from going into public places where their presence is resented because of their color.

The message signed by the Rev. Byron Gunner of New York, the Rev. Marion F. Syder of Rhode Island and Allen N Whaley and William Monroe Trotter of Boston, says in part.

"His dictum not applied to white soldiers, destroys all civil rights, causes fresh discriminations, fosters race prejudice, humiliates our race, degrades the army uniform.

"No order so vicious or undemocratic has been issued in any of the armies opposing Germany. Protect American soldiers in democracy at home before sending them abroad in democracy's war."

President Refers League Protest to Secretary of War.

The White House,
Washington, April 22, 1918.

My dear Sir:—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of April 21st and to say that it is being brought to the attention of the Secretary of War.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Byron Gunner, Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

—G—

LEAGUE WRITES SEC. WAR AGAINST J-C ORDER

Protests Ballou Order—Asks its Revocation—Wants to Know Meaning of Statement That "White Men Can Break the DIVISION".

National Equal Rights League,
Office of the Corresponding Secretary,
34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.,
April 76, 1918.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Sir:

The National Equal Rights League, a Colored American organization with branches in twenty states, addresses you in the words already sent to the President with regard to an army order issued by Major General Ballou to Colored officers and soldiers, to wit:—What was sent (See telegram to President in another column.)

Exactly Opposite Attitude Toward White and Colored Soldiers.

Citizens of the U. S. A., loyally obedient to its laws, we are indignant at such a discrimination order leveled at soldiers of our race who are singled out from the soldiers of all other race varieties in the U. S. service for exactly opposite treatment from all others. On the civic side also we protest at an order which notifies public places that they may treat Colored soldiers in exactly the opposite way from what they are ordered to treat white soldiers, and by necessary consequence are encouraged to deny the service to Colored citizens, contrary to local laws, which they give to citizens not of African extraction.

Demand Revocation of Order.

Mr. Secretary, we call upon you to revoke this order, the spirit of which is that for Colored Americans the offer of one's life-blood in defense of the flag is an advantage not to the country but to the man's race, and that for men of this race. Alone entertainments and food when on furlough are not to be purchasable to encourage dull routine and dangers of military service, but are condemned as " personal pride and gratification."

What Does Sec. 3 Mean?

We specifically ask the meaning of article three (3).

3. The Division Commander repeats that the success of the Division with all that that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

Yours for redress and an early reply,
Signed: WM. MONROE TROTTER,
Secretary.

Per Order Rev. Byron Gunner, N. Y.,
President.

—G—

COLORED WOMEN PROTEST

Cambridge, April 24, 1918.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President,

The Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs numbering 6000 women protest with deepest indignation against Gen. Ballou's Bulletin No. 35

for 92nd Division, Camp Funston, Kansas enjoining officers and soldiers to refrain from going into public places where their presence is resented because of Color.

We wish to know what right he has to encourage prejudice against men wearing the uniform of their country, loyal men enlisted to give up their lives for their country if needs be when the time comes—to please the prejudice masses of his own race? We feel he has far exceeded his authority and we ask you to countermand his Bulletin and to court-martial hom for trying at this crucial time when the country is at war to set a precedent as commanding officer to help foster race prejudice and to cause fresh discrimination not only in the army but ot the whole race of Color as well as to humiliate men wearing the army uniform because worn over a Color dispicable to the "White Public." We ask you to remember the question asked by your daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre only two short weeks ago, "What is the use of our men pouring out their blood on the battle fields of Europe if at the same time we are not doing our best to establish a real democracy here at home?"

We 6000 yea 1,000,000 women of the race voice her sentiments and when we say "Our Men," we do not seperate the white from the black for there is no seperation on earth, in heaven or in hell.

The Revoluntionary war proved it, the Civil war proved it, the Spanish American war proved it, the fight at Carrazal proved it and before the present war its proof will be emblazoned again for victory. We ask you to rise to the dignity of your position of this great nation and stamp your disapproval upon this American curse prejudice and demand it shall be stopped nof, hence, forth and forever not only to the soldier of Color wearing the uniform of your and their Government, but to the rest of the masses of their race.

Respectfully,
MISS ELIZABETH C. CARTER,
President of Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs.
MISS ROBERTA J. DUNBAR,
Chairman Resolution Committee
MRS. M. CRAVATH SIMPSON,
Secretary.

BALLOU EXPLAINS TO SCOTT..

Says His Bulletin was only One of Advice, Designed to Prevent Racial Friction, and Had Nothing to do With any Policy of Segregation.

Prosecutes Theater Manager Who is Fined $70.

Camp Funston, Kansas, May 15.—It transpires that while Major-General C. C. Ballon, of the 92d division, was addressing the men under him through Bulletin No. 35, he was at the same time pressing the prosecution of the theatrical manager who had discriminated against a sergeant of the Division.

The prosecution of the Manager of the Warsham Theater for discrimination on account of color, instigated at General Ballou's request, was, after being twice continued, tried in Police Court at Manhattan, Kansas, a few days ago resulted in the conviction of the defendant and the imposition of a fine of $10 and costs. It is generally assumed that the conviction of the theatrical manager will serve to prevent a repetition of the offense, and will deter other theater owners and managers from making discrimination on account of color. General Ballou followed the same course here as he did at the Officers' Training School at Des Moines, Iowa, last summer, namely: while admonishing his men to refrain from precipitating racial disturbances, to prosecute those who should discriminate against his men.

Gen. Ballou Writes Scott.

The following letter addressed to Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, although dated April 22, 1918, has just been made public, since the prosecution and conviction of the offending theatre manager. A letter, similar in character, has also been written to the editor of the Crisis, New York. The letter to Mr. Scott follows:

Headquarters 92nd Division, Camp Funston, Kansas, April 22, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, War Department, Washington D. C.

My Dear Mr. Scott:

I have your request that I make a brief statement relative to Bulletin No. 35, these headquarters. There seems to be no good reason why I should not do so.

Here are the preliminary facts:

A soldier of this Division got into trouble with a theater manager at Manhattan and reported it to me. I at once ordered an investigation, placed the facts before the Division Judge Advocate and was informed by him that the theatre manager had violaated the law. I then put the case in the hands of the United States Attorney and requested the prosecution of the theater manager. The case was set for April 22. I then issued Bulletin No. 35, which, in brief, is counsel to my soldiers to avoid race troubles. This Bulletin was given out to the colored press of the country, accompanied by an entirely misleading letter, that not only completely suppressed all mention of any prosecution of the theatre manager, but directly and falsely conveyed the impression to editors and readers that I had not done so. The most prejudiced person will, I think, at once see that this was a malicious attempt to stir up race feeling by misrepresentation.

Good Order and Military Discipline Foundation Stones.

The character of Bulletin No. 35 was that of advice, as already stated. This advice was ordered published to the Division. It had nothing to do with any policy of segregation, or with any policy outside of the military establishments. Its purpose was to prevent race friction, with the attendant prejudice to good order and military discipline are the foundation stones of the military service. They are indispensable. Nothing connected with the service of the colored troops has ever been so threatening to good order and discipline as race troubles have been, and it is well known that our enemies have sought to profit by this fact ever since there was a prospect of war. No stone has been left unturned. There have always been foes of our country ready to aggravate the grievances of the colored people on the one hand and to stir up the whites on the other. It was no mere coincident that the East St. Louis atrocities occurred in a city filled largely with German sympathizers.

There is little doubt that the same influence agged on both whites and blacks at Houston. Most troubles have small beginnings. At Houston they grew from the fact of colored soldiers entering cars reserved for whites, and other similar matters. Great wrongs were eventually committed on both sides, culminating in the killing of a score or more of white people and the hanging of thirteen Negroes. In the midst of all the feeling and excitement caused by the E. St. Louis and Houston troubles, the colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines won golden approbation all over the United States, made thousands of friends for the colored race and achieved a glorious success. It did all this by following precisely the advise that was repeated to the 92d division in Bulletin No. 35.

"By Their Fruits ye Shall Know Them."

Our enemies do not wish the United States to have its military power increased by colored soldiers, and they stand ready to add fuel to every race discord in order to embarrass our country as much as possible in this war. Is it any wonder then, in view of what the enemy has accomplished in the past and is seeking to accomplish again, that the commander of the colored division seeks to nip trouble in the bud, and while prosecuting white men for their offenses against his soldiers, urges the soldiers to do their part to keep the peace and promote harmony.

I have shown that my position and action was deliberately misrepresented to the colored people by the suppression of the news of my prompt prosecution of the theater manager, and by falsely conveying the impression that I had taken no such action. The entire letter that accompanied Bulletin No. 35 to the press of the colored people was a misrepresentation of my attitude and of the facts in the case, and no fair-minded person, when the facts are known, as stated above, can fail to see the work of an enemy— of our country and an even greater enemy to the colored race. Is the colored race going to "fall" to such schemes? I think not. I think they will contrast the work of trouble-makers with the solid achievements of the colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines and of the 92d division, and consider thoughtfully the words, "By their fruit ye shall know them."

Sincerely, C. C. BALLOU,
Major General 92d Division.

NEGROES RESENT OLIVER ATTACK ON THEIR RACE

CLARKSBURG W. VA. EXPONENT OCTOBER 27, 1918

KEYSER, Oct. 26.—The following letter has been mailed to Secretary of War Baker:

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir:—

The undersigned, representing a deputation of colored citizens of West Virginia, a state that has sent to arms fully 12,000 men of uor race, now fighting in France, have requested through Congressmen Neely and Littlepage, of West Virginia, and Congressman Brumbaugh, of Ohio, the honor of a few minutes hearing by you for the purpose of endorsing the designation of Ralph W. Taylor by authority of your department, as War Correspondent with General Pershing's forces. He is a negro newspaper man of Columbus, Ohio, known to our people in West Virginia and respected by them as a quiet, unassuming man of talent and industry who has filled with credit high public office. We understand he is now in France doing his alloted work as war correspondent, for which work he is vouched for by Governor James M. Cox of Ohio and Governor John J. Cornwell of West Virginia.

Secondly, we desire respectfully to protest on behalf of the colored people of West Virginia and Ohio against Mr. Tyler's threatened recall from his duties as war correspondent because we believe that any such effort to procure his recall by the war department is dangerous propaganda tending to renew unworthy and un-American race discrimination at a time when men of our race by hundreds of thousands are fighting and dying in France with courage and loyalty to America and to the President.

That our fears are not caused by mere idle rumors from irresponsible sources we respectfully refer you to the editorial printed on October 15th by a great republican newspaper to the highest party standing, the Pittsburg Gazette Times, owned by George T. Oliver, former United States senator from Pennsylvania, under the heading "An Unwise Courtesy," in which Mr. Tyler's assignment to such duty is subjected to heartless criticism and denunciation.

Taking this occasion to express the thanks of our people to President Wilson and to you for all your efforts to bring about proper sympathy, understanding and justice to our race we are,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Alex. Redmond.

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BALLOU CAN'T BACKTRACK.

Colored newspapers, generally, carried recently a letter from Major Gen. C. C. Ballou to Mr. Emmet J. Scott, in which he tries to explain away "Bulletin No. 35."

It will be remembered—because it cannot be forgotten—that Gen. Ballou recently issued an order to the Colored soldiers at Fort DesMoines to keep in their places and thereby avoid friction with white people, etc.

It was a humiliating, insulting order not only as the Cleveland Gazette says, to Colored soldiers but to the race. The General's letter to Mr. Scott in which he says he prosecuted and convicted the theater manager who refused a Colored soldier a seat, does not square the matter at all. The order was issued because this soldier demanded his right to enter the theater and get a seat. And chastising the theater manager, while proper, does not destroy the effect of the order, which still stands. The Gazette in a burning editorial, we wish we could reproduce, refuses to be placated and urges the race to make a determined effort to have the order rescinded and the General reprimanded.

We agree with the Gazette. It is not a small local matter and we should resent it earnestly.

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Discrimination and Distinction

N. A. A. C. P. Protests Against Color Line Order of Gen. Ballou

The Daily Herald April 5, 1918

Refuses to Indorse Principle Underlying Military Announcement That Negro Soldiers Must be Submissive Under Insulting and Brutal Treatment

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, thru its Secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public the following letter addressed to the War Department concerning an order issued on March 28, 1918, by command of Major General Ballou, Division Commander of the 92nd Division, Camp Funston, Kansas, in which colored officers and men are advised that "no useful purpose will be served by any action upon their part that will cause the color question to be raised," and admonishing them to "refrain from going where their presence will be resented." The Association directs the War Department's attention to the fact that Major General Ballou's order concerns illegal actions taken against colored officers and not illegal or unworthy acts performed by colored soldiers themselves.

Copies of the Division order and the Association's letter follow:

HEADQUARTERS 92nd DIVISION,
Camp Funston, Kansas, Mar. 28, 1918
BULLETIN NO. 35.

1. It should be well known to all colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy that tends to bring about a conflict or races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the 92nd Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the colored race.

2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has repeatedly urged that all colored members of his command, and especially the officers and noncommissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction, one of the Sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occured, and would not have occurred had the Sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This Sergeant entered a theartre, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless, the Sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing ANYTHING, no matter how LEGALLY correct, that will provoke race animosity.

3. The Division Cammander repeats that the success of the Division, with all that that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenth white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is not desired.

5. This will be read to all organizations of the 92nd Division.

By command of Major General Ballou;

Allen J. Greer,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
OFFICIAL;

Edw. J. Turgeon, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant, Acting Adjutant.

April 11, 1918.
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Sirs:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People desires specifically to direct your attention to what in its judgement is a most unjust, humiliating and inexpedient general order affecting colored officers and men of the 92nd Division of the National Army, issued on March 28, 1918, as a Bulletin Number 35, by command of Major General Ballou at Headquarters, 92d Division, Camp Funston, Kansas.

This Bulletin, which has come to our attention within the last day or two, directs colored officers and men of the 92nd Division to "refrain from going where their presence will be resented," and asserts that the interests of the service require that members of this command shall not insist upon their legal rights but that they shall not do anything, "no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity." This latter reference is mentioned in the Bulletin in connection with a specific instance in which a colored sergeant entered a theatre and was discriminated against in the seat given him by the theatre manager.

This Association is desirous that colored officers and soldiers now in the United Staes Army shall acquit themselves with credit to their country and to their several commands. It is constrained to believe, however, that General Ballou is in error in assuming that the good of the service will be promoted by enjoining colored officers from performing perfectly lawful acts which would in no wise be resented by any part of the population were these officers not colored. Furthermore, we believe that the people of the United States as a whole will indignantly resent the imitation contained in the third paragraph of the Division Commander's Bulletin that because the public is nine-tenth white its good will be forfeited if Negro officers and privates avail themselves of the usual privileges of attending places of recreation, amusement and entertainment. On the contrary, we believe that the public as a whole will be quick to resent any conduct on the part of theatre managers or other business men denying to men wearing the uniform of the United States any rights or privileges to which they are by law entitled.

We further believe that this order is not alone unjust but injudicious in that by its very terms it raises questions of race discrimination more serious than that which might be raised by any other means of which we can conceive.

We can not believe that the War Department of the United States will approve of an order charactering as "personal pride and gratification" any proper exercise of the rights of citizenship, if exercised by a colored man in uniform.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary.

NEGRO SOLDIER AT CAMP GRANT IS BAYONETED

ATTEMPT TO RUSH GUARD IS FATAL TO COLORED MAN—GUARD IS EXONERATED.

Officers Find Corporal Larkin Did Duty in Balking Effort to Join

BELOIT WIS NEWS
JUNE 22, 1918

Failure to obey orders forbidding the negro troops already in camp to intermingle with the new recruits cost Private Richard Duffey, colored, Co A. 2rd labor battalion, 161st Depot Brigade, his life at Camp Grant last night.

Duffey, with a number of other negroes, hurled himself on a guard of white soldiers and was run thru and fataly wounded by a bayonet in the hands of Corporal Phillip J. Larkin, He died a few minutes later in the base hospital.

An increment of negro soldiers from Mississippi had occasioned considerable commotion among the colored troops in the labor division and they were attempting to mingle with them despite the orders of the commandant to the contrary. A guard was stationed around the new men and the negroes ordered to stand back in compliance with the orders issued before the increment arrived.

Corporal Larkin had been placed on guard and had resisted a number of attempts to break thru the line by the negroes. After several efforts to reach the new men by individual attacks, a number of the black soldiers formed in a bunch and rushed the point of the line where Larkin was stationed. Larkin held his bayonet firm, discarding the light thrust stroke used in quelling disturbances, and Duffey ran into it, the weapon entering his stomach. He fell with a cry that he had been cut and was rushed to the base hospital where he died a few minutes later.

Corporal Larkin, who has a record as an exceptionally good soldier at Camp Grant, was completely exonerated of any implication in a deliberate murder after an investigation, it being apparent that he was not aware of the fact that he had run Duffey thru until he had been carried away. Duffey also had a good record and his action in rushing the line of guards was assigned to a failure to comprehend the orders rather than a deliberate attempt to resist discipline.

GENERAL BALLOU CONVICTS THEATRE MANAGER.

Daily Herald 5-1-18

77

The General Says His Bulletin Was One of Advice, Designed to Prevent Racial Friction, and Had Nothing to Do With Any Policy of Segregation.

CAMP FUNSTON, KANAS, May 15—It transpired that whil Major General C. C. Ballou, of the 92nd Division, was addressing the men under him through Bulletin No. 35, he was at the same time pressing the prosecution of the theatrical manager who had discriminated against a sergeant of the Division.

The prosecution of the manager of the Wareham Theater for discrimination on accounnt of color, instigated at General Ballou's request, was, after being twice continued, tried and in Police Court at Manhattan, Kansas, a few days ago, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant and the imposition of a fine of $10 and costs. It is generally assumed that the conviction of the theatrical manager will serve to prevent a repetition of the offense, and will deter other theater owners and managers from making discrimination on account of color. General Ballou followed the same course here as he did at the Officers' Training School at Des Moines, Iowa, last summer, namely: while admonishing his men to refrain from precipitating racial disturbances, to prosecute those who should discriminate against his men.

General Ballou Writes Scott.

The following letter, addressed to Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary of War, although dated April 22, 1918, has just been made public, since the prosecution and conviction of the offending theater manager. A letter, similar in character has also been writtten to the Editor of The Crisis, New York. The letter to Mr. Scott follows:

Headquarters 92d Division, Camp Funston, Kansas, April 22, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, War Department, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Scott:—I have your request that I make a brief statement relative to Bulletin No. 35, these Headquarters. There seems to be no good reason why I should not do so.

Here are the preliminary facts:

A soldier of this Division got into trouble with a theater manager at Manhattan and reported it to me. I at once ordered an investigation, placed the facts before the Division Judge Advocate and was informed by him that the theater manager had violated the law. I then put the case in the hand of the United States Attorney and requested the prosecution of the theater manager. The case was set for April 22d. I then issued Bulletin No. 35, which, in brief, is counsel to my soldiers to avoid race troubles. This Bulletin was given out to the colored press of the country, accompanied by an entirely misleading letter that not only completely suppressed all mention of any prosecution of the theater manager, but directly and falsely conveyed the impression to editors and readers that I had not done so. The most prejudiced will, I think at once see that this was a malicious attempt to stir up race feeling by misrepresentation.

Good Order and Military Discipline Foundation Stones.

The character of Bulletin No. 35 was that of advice, as already stated. This advice was ordered published to the Division. It had nothing to do with with any policy of segregation, or with any policy outside of the military establishments. Its purpose was to prevent race friction, with the attendant prejudice to good order and military discipline. Good order and military discipline are the foundation stones of the military service. They are indispensable. Nothing connected with the service of the colored troops has ever been so threatening to good order and discipline as race troubles have been, and it is well known that our enemies have tried to profit by this fact ever since there was a prospect of war. No stone has been left unturned. There have always been foes of our country reay to aggravate the grievances of the colored people on the one hand and to stir up the whites on the other. It was no mere coincident that the East St. Louis atrocities occurred in a city filled largely with German sympathizers.

There is little doubt that the same influence agged on both whites and blacks at Houston. Most troubles have small beginnings. At Houston they grew from the fact that colored soldiers entered cars reserved for whites, and other similar matters. Great wrongs were eventually committed on both sides, culminating in the killing of a score of white people and the hanging of thirteen Negroes. In the midst of all the feeling and excitement caused by the East St. Louis and Houston troubles, the colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines won golden approbation all over the United States, made housands of friends for the colored race and achieved a glorious success. It did all of this by following precisely the advice that was repeated to the 92d Division in Bulletin No. 35.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them."

Our enemies do not wish the United States to have military power increased by colored soldiers, and they stand ready to add fuel to every race discord in order to embarrass our country as much as possible in this war. Is it any wonder then, in view of what the enemy has accomplished in the past and is seeking to accomplish again, that the Commander of the colored Division seeks to nip troubles in the bud, and while prosecuting white men for their offences against his soldiers, urges the soldiers to do their part to keep the peace and promote harmony.

I have shown that my position and action were deliberately and maliciously misrepresented to the colored people by the supression of the news of my prompt prosecution of the theater manager, and by falsely conveying the impression that I had taken no such action. The entire letter tha accompanied Bulletin No. 35 to the press of the colored people was a misrepresentation of my attitude and of the facts in the case, and no fair-minded person, when the facts are known, as stated above, can fail to see the work of an enemy—an enemy of our country and an even greater enemy to the colored race. Is the colored race going to fall to such schemes? I think not. I think they will contrast the work of the troublemaker with the solid achievements of the colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines and of the 92d Division, and consider thoughtfully the words—"By their fruit ye shall know them."

Sincerely, C. C. BALLOU,
Major-General, Commanding
92d Division.

N Y C HERALD
APRIL 22, 1918

LEAGUE PROTESTS ORDER TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday.—A telegram of protest against an order said to have been issued at Camp Funston, Kansas, requesting negro soldiers and officers not to go where their presence is not desired, was addressed to President Wilson to-day by the National Equal Rights League here. The telegram read:—

"The National Equal Rights League calls upon you to countermand General Baluou's bulletin No. 35, for the Ninety-second division, Camp Funston, Kansas, enjoining officers and soldiers to refrain from going into public places where their presence is resented because of color.

"His dictum that asking public service is putting pleasure above the general good is not applied to white soldiers, destroys all civil rights, causes fresh discriminations, fosters race prejudice, humiliates our race and degrades the army uniform."

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
OCTOBER 8, 1918

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND THE WAR

Editor Jersey Journal:

We regret to bring before the public at this time this very un-American conduct. Frequent complaints have come to many of the colored pastors of the city that certain amusement houses have refused to sell colored patrons tickets for admission to the lower floor. Some of the most respectable colored ladies of Jersey City have been refused admission to the floor. Why?

It is reported that Southern sentiment has forced this state of affairs here. We most emphatically protest against this discrimination. It is giving the lie to the world at large as touching our democracy. This is one of the most pernicious forms of humiliation practiced upon an individual simply because he belongs to a certain race.

This country in no part of it can well do anything that reflects upon the black race now. The loyalty, support and sacrifice the race is ungrudgingly making, demand for it any consideration the nation can give it. Managers of amusement houses that sanction such now are Huns in our midst and should be made to stop it. It is an insult to every respectable citizen in this country. This pernicious form of oppression begun on colored people can be easily extended to any people. Many of these houses carry war pictures. The service and sacrifice of the colored boy is shown there and his mother and sister, like all other mothers and sisters desire to see their boys without being insulted and made to feel that they are inferior to people that sit on the first floor.

If any reason exist why this new plan has been adopted, the ministry of this city is willing to co-operate with the managers and seek to remove it. The colored race in Jersey will fight to the bitter end any attempt to segregate it, not that it desires close contact with any race, but because the segregation means a reflection upon the race and a notice to the world that it is unfit to receive the consideration other races receive.

We have our vices, but also our virtues. We are no better nor worse than any other race. We believe in a square deal and will not sacrifice that principle for money. We believe the spirit shown by Jersey City in this war time will not approve of this questionable practice on the part of some people who may be a menace to the good fellowship of this city.

We believe that there is too much of the fair play to permit this kind of Hunism to land in Jersey City. Amusement houses that persist in this dangerous policy now, which is capable of causing an outburst, for some hot-headed fellow may resent it, should be reminded to desist or forfeit their right to operate such places. Even if the law permitted this discrimination, right thinking Americans would spurn it in the hour when all races are mingling their blood on French soil for the cause of liberty.

William A. Byrd.
63 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City
Oct. 7, 1918.

BALLOU ORDER STILL OPPOSED

Washington, April 25.—Protests continue to come to the War Department against the recent order of Maj. Gen. Ballou, commanding the 92nd division, in which colored troopers are advised to stay away from places of public resort where whites objected, even though such opposition is a violation of civil rights laws. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Board of Church Extension and the Financial Board of the A. M. E. Church are among the bodies that have registered disapproval.

The order is said to have been resented at various cantonments, and the report comes from Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y., that it was torn down.

The Afro American
April 26, 1918.

Soldiers – 1918 78

Discriminations and Distinctions

U. S. SOLDIERS FOR COLOR ORDERED TO GIVE UP ALL CIVIL RIGHTS AT HOME

Maj. Gen. Balbou, Former Head of the Jim-Crow Officers Training Camp, Asked by N. A. A. C. P. Issues Military Orders to Colored Officers and Soldiers as Price of Having a Service Battation, Not to Go "Where Not Wanted" by Proprietors of Public Places. The Guardian April 20, 1918.

COLORED OFFICERS— SOLDIERS ORDERED TO SURRENDER CIVIL RIGHTS AT HOME BY ARMY COMMANDER BALLOU--ECHOES OF A JIM-CROW OFFICERS TRAINING CAMP.

Remarkable Document and Copies Sent to Colored Newspapers.

Headquarters Ninety Second Division, Camp Funstonu, Kansas,
March 28, 1918.

BULLETIN NO. 35.

1. It should be well known to all **Colored Officers and Men** that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy which tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the 92nd Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the **Colored race.**

Give Up All Civil Rights to White Americans Contempt.

2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has repeatedly urged that all **Colored members** of his command, and especially the officers and non-commissioned officers, **should refrain from going where their presence will be resented.** In spite of this injunction, one- of the Sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should have never ccurred, and would not have occurred had the Sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience.

This Sergeant entered a theatre, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless **the Sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity.**

Proposes Colored Division on Basis of Subjection—Covert Threat.

3. The Division Commander reports that the success of the Division with all that that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

Orders Colored to Forgo Rights of Decent Treatment.

4. 'Ll concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Atten quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is nct desired...

Done by Gen. Ballou, Head of Colored Officers Camp.

5. This will be read to all organizations of the 92nd Division.

By command of Major General Ballou:
ALLEN J. GREER
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
Edw. J. Turgeon,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant,
Acting Adjutant,
fox

A TRUE COPY.

—G—

PROTESTS AGAINST U. S. ARMY COMMANDERS ACT IN ORDERING COLORED OFFICERS TO SURRENDER THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS TO PREJUDICE OF WHITE AMERICANS—ON TO WASHINGTON MAY 26-30.

Boston, Mass., April 17, 1918.

To the Editor of the Guardian,
Dear Editor:

I am sending you a copy of bulletin which explains itself. I would appreciate it very much if you would print this article in your paper, as it is an exact copy of bulletin number 35 issued by the commander of the 92nd. division, Major General Ballou.

It seems absurd yet it is an undenied fact that there are Americans in name only, but not in actions, who during these trying times when there should be unity of all forces to crush the common enemy fighting against the allies, who should try to humiliate one tenth of the strength of the United States. I could not let this pass without giving one word of comment, as I am an American citizen, in name, actions, and patriotism through and through and would feel that I was committing a crime to not say one word against such unreasonable practices.

This is no time for part of the people to be heaping insults upon insults upon the weaker part, but if we are to win this war we must have unity of spirit and action, therefore I take a decided stand against any rules or laws whereby a man wearing the same uniform and fighting for the same cause should not have the equal rights of all in similar positions. Therefore I hope you will give this article wide publicity so that the honest American thinking public can see that although the Negro is fighting the world's war for democracy, yet he is made to understand that it isn't appreciated and that he is only used for an emergency.

Thanking you for space and considerations, I remain.

Your very respectfully,
NORMAN N. RAYNER,
President of the Boston Branch of the Welfare League.

EMMETT J. SCOTT ASSISTANT TO WAR SECRETARY

SEGREGATION IS PECULIAR.

The Freeman

Tries to Explain the Failure Noticeable in Not Publishing Casualties of Colored Soldiers.

11-28-18

The following letter was received by Mr. Garfield McClane in reply to an inquiry as to why colored soldiers are not listed as such in the casualty lists. Mr. McClane has a son in the service in the 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th Infantry of New York. He has had no word from him recently.

War Department, Washington,
November 1, 1918.

Mr. Garfield McClane,
1917 Wharton Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir—

Replying to your letter of recent date, inquiring why the names of Negro soldiers do not appear distinctively as such in the list of dead or wounded, I beg to say that this matter has been the subject of much discussion here in the War Department, and attention has been called to the subject by many newspapers and personal correspondents, but it is against the policy of the Department to segregate the names of those on the casualty lists by races, color or creeds.

Aside from the moral aspect of such distinctions as has been suggested, you can realize what a tremendous amount of clerical work would be entailed by the separation of the many names by racial or other group lines. The same demand that you are making for the Negro soldiers is being made by Jews, Italians, Catholics and others. The answer in all cases is the same. "There is but one army—the United States Army. Its individuals must know themselves simply through the one channel of a common Americanism."

The statement is made that when accidents occur or men become seriously ill the next of kin is immediately notified. In the absence of any report to the contrary, relatives of a soldier may well take it for granted that he is in good health. Since relatives are to be thus informed of any mishap that may befall their kin, it is argued by the authorities that no one else can be intimately concerned.

From the attitude of the War Department on this matter I see no likelihood of the adoption of any system by which the casualty lists can be segregated to determine the race or color or creed of any soldier in the United States Army.

Appreciating your interest in what you feel to be the welfare of the race, I am, Very truly yours,

EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant.

Office of the Secretary of War, Room 146. —Philadelphia Tribune.

GEN. BALLOU'S ORDER

The Freeman April 27, 1918

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND DIVISION, CAMP FUNSTON, KANSAS.

1. It should be known to all Colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will lause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy which tends to bring about a ccnflict of races, with its resulting anamosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the 92nd Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the Colored race.

2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has reepatedly urged that all Coloredmembers of his command, and especially the officers and non-commissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction, one of the Sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided and then called on the Division Comamnder to take sides in a row that should have never occurred, and would not have occurred had the Sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This Sergeant entered a theater, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theater manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless the Sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity.

3. The Division Commander reports that the success of the Division with all that that such implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is not desired.

5. This will be read to all organizations of the 92nd Division.

By command of Major General Ballou:
ALLEN J. GREER,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
Edw. J. Turgeon,
Captain Assistant Adjutant,
Acting Adjutant.

Lieutenant Colonel at Camp Funston, Kan.

The Baptist Vanguard April 25, 1918

Gives sound Advice to Colored Officers and Men. Makes Fine Distinction Between

MILITARY POLICY and STATUTORY LAW

Headquarters Ninty-second Division, Camp Funston, Kansas. March 28, 1918.

Bulletin No. 35.

1. It should be well known to all colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy which tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the 92nd Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the colored race.

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was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless, the sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity.

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By command of Major General Ballou.

ALLEN J. GREER,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
EDW. J. TURGEON,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant, Acting Adjutant.

PROTECT THE SOLDIERS.

In the process of demobilization of the military forces, which has already begun in the camps over here as well as among the men overseas, there are evidences of the necessity of some measures being taken to protect the discharged soldiers from unnecessary suffering. Discharged soldiers have been encountered in various sections who find it hard to secure employment at once on their return to civil life.

Some of these men have not even the civilian garb that they doffed to enter the service of the country and they are subjects of rebuffs and refusals in their efforts to obtain work at some useful and gainful occupation. In many instances the places they held before entering the army have been filled by others and they are not needed at the old job.

GEN. BALLOU'S ORDER

The Freeman April 26 1918

In these times as at other times the race must not lose sight of the effort to beat back discrimination. At all times the race must reckon well in the effort, not attempting to dislodge all by one stroke. In these times it is especially necessary that we be very circumspect, staging nothing, especially merely because there comes an opportunity.

We have in mind the recent "manifesto" of the National Asociation for the advancement of Colored People, touching on Major Gen. Ballou's order relative to the treatment of a Colored soldier that went to a theatre where he was not expected. There can be no issue of a kind with the association; if it stands for a citizen's rights, the general with supreme good sense stood for the soldiers' legal right, and with equally as good sense spoke of racial relations, and which will not cease at army lines.

The quarrel is not with the general; he has done much to help the Colored soldiers. The quarrel is yet with the people. The same steps taken to protect a soldier in his relations to a community as a citizen should be taken for any other citizen who is not a soldier.

Of course the point is that a soldier whose duty is to die if needs be for his country should not be subjected to petty discriminations on account of his color. And in the great white light of reason it should be that way. We know, however, the practices of our country along this line, being bred into the bone they will not readily be uprooted, consequently it is not necessary to raise a hue and cry as if the condition was being met for the first time.

We are sorry to say that there are but few first class theatres in this country in localities where there are Colored people in large numbers that admit our race kind to all parts of the house. Many of them absolutely refuse Colored people admittance to any part of the houses. So if there is to be a fight on theatres let it be general, rather than a special case, since it is plain that it embarrases the army officials, and furthermore appears as if we were extra anxious to make a point because the war is on.

Loyalty is the word today. All eyes and ears are attentive to that thing. The public is willing to stand for reasonable complaints, but will not stand for anything that looks like making special trouble because of the war.

ALLIES SUCCESS NEGRO SUCCESS

The Kansas City Sun

Emmett J. Scott, Assistant to Secretary of War, Predicts.

May 4th 1918

New Era Will Dawn In Which Negro Will Get Square Deal.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to Secretary of War Baker, who has visited ten of the army camps and has made a close study of the Colored troops in training for service "over there," said in his recent address at Hampton Institute:

"Eighty-three thousand and more Colored men are in the camps, under the guidance of black men and under the guidance of white men as well.

"We can see, little by little, how they are responding, just as the boys respond at Hampton to the semi-military training they receive, how their shoulders are going back, and how they are learning the hardest of all lessons—the lesson of obedience.

"In these camps there is a most eager enthusiasm and over-joy usness almost, I might say, to serve their country.

"At least it can be said of us that there is not the slightest suspicion whatever as to whether there are any hyphenates among us.

"It has been true everywhere that there has mounted higher and higher, a patriotism in the breasts of white men and a patriotism as well as in the breasts of Colored men.

"Colored mothers and Colored fathers have sent their sons off, feeling, as the woman felt to whom Lincoln wrote, that they were not making a sacrifice at all, but rather that they were embracing a rare privilege of serving their country.

"Black men everywhere are loyal and patriotic and eager to serve their country. They are asking but one thing of their country—that a square deal and fair play shall be vouchsafed to them.

"There sits in the War Department a man, small of stature though he be, of large and commanding intellect and with a courage surpassing the courage of almost any man I know, who was not afraid to undertake the experiment of a training camp for Colored men and was not afraid to call Colored men to arms.

"I think I can speak advisedly when I say that this man is determined that a man who is willing to lay his life on the altar of his country is worthy of being promised and having vouchsafed to him the same promise and the same reward that is vouchsafed to every other man who is willing to lay down his life for his country. I know that is the spirit of the War Department and I know that that is the spirit of the President of the United States.

"In a very real sense we are citizens of this republic. No one can make me feel, as we go out in this great international conflict to make the world safe for democracy and to make democracy safe for the world, that within the triumphant folds of democracy, when it has been achieved for the men of Servia and Rumania, France, Russia and England, and even for the men of Germany, there are not also to be included the men of America—the black no less than the white."

TWO CHEERING WAR INCIDENTS.

We find in the Washington Star the following paragraph by one of its special correspondents in France, Junius B. Wood: May 4th 1918

Sitting in a dugout in the trenches the other night I heard a Major give an inspiring talk to the battalion officers. Half a dozen knots glowed in a crude fireplace. There were two candles at one end of the table, the other end being in darkness. Boards nailed to the side walls of untrimmed logs supported other candles, the feeble light and the grotesque shadows suggesting cave life. Every man in the room stiffened as the result of that talk.

"We have reached the top in training," he said; "and every man in the company should realize it. If you need anything, come and tell me, and I will get it for you if I can. If I do not get it, I do not want to hear about it again, for it means that I can not get it.

"We will have three meals a day if we can get them. If we have to miss one meal we will not be badly off, and if we miss two or three it will not be much worse. We are expected to work from midnight of one day to midnight of the next day. If there is any chance to sleep between, all right; it will also be all right if there is no chance. Let everybody pitch in. While mud and water must be fought, it may be much worse. The hopes of the Nation are fixed on each man."

The other incident comes from a very well-known Northern citizen who is spending the winter in the South. In a personal letter he writes us as follows:

"I can tell you a beautiful story for the Outlook. The policy of giving Negro regiments Negro officers has caused great controversy in North and South. I have myself noticed in moving among the soldiers of our own army a very marked unwillingness in many quarters of white officers to salute the superior black officers. There have been several unpleasant incidents in consequence. In the South, naturally, this blameworthy attitude is more in evidence. Here in South Carolina prejudice against the black man is, I think, more marked then in any other State of the Union.

"A Negro Major in this State found himself in a room with several junior white officers (all, of course, in uniform-. The white officers avoided giving the salute. The black man, looking at them, steadily, quickly took off his coat, hung it on a chair, and said, 'Salute that, gentlemen, and I am satisfied.' The salute was immediately given. A big man, a brave and a witty, that Negro Major."—The Outlook

REMOVE BALLOU, Mr. PRESIDENT

New York News.

The Afro American April 26, 1918

In behalf of an insulted, outraged race of twelve million patriotic American citizens, we ask President Wilson to remove Major-General Ballou of the Ninety-second Army Divilson. We also ask President Wilson as Commander-in-hief of the United States Army and Navy to rescind forthwith his repulsive Bulletin 35. Nothing short of this we tell him and the American people frankly, will suffice to appease their wrath and indignation. No half-way measures will do. The black citizens of this country are inherently and constitutionally equal citizens in this country. President Wilson must forthwith tell the American people and the world whether the Constitution or General Ballou is right. He must tell the American public and the the world as the black sons of Uncle Sam go forth to do and die for democracy in Europe, as to whether this now Dred Scott dcelsion shall stand. He must tell the world as to whether or not he is going to send these humbled black patriots—the flower of the race's youth—of America into the fight for civilization at this critical hour dispirited and disconsolate. He must make this fateful decision now as to whether he shall send these thousands of black soldiers to fight for freedom "over there" but to submit to serfdom "over here."

SOLDIER SUING FOR THEATRE EVICTION

The New York Age April 27, 1918

(Special to The New York Age.)

Camp Funston, Kans.—Sergt L. E. Mathias of Infirmary 317, Sanitary Train, is said to have been the central figure in the incident which caused General Ballou to issue his famous order for colored soldiers of the 92nd division to refrain from insisting on their rights for fear of provoking the race question.

It is said that on the evening of March 13, Sergeant Mathis escorted two ladies to the Wilheim Theatre at Manhattan, Kans., that because he objected to the drawing of the color line he was forced to leave the place, the management showing marked disrespect for the uniform.

Sergeant Mathis brought suit for damages against the theatre. Then General Ballou issued the order which has aroused so much resentment among the colored people of this country.

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Discriminations and Distinctions

COLONEL MAPES OF THE 368th.

The Afro American April 12, 1918.

The Afro-American has nothing but words of praise for Colonel W. S. Mapes, white, of the 368th Infantry at Camp Meade. Colonel Mapes while in Baltimore last week declared publicly that the 368th Infantry is the best in the cantonment. Backing up his declaration, he pointed to the housekeeping of the boys, their apparent automatic drilling, and the courage of colored regiments that he has commanded in previous wars. "I have been wounded twice with them, and I have never seen a streak of yellow in Negro troops as a body," said the Colonel as his final word.

Perhaps, after all, the Colonel was "laying it on rather thick." While perfectly sincere in his opinion, his admiration may be thot to be influenced by the fact that the soldiers of the 368th are his own command. "Fatherly affection" might express the reason for his high words of commendation. This is undoubtedly the view of General Nicholson, who admits that the 368th are good troopers but not superior to the others. In fact, every Colonel at Meade asserts and insists that his own regiment is the best in the camp. This is natural.

The fact that we wish to point out here is a fact that every experienced officer knows. Unless commanding officers and men constitute a mutual admiration society, the regiment fails in the pinches. Successful commanding generals are men that have fought their way to fame, backed solidly by the love and respect of the men in the ranks. At the outbreak of the present war some of the Russian and German regiments could not be trusted to make successful attacks. They used up too many officers. Those who were not killed by the enemy were "mysteriously" shot down from the rear. One German deserter boasts that he "disposed of" five officers of his regiment in this way.

The Afro-American has asked the War Department to officer all colored troops with colored officers. If all white officers were of the caliber of Colonel Mapes, this request would not have been necessary. Two weeks ago the New York Outlook contained a leading article on the "Mobilization of the Darkey" by a white lieutenant in charge of colored troops. It is this type of white officer that we commend especially the example of Colonel Mapes.

As further example of good and bad white officers in charge of colored troops, we reprint without comment this letter from the current number of the "Crisis." The writer is a member of the 15th New York regiment in France:

"Dear, you do not know what we have to go thru here, but in the end 'The Great God' above will right all wrongs. I would never have dreamed that the American white man would ever at this time when each and every man of the dear old U. S. A. is sacrificing his all and all for his country regardless of his creed or color, use prejudice and try his utmost to poison another nation against the American Negro soldier. Just for the sake of you I am swallowing some bitter pills in that respect. You know my temper.

'The officers in our regiment are all gentlemen in every respect, and our good Colonel Hayward is all that a man could be. We love our officers and our Colonel, and we are taking the slurs, insults, and the sarcasm that confront us daily on duty and off duty from the heathen people who do not know any better, but bye and bye, some day in the end, there will be a justification. Oh, our wives, our mothers, sisters, brothers, and our families pray that we may be able to govern ourselves!

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR LIBERTY BOND?

The Advocate April 13, 1918

GENERAL BALLOU'S ORDER.

Major General Ballou has just issued an order to the Colored men of his division which is, to say the least, "extry."

In part, the order calls for the exercise of care on the part of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the division in shunning places where they have reason to believe that their presence will be resented. It is an apparent appeal for lessening the "racial issue" controversies.

The order might possibly be considered "perfectly harmless" and of the "vaudeville type" of monologues if it were not for the paragraph, "White men made possible the division, and white men can break it up."

We expected better than this of Major General Ballou in this day of bitter warfare when the President is calling upon all America—white and black, we presume—to rally to the Flag and help to crush "the foe of humanity."

We can only urge our race to forgive General Ballou, "he knows not what he says."

WE ARE NOT IN FAVOR OF THE MEN OF ANY DIVISION SEEKING TO STIR UP "RACIAL STRIFE." We feel that NOW IS NOT THE TIME for injecting any such issue into the already overcrowded portfolio of Uncle Sam.

Let us help "lick the Kaiser" FIRST and then thrash out our local difficulties.

We do not want to be classed in the President's list of "creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy," therefore let us say "shoo fly" to General Ballou's "undiplomatic paragraph."

Now, all together—let's get the Kaiser!

"A FOOL THERE WAS."

Aside from the fact that all military precedents are broken by a lieutenant—first or second—assuming to publicly speak for a general, Second Lieutenant T. T. Thompson's defense of General Ballou's infamous bulletin No. 35 is the "merest rot." Why should Lieut. Thompson, who subscribes himself as "assistant personal officer" of the 92nd Division, attempt to explain away that bulletin, when its language was plain and unmistakable, so plain, that any wayfaring man—even a fool—could understand it.

Lieut. Thompson's ravings recall that clever title—"A Fool There Was." Advocate 5-11-18

That bulletin 35 was so clear and plain that even General Ballou himself has not thought it necessary to attempt an explanation.

GENERAL BALLOU'S BULLETIN.

The Bee April 20, 1918. 79

The sweetest thing in life is freedom. Without it—without the hope of it, life is not worth the living. In all ages men have died for it. Men—millions of them, are today fighting and dying for it.

We, the colored people of this country, are giving our boys to the cause of liberty—freedom. To the colored mother the giving up of her son, even to fight for and die for world democracy, which is freedom by another term, is a supreme sacrifice—a sacrifice only surpassed, if surpassed it was, by the sacrifice Christ made when He permitted himself to die upon the cross.

To be ordered, and to cheerfully obey that order, to sail thousands of leagues across the seas to fight, and die fighting oppression, conscious—sadly conscious that even our boys wearing the garb of American patriots—American soldiers must bow to oppression here before they sail to fight, and die fighting oppression elsewhere breaks down their courage—the courage of "our boys," and steeps their mothers—they who gave as a sacrifice these sons to freedom's cause, in grief.

Major General Ballou's un-American, un-patriotic bulletin impressing upon our colored soldiers—mothers' sons, that they must not ask or expect freedom although enlisted to fight for it for foreigners, shocked the colored people of this country; minimized the respect for him of the colored soldiers serving under him, and, as a natural resultant, must necessarily disturb the morale of his splendid, loyal, patriotic division.

We are, however, supporting our confidence in the fair play of the American public, and in the belief that the War Department is sincere in its desire to conserve the loyalty of all citizens, irrespective of race or color, by assuming that Major General Ballou's insulting bulletin has not the sanction of the War Department.

As a commander of this particular division; the 92nd, General Ballou's usefulness to secure the best efforts has suffered an irreparable loss. How can men enthuse over a commander who makes it brutally plain to them that they are inferiors—mere pawns to a hateful racial prejudice? And, remember, battles are won when the fighting men are wrought up with en-

thusiasm for a cause, and for a commander.

At least, the colored soldiers are wrought up with enthusiasm for a cause that aims to destroy autocracy; that aims to establish absolute democracy. No peoples are more consecrated to freedom than our race, and no soldiers fighting with the Allies are more consecrated to this "government of the people for the people, and by the people" than the colored troops of these United States.

We hope General Ballou will receive another assignment.

FIFTEENTH MAN CALLS HAYWARD UNJUST TO RACE

The New York News 11-8-18

Colored Officers Sent From New York Regiment and Colored Chaplains Were Discriminated Against, Says Private Williams

Mr. George W. Harris,
New York News,
135 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading some of the N. Y. colored papers which I found very interesting. A letter of July 26 from Colonel William Hayward, commanding 369th Infantry, U. S. A., regarding transfer of colored officers from same organization and published in a New York paper, issue of August 24, is such an injustice to the enlisted personnel of the "old 15th N. Y." aid its former colored officers, that as a Race lover, I consider it my duty to let the folks at home know the exact conditions exising in the regiment, through your medium, and I trust you will inform the general public accordingly.

In the second paragraph of letter, Colonel Hayward said "the reason Lieut. George C. Lacey asked to go to the 370th Infantry was because he had had trouble with Captain Charles W. Fillmore." There was no outward evidence of any trouble between these officers (and at the time Lieut. Lacey applied for transfer, I know positively there was nothing but harmony existing between them). Perhaps, one reason why Lieut. Lacey requested transfer was his non-promotion to captaincy. After completing an infantry course at a certain school in France where he made an average of 99 per cent.; also qualifying as a machine gun expert, he returned to the regiment accompanied by a certain lieutenant (white) who had just passed the tests by the skin of his teeth at his same American school. Both Lieut. Lacey and this white officer was assigned to the machine gun company of this regiment. The officer who had made the lowest mark was made commanding officer with Lieut. Lacey under him; later the white officer was made captain of the company. Was not this an injustice to Lieut. Lacey's evident ability?

Captain Charles W. Fillmore, the first colored officer to lead his company in the first line trenches, applied to be transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. It is believed that through the effors of Colonel Hayward, he was instead transferred to another line organization, namely, the 366th Infantry U. S. A. Prior to his departure from us, I might say that he did more for the colored youth in this regiment than anyone else, barring none. He was a father to us, and anyone in trouble could always receive friendly advice from him, also money if need be. He left us with the feeling of a man who had practically founded the regiment, and then after it was completely organized, he was "kicked out."

Captain Napoleon B. Marshall went to the 93rd Division by reason of transfer from the 369th Infantry, U. S. A. You will note in letter that Colonel Hayward told him if he (Marshall) thought he could do better elsewhere and be happier, he had better go. Why was Captain Marshall actually despised by certain officers of high command in the regiment. Was it because he was a Harvard graduate and was able to cope with any situation in which the majority of them would have failed? It took the patience of a good soldier to stand what he stood before he was transferred. No doubt, "he is happier elsewhere."

"Reid made no application." May I ask why Colonel Hayward's letter emphasized this information in a different type of print? Judging from a statement, Lieut. D. Lincoln Reid made to a certain number of non-commissioned officers of this regiment, he did make application for transfer to the 370th Infantry, and was later sent there in accordance.

It is the opinion of the enlisted personnel, that from strong circumstantial evidence, it is almost certain that all the colored officers of the 369th Infantry were "politely' 'asked to transfer to other organizations.

Before Lieut. James Reese Europe went to the hospital in July, there were rumors that he had requested to be transferred to another regiment. Since that date, all bandleaders in the A. E. F. have been promoted to either 1st or 2nd lieutenants, according to the length of their service. Lieut. Europe, therefore, came back to the regiment via the band route. A colored man would have been commissioned bandleader, anyway.

Colonel Hayward says in the next paragraph that "we" hear unofficially that ten colored officers are coming to us, but no "definite orders." Colonel Hayward knows, deep down in his heart, that no colored officers will ever be assigned to this regiment except the band leader and the chaplains. He also says that if the ten colored officers do come, they will be treated by him and other white officers exactly on a par and equality just as our colored officers have always been. "If" they had came and were treated as our former colored officers, they would certainly have a hard time of it. Instead of respecting their rank, they would be ignored and embarrassed by our white officers with few exceptions. I honestly believe the colored officers who were formerly with the 369th are happy now, as they seemed to be carrying the weight of the world with them while with his organization.

The Colonel did secure permission for 10 of our enlisted men to attend Officers' Training School, but why does he remark about that? In accordonce with orders from G. H. Q., A. E. F. the regiment could have sent a certain quota to these schools every three months. Figuring that the regiment has been in France almost one year, and that not a score of our men have been sent to school to become officers is discouraging. One officer (white) in this regiment remarked "there were no men in the 369th qualified to become officers." I know at least 100, numbering among these, college men, high school graduates and business men from all walks of life. The best proof is, the few who went to school are now officers and are "making good."

The Chaplains, according to Army Regulations, rank on the staff of the regimental commander. Instead of eating at the officers' mess I have seen these gentlemen in line with enlisted men, waiting to be fed. They explained no provision had been made for them, and they had to either eat with us or go hungry. The two colored Y. M. C. A. workers attached to this regiment have been in the same position. Whenever the regiment moves to a new station, every officer is billeted but the chaplains and the two Y. M. C. A. secretaries. They have to chase around and find the billeting officer to get a place to rest their heads after perhaps a brutal hike from the trenches. This lack of courtesy is noticed by all the men and remarks are frequently passed that something should be done to protect our Race leaders.

From the other paragraphs in the Colonel's letter, you will note that he says he is proud of us, of our actions

WASHINGTON TRIP BRINGS RESPONSE

The Topeka Plaindealer

President Wilson Through Secretary Tumulty Asks About Treatment of the Colored Soldiers.

10-11-18

When in Washington, D. C. we visited the White House and left a letter containing a number of complaints which Private Secretary Tumulty assured us he would bring to the attention of the president as President Wilson was out playing golf and we did not get to see him.

We did not charge in our complaints that the war department was discriminating against the soldiers, but we did say that discrimination was being practiced in the army against colored soldiers, and we do not see how our letter could be misconstrued so as to mean that we charged the war department with making the discrimination. We note in Mr. Tumulty's letter what he says concerning the colored Red Cross nurses, and we wish to say that the question we desire explained is why the government has a training department for nurses, and will not allow colored women to attend so as to receive the instruction.

In our letter we called the president's attention to the mistreatment of a colored lieutenant at Chickasha, Okla., who was arrested and put off the Pullman in which he was riding and fined $24 and cost for refusing to ride in a Jim Crow car, and we are now preparing to give more detailed information concerning this case that we may send same to the president that a satisfactory investigation may be conducted. Following is the letter received from the secretary to the president:

* * *

The White House, Washington,
October 1, 1918.

Dear Sir:

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 19, 1918, in which you refer to alleged discrimination against colored soldiers in the Army, and to advise you that no discrimination has been practiced by the War Department.

Steps have already been taken to provide colored Red Cross nurses for colored soldiers, and colored doctors are being called into the service as soon as there are organizations to which to assign them.

The President directs me to say that he feels a sincere appreciation of the loyalty of the members of the colored race, and of their services in helping to win the war, and he desires me to convey to you his assurance that colored men will be afforded the fullest possible opportunities for commissions, promotions and advancement on their merits.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Nick Chiles,
Editor, The Topeka Plaindealer,
Topeka, Kansas.

SEND 95 NEGROES TO K. U.

General Crowder Calls on Missouri Draft Boards to Fill Call.

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We are glad to see that General J. H. McCord received a call today Crowder has issued an order that ninety-five colored recruits be sent to Kansas State University for instruction. This is a step in the right direction. Below is the article:

Jefferson City, Oct. 3.—Lieut. Col. from Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder to furnish ninety-five negroes from Missouri in draft of October 15 to be given vocational training.

The negroes will be sent to the University of Kansas for training. Those who have grammar school educations or mechanical training and can read and write are eligible for the training. They will be inducted through their local boards.

VETERAN SOLDIER IS LAID TO REST

The Advocate April 20 1918

WASHINGTON, April 15. The funeral of the late Major James Walker, major of the First Separate battalion, District National Guard, took place last Friday afternoon from 19th Street Baptist church. Major Walker's command was the first to be called out after the declaration of war with Germany. They were assigned to guard bridges here in Washington. Exposure caused Major Walker to contract a cold which developed into tuberculosis. He was retired, with pay, because of physical disabilities, and sent to the government's tuberculosis hospital in New Mexico shortly after the first of the year, and died there last week. His remains were buried at Arlington, the national soldiers' cemetery here. In civil life Major Walker was, and had been for years, one of the supervisors in the public schools. He was beloved by every one, and his old command idolized him. His battalion is now "somewhere" in France, having sailed as a part of the 372nd regiment some weeks ago.

Perhaps the most remarkable, intense and soul-moving incident ever recorded in connection with a funeral in Washington, was when Rev. Francis J. Grimke, in his remarks, paused, and pointing down to the casket that held the remains of the late Major James Walker, said: "Here is our sacrifice. Is General Ballou's order our reward?" Its effect upon the immense audience was instantaneous. Its effect was like that of Mark Anthony's oration over the body of Caesar.

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Discriminations and Distinctions

The Cry of the Submerged Tenth

N Y C CALL
APRIL 16, 1918

IN theory a man's constitutional rights should never be set aside for or surrendered to expediency; in practice it may be very different. The following is a case in point: A letter has been received at the war department from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People complaining of race discrimination in the army. It seems that a Negro sergeant in uniform entered a theater and there was some trouble about the seat allotted him. The trouble, we do not know, as it is not mentioned specifically in the press report, but the complaint drew the following answer from Major General Ballou in the War Department Bulletin:

> It should be well known to all colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the color question to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but of policy. The sergeant (who enters the theater) is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theater manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless, the sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything, no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity.

Now, what does this mean? Simply that Major General Ballou in the most offhand manner reduces the constitution to a "scrap of paper."

The greater criminal is the man who will exercise his rights under the law; the lesser criminal is he who breaks the law by trying to prevent him doing this. It is a crime, and a great crime, not to allow the criminal to violate the constitution, which is a lesser crime. It is a crime to do what you have a legal right to do if it provokes somebody else into doing what he has no legal right to do. That is what the soldier says, and he adds that

> Nine-tenths of the public is white. White men made the division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

That is to say to the Negroes, "You are in the minority; you are only one-tenth; therefore you are nine-tenths wrong. The whites who are in the majority of nine-tenths are one-tenth wrong."

And what becomes, in the face of this opinion, of the statement that the law—including the constitution, of course—exists to "protect the weak from the strong." Major General Ballou is, no doubt, an ardent supporter of the constitution, but he does not believe a word of that.

And the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People remarks that they are "constrained to believe that General Ballou is in error," and adds:

> We believe that the public as a whole will be quick to resent any conduct on the part of theater managers or other business men denying to men wearing the uniform of the United States any rights or privileges to which they are by law entitled. We cannot believe that the war department will approve an order characterizing as "personal pride and gratification" any proper exercise of the rights of citizenship if exercised by a colored man in uniform.

The association is at the same time too credulous and too skeptical in this matter. If they believe the "public" will resent this, they have only to wait and see the public do it. If they cannot believe the war department will do as they say, then they believe against an accomplished fact which they do not have to wait and see. General Ballou is the voice of the war department, and he has spoken.

We detest this condition as heartily as any Negro can, but we do not propose to deceive ourselves about it. There is not the slightest reason for sharing in the belief of the association, as given above, we are sorry to say. If it is put forward as what "ought" to be, we concur, of course. We would not have the slightest discrimination made between men who are giving everything they possess—their lives—to serve their country, and the Negro is giving that, exactly as is the white man. But the actual world is very different. What "ought" to be is not, and it is useless pretending that it is. A black man shall not do what the constitution says he has a legal right to do if it offends his white neighbor, for the division, as the general points out, is nine-tenths white and only one-tenth black, and, constitution or no constitution, the weakest goes to the wall. An ugly, hateful condition, to be sure, but there it is.

WHY NOT GIVE US AN ANSWER?

The Afro American May 10, 1918

The storm of protests aroused by General Ballou's famous Order No. 35 has as yet failed to elicit a word from the War Department. Protests from every part of the country have been sent to Secreary of War Baker as well as to Emmett Scott, his assistant, but as yet there has been no public word to indicate just where the War Department stands in reference to this unusual order.

Does silence give consent in this instance? Does the War Department sanction an order that the colored citizen upon entering the army loses the protection of the law in his citizenship rights? Does the War Department mean to leave the world to assume that hundreds of thousands of Amercans, loyal and true, are engaging in a war for the prevalence of a democracy in which they can have no part? We believe not. We believe, however, that the black people of America should be given an assurance from an authorative source that Order No. 35, however well-intentioned, was, to say the least, indiscreet.

We are giving our fathers, sons and brothers in this war and we shall continue to give them—cheerfully and willingly until the last one has gone if needs be—until it has been clearly demonstrated to Germany and her allies that might does not mean right. We, like other peoples, who are also giving their fathers, sons and brothers, need encouragement, that our faith in the ultimate outcome might not waver.

America's fight today is against a foreign enemy, who is using every conceivable means to destroy our freedom, and not against any part of its own citizenry. When the black soldiers go "over there" to help crush that enemy, let them go with that peace of mind and cheerfulness of spirit that are necessary to bring out the best in them. A feeling that they are being prescribed against will not bring about that peace and cheerfulness—neither will Order No. 35.

Let us continue to petition the War Department to put an official construction upon Order No. 35.

WAR DEPT. PATRONIZES COLORED AMERICANS

Guardian 7-20-18 80

THROUGH DEPT. OF MR. CREEL AND MAJOR SPINGARN DIRECTS SPEAKERS TO HAVE COLORED PASTORS ESPECIALLY URGE COLORED SOUTH TO OBEY LAWS AND BE ORDERLY WHERE WHITE SOUTH ARE DEFYING LAWS AND LYNCHING COLORED — GIVES COLORED ADVICE BECAUSE WEAK WHICH DARE NOT GIVE WHITES WHO ALONE NEED IT.

It has recently come to the attention of the Guardian that Mr. Creel's Public Information Committee in its Bulletin No. 33 for use up to July 20th by the four minute men has paid particular and unflattering attention to the colored race. On the second page, under the heading "Talking to the Negroes," it invites the attention of the speakers to page 10. On that page it prints two paragraphs upon Liberia and seems to think that the vital reason for the colored man supporting the American Republic is because Liberia has also declared war upon Germany. This of course is ridiculous, but another paragraph is far worse and the Guardian gives it in full:

"Colored preachers can help. Colored men have shown their fine, loyal Americanism. Keep it up. The clergymen in colored churches should preach patriotism every Sunday; should remind the people every Sunday that in this war time every American, white or colored, must be especially loyal, especially obedient to the laws, and especially orderly."

This article was called to our attention so lately that it is impossible for us to offer an editorial symposium of the friends of the Negro Race concerning it but a representative of the Guardian was able to interview Sherwin L. Cook one of the most active and earnest of our white friends whose stand on "The Birth of a Nation" and Bosfield case as well as his constant support of the war fits him especially to discuss the matter.

"I am surprised to see this paragraph" said Mr. Cook. "It seems to me ill timed, ill advised and worse than unwise to have printed it. I realize as well as any man the necessity of avoiding harsh judgments at this critical time but to criticize the well meaning but constantly blundering Mr. Creel is not criticizing the government itself. I assume that a great deal of German Propaganda has been directed to the American Negro This is not anywhere nearly so great a reflection on him as upon the American white man because it is naturally to be expected that where a class has been ill used and—in a great section of the country—lawlessly dealt with, that the enemies of the nation should expect that class to be amenable to their suggestions. It is to the everlasting honor of the American Negro that he has understood his citizenship so well and that the German [illegible] to alienate him should be so futile. This

propaganda cannot be met in the way Mr. Creel urges. It is a very poor return for the Negro's loyalty to pick him out to be preached to every Sunday to the end that they be "obedient to the laws an despecially orderly." If Mr. Creel and his Public Information Committee will ask not merely every clergyman but every Anglo-Saxon of any influence whatsoever in Georgia and her sister states to reiterate the doctrine of obedience to laws and orderliness to their own race they would be showing a grasp of the situation which they seem at present to lack."

CHURCH EXTENSION HAS GOOD REPORT

The Afro-American

Debts Against Book Concern and Denominational Colleges Cancelled by Secretary B. F. Watson.

April 26, 1918

Washington, April 25.—Reports covering the work of the Department of Church Extension of the A. M. E. Church for the fiscal year ended March 31 by Rev. Dr. BenJamin F. Watson, secretary-treasurer of the department, at the 26th annual meeting of the board held here Wednesday, show that the assets total $418,686.12. There is a cash balance in bank of $27,178.98. Loans amounting to $17,600 were authorized by the board at its meeting.

In calling the meeting to order, Bishop W. H. Heard, who presided, asserted that the present world war is not giving the race a great opportunity, but the church, as well.

The following members of the board were present: Revs. C. P. Cole, A. J. Wilson, Charles Bundy, W. H. Jones, William H. Peck, Lee A. Logan, J. T. Hall, F. R. C. Durden, L. V. Carter, George V. Young, James M. Wise and George Jones.

The report of Dr. Watson was a general review of the working of his department. At his suggestion, outstanding debts against the A. M. E. Book Concern, Allen University, Columbia, S. C., and Paul Quinn College, Waco, Tex., were cancelled.

Among those who made addresses during the day were Prof. John R. Hawkins, who told of the bond of cooperation between the financial and church extension departments; Revs. P. G. Hill, C. H. Stepteau and P. W. Wortham, of Baltimore.

The auditing committee highly commended Dr. Watson for the way in which he conducted the affairs of the office. In acknowledging the compliment, Secretary Watson said that when he assumed the office of secretary in 1900 he resolved to make a record, laying aside ambition for higher office. Denying that he had announced that he intends resigning, he said he would not make a scramble for the position, leaving it to the general church whether or not his continuance is desired. Rev. Dr. William H. Peck, secretary to the board, was instructed to write a letter of sympathy to Rev. James Jones, a member, who is ill in Arkansas. The members also sent a substantial remembrance to their sick colleague.

The board voted to file a protest with the War Department against the order recently issued by Major General Ballou, commanding the 92nd division of the national army, in which colored officers and soldiers were urged to stay away from public places where some may object to their presence, even though they had the legal right to be there.

SOLDIERS IN THE BLACK DIVISION ADVISED TO ACCEPT COLOR INSULTS

The Richmond Planet April 20, 1918.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF NINETY-SECOND DIVISION ARE ADMONISHED IN OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public the following letter addressed to the War Department concerning an order issued on March 28, 1918, by command of Major General Ballou, Division Commander of the Ninety-second Division Camp Funston, Kansas, in which colored officers and men are advised that "no useful purpose will be served by any action upon their part that will cause the color question to be raised," and admonishing them to "refrain from going where their presence will be resented."

The Association directs the War Department's attention to the fact that Major General Ballou's order concerns illegal actions taken against colored officers and not illegal or unworthy acts performed by colored soldiers themselves.

Copies of the Division order and the Association's letter follows:

Headquarters Ninety-Second Division
Camp Funston, Kansas,
March 28, 1918.

Bulletin No. 35.

1. It should be well known to all colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy that tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resultant animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the Ninety-second Division and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the colored race.

2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has repeatedly urged that all colored members of his command, and especially the officers and noncommissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction, one of the Sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred, and would not have occurred had the Sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience.

This Sergeant entered a theatre, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless, the Sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing ANYTHING, no matter how LEGALLY correct, that will provoke race animosity.

3. The Division Commander repeats that the success of the Division, with all that that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is not desired.

5. This will be read to all organizations of the Ninety-second Division By command of Maj.-Gen. Ballou:

ALLEN J. GREER,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
EDWARD J. TURGEON,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant,
Acting Adjutant.

GEN. BALLOU'S REPLY DODGES ISSUE—REFERS TO ACT BEFORE HE ISSUED CIRCULAR 35.

For some reasons unknown to us the Emmett J. Scott press service even though he is obliged to represent the ENTIRE Colored race as a special assistant to the Secretary of War for Negroes, is not sent to The Guardian. Hence we did not see the letter which the author of the objectionable and improper army order sent to Hon. Mr. Scott till it appeared in most of the other Colored newspapers. For the same reason we cannot reproduce the text of it at this late day when space is demanded by the latest events. However, the Omaha Monitor has told much of the truth of the matter in an editorial parts of which we quote and for the most part commend.

The Monitor says of the reply:

"Major-Gen. Ballou, commanding the Ninety-second Division, has at the request of Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, written him a letter explaining the issuing of Bulletin 35, which provoked such a tremendous wave of protest from all sections of the country. The letter is published elsewhere in this issue. It recites the fact, published in The Monitor several weks ago, that General Ballou had instituted legal proceedings against the offending theatre manager before he had issued Bulletin 35, intended only as salutary advice to the men of his command.

"We pointed out at that time that there were certain expressions in the order that were unwise, unfortunate and indefnsible. While we did not indulge in the strongly denunciatory language of some of our more radical contemporaries our position as to the duty of insisting upon our legal rights was unmistakable.

In his letter to Mr. Scott General Ballou implies that pro-German influences are actively at work in this country striving to aggravate the grievances of the Colored Americans on the one hand and inflame white Americans on the other. It is implied that these sinister influences were at work at East St. Louis and Houston. We doubt this very much. Southern prejudice against the Colored American has been intense and as he has advanced in intelligence, bitter for years, and increasingly so material prosperity and self-respect. It has manifested itself on every hand by indefensible and most reprehensible acts of injustice, which have been enacted into laws. This hatred for the black race has required no fanning into flame by German propagandists. It is a peculiarly simon-pure American product of which the United States wil be most heartily ashamed some day, when she shall have grown out of her narrow and crude provincialism. Let us not lay our sins of race prejudice on the Germans. Thehy have enough to answer for, God knows, and so has America."

But let the Colored American representatives meet in the National capital June 21-27, and on the ground get our understanding on all this Colored race discrimination. We hope every representative leader will be there, and from Omaha we hope among others will come Mr. Wilkins, editor of *The Monitor*.

DANGER IN A REST HOUSE UNDER COLORED AUSPICES.

Guardian 4-20-18

Disgust and indignation are rife in Massachusetts over the act of Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, National lecturer for the N. A. A. C. P., and Dr. John B. Hall in establishing on a city playground in the Colored district a soldier Rest House as a measure of work for Colored soldiers benefit, their newspaper notoriety for which operates against the idea of Colored soldiers using the Rest House other soldiers use.

Short signtedness is dangerous as Jim-Crow isnot such a distant danger as some Colored people think who are willing to put the notion into Colored soldier's heads of seeking out a Rest House run by Colored people rather than asserting equality by patronizing the regular Rest Houses along with all other soldiers and into the heads of managers of these established Rest Houses of telling the Colored soldiers that there is a House especially for their benefit established by Colored citizens up in the Colored Section.

For Detroit is far North, yet the following letter on Jim-crow was published last month in a Detroit daily newspaper:—

"The writer is a northerner and has every sympathy with the Colord race. It is because I belive I underx-o -m dangert '..,ahok hER eshhr stand the Negro and his situation in the northern city that I desire to call attention to he need of providing **him with sparate schools and separate transportation facilities in Detroit.**

"The large influx of Negroes from the south has brought in hundreds—perhaps I should have said thousands of Negroes **who have not been used to associating on an equal footing with white men, and it is well that we do not allow them to get the idea that they can mix with the white men.. and white women.** For as soon.. as they do get the idea, they will try their best to break down the race barriers which now keep our race and their race pure instead of both being merged into a mulatto inferior if not degenerate people.

"It is to be hoped that some member of the legislature will have the courage to propose a law providing SEPARATE SEATING FACILITIES IN OUR CARS AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS, FOR NEGROES.

J. B. DEERING.

Colored Americans especially of the advanced type of Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Hall should not be short-sighted, should keep danger afar off as erstwhile proponents of non-segregation and as persons who have come from points farther South into Boston where the parents of some of us made civil rights safe in law and by the practise of using public facilities to educate the whites up to equality.

From the shortsightedness of our friends, "Good Lord deliver us," whose mass meeting circular for this Rest House carried in flaming headlines, "1000 men for **special service** to back our **"Colored Soldiers."**

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Soldiers — 1918

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Discriminations and Distinctions

Defender Gets Real Story of Camp Funston Color Line Trouble

The Chicago Defender
May 11, 1918.

Camp Funston, Kan., May 10.—It took several days before a reporter of the World's Greatest Weekly could really obtain an accurate account of the Color line trouble which resulted in General Ballou issuing the objectionable order No. 35, an editorial on which appeared in last week's issue of the Chicago Defender.

Refused Seats Although He Wore the Uniform of a U. S. Soldier

All members of the 92nd division seemed scared to talk on the subject, but the reporter found out that Sergeant Mathews and his wife had one evening gone to Manhattan, Kan., for the evening. Seats were purchased in the balcony of one of the theaters. As all seats in the balcony are sold without any reservations the purchaser is allowed to pick any seat vacant. Seeing two near the front, Sergt. Mathews and his wife sat down to enjoy the show.

An Irish usher immediately went to the sergeant and informed him that he was in the wrong seats, at the same time asking for the stubs of the tickets. He told the sergeant that the tickets did not call for those seats, but admitted later they did not call for any seats in particular, as seats in the balcony meant any seats vacant.

The Irishman insisted that Mathews leave the seats or leave the theater. He refused. The manager was called. Mathews stuck to his rights and then the manager, refusing to be outdone, rushed out and got a military police guard. Mathews was told to leave the theater. Under military orders he got up to go and so did his wife. It was then that the wife was told she did not have to go. She went to the street with her husband, who asked the guard to permit him to send her home. This request was allowed.

Guard Puzzled

Mathews then turned to the guard and asked him what charges were preferred against him. He was told none. The guard was told that some must be preferred as the guard must take him to the guardhouse, because he had been arrested. The guard became scared then and went to one of his fellow members of the military police, also white. This fellow, having a little more sense, told the guard having arrested Mathews that he was simply in a mess of trouble and better let it drop. This was done. Mathews went to the camp and reported same to his commanding officers. It was later sent to the judge advocate's office and there the fight began.

A representative of the judge advocate's office went to see the prosecuting attorney of the county, but there was met with rebuff until he made his identity known. The case was to have been called some time ago against both owner and manager of the theater, but twice it has been postponed. In the meantime Capt. Walker, a member of the Race, has been sent to see the mayor of Manhattan and the two went to this same showhouse and sat in A BOX SEAT TOGETHER to show that there was no Color line. The art of camouflage is getting to be great in this country. Of course the theater owners would naturally do that after General Ballou's order came out and the judge advocate's office was forcing the county authorities to prosecute the case against their will. It will come to trial despite the postponing of the case by the city folks.

In the meantime Lieut. T. T. Thompson has written several editors asking them to print his story, saying Gen. Ballou has been misunderstood. It is too bad the army has such able men like these whose thinking faculty is so weak they cannot ever see the sun shine through the cypress trees.

The constitution of the United States has been violated; the uniform of the government and the army has been insulted and the theater owners and managers must pay the penalty.

BALLOU'S DRASTIC ORDER CAUSES ADVERSE COMMENT

The Afro-American.
April 19, 1918

Protest of Officers at Camp Grant Presented to War Department by Rev. A. J. Carey.

Washington, April 18.—Much adverse comment has been expressed here about the recent order of Maj. Gen. Ballou, commanding the Ninety-second division, urging colored army officers to stay from white places of public resort where prejudiced managers and owners objected.

A sergeant complained that the management of a white theatre near Camp Funston, Kan., had objected to his presence on account of race.

In issuing his order advising colored officers to stay away from such places, even though they have the legal right to enter, General Ballou says that the success of the division "is dependent upon the goodwill of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble-maker."

The wording of the order is regarded as a direct slap at the colored people of this country, and especially at the colored officers. This is all the more apparent when it is recalled that legislation has been enacted to prevent discrimination against the men in uniform. And then it is recalled that the same General Ballou only a colonel when he had charge of the Officers' Training Camp at Des Moines, and that he was made a general when the men who won the commissions voted unanimously that he be placed in command of colored troops.

RIVALRY THE CAUSE?

The issuance of the order is said to be the result of a number of white officers being desirous of leading colored troops in France. It is believed that colored soldiers will be an important factor in helping to win the war and that their commanding officer will be regarded as a heroic leader of a valiant band of troopers. The order that General Ballou is issued is regarded as one tickling the Southern whites, in that the colored trooners will have a commander who knows how to keep them in "their places."

The order is resented among the colored officers and men at the various cantonments, it is said, and has somewhat dispirited them. Out at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., a protest was drafted. The protest recites that wherever the colored officers have been—Des Moines, Chillicothe and Camp Grant—for example—there has been first hostility among whites against their presence and then praise followed after it had been found out what fine men the troopers are.

The protest contains clippings from the Chicago Herald and the Rockford Gazette, in which the officers and men are lauded for their deportment, and asserted that if this country is good enough for colored men to die for that it is good enough for them to enjoy its amusements and pleasures.

The order was discussed informally at the meeting of the A. M. E. Financial Board Wednesday, and the opinion expressed that it was an unfortunate one.

Rev. A. J. Carey, of Chicago, presented the protest of the Camp Grant officers to the War Department Thursday. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, has received a number of protests against the order.

Lieut. W. J. Howard, Jr., who is connected with the medical corps at Camp Meade, recently brought a complaint against some alleged unfair treatment. The matter has been referred to the inspector general of the army for investigation.

"BALLOU NOT UNDERSTOOD"

The New York Age.

Lieut. T. T. Thompson Writes in Defense of General of 92nd Division

May 11, 1918

OPPOSED TO DISCRIMINATION

Writer Says General Ballou Has Never Countenanced "Jim Crowism"—Ordered Judge Advocate to Proceed Against Owner of Theatre.

Lieut. T. T. Thompson, assistant personnel officer of the 92nd Division, has written a letter to THE AGE asserting that the motives that prompted General Ballou to issue Bulletin No. 35 have been misunderstood, and that the order was not issued in recognition of any segregation laws nor as a measure of approval of such discriminations.

Following is Lieutenant Thompson's communication to THE AGE:

The discussion of Bulletin 35, Headquarters 92nd Division National Army, in a recent issue of your paper, does so much injustice to General Ballou that I am taking the liberty to present herewith some facts and observations which I hope you will publish—not in extenuation of bulletin 35 or in defense of its author or in apology for the promulgation of the order, this is unnecessary—but rather because it is clear that you have failed to understand the situation as it exists and the motives that prompted the issuance of the bulletin.

Presuming that you are willing to look at both sides of the question and that you would not willfully place General Ballou in a false light before your readers, permit me to itemize a few incontrovertible facts and at the same time to assure you that like yourself, I stand for the fullest liberty of every man, woman and child, and especially for the rights of American citizens now denied to our race to which we are entitled by every consideration of right and justice.

1. Bulletin 35 was not issued in recognition of any segregation laws or practices of local communities, nor was it issued as a measure of approval of such discriminations. No such motive was in the mind of the author of that bulletin when it was issued. Proof: on the same day that the bulletin was issued, the Commanding General ordered the Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division to proceed to the town where the incident occurred and institute proceed-

(Continued on page two)

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AFTERMATH OF BALLOU GEN. ORDER NUMBER 35.

The Daily Herald May 9 1918.

From every community in every section of the country having a Negro population there have been an outpouring of protests and denunciation against General Order number 35. Seldom has the race been so stirred and incensed over a declaration of policy towards Negroes promulgated by one in high official station. It would be difficult to find a half dozen Negroes in any community who would express themselves as in accord with the views of the author of that infamous order.

The most unfortunate and serious result following its publication is the bitterness aroused in the hearts of the soldiers who are ordered to submerge their manhood and voluntarily degrade and humiliate themselves. Inevery camp there is righteous indignation and seething anger and in some camps open and manifest resentment. Reports say that at Camp Upton the order was three times torn down when posted, with the result that a company of three hundred soldiers have been disciplined because the names of the culprits who tore down the order was not revealed by their comrades. From other Camps it is said that there have been similar evidences of anger and resentment.

Soldiers cannot be trained to cringe and bend and crawl

Incomplete.

Soldiers — 1918

Discrimination and Distinctions.

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BALLOU'S ORDER DAMPENS SPIRIT

The Argus April 19, 1918.

rect, that will provoke race animosity.

3. The Division Commander reports that the success of the division, with all that that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is not desired.

5. This will be read to all organizations of the Ninety-second Division.

By Command of Maj. Gen. Ballou.
Allen J. Greer,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
Edw. J. Turgeon,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant,
Acting Adjutant.

The National [illegible] Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, has addressed a letter to the War Department, directing the attention of the department to the order as most unjust, humiliating and inexpedient.

Negro soldiers at Camp Funston have been officially advised not to do anything that tends to stir up race feeling upon part of the white soldiers. This means, of course, that the Negro soldiers must not let the white soldiers see their [illegible] on their heads and acting like more human beings.

In this critical period of "world democracy" it would be a good time to advise poor white people, soldiers and civilians, that they should show a decent amount of respect for the black soldiers in uniform, the best American fihters, the men who will deal the final blow to kaiserism and preserve the dignity of the American flag.

GEN. BALLOU'S IMPUDENCE.

Bulletin 35 issued by the Major General Ballou, at Camp Funston, in which he tells Colored soldiers not to insist on theeir legal rights, nor go where their presence is not desired, is the rankest bit of impudence we have ever read.

Louisville

If the General issued that order as a type of white man who thinks the Black Man ought to keep in his place, and then defines that place as the lowest in the social scale, then his order is pure impudence, and he is utterly out of place in a commanding position fighting for democracy.

Louisville Courier Journal April 20, 1918

If it was a so-called friendship which urges expediency and the policy of surrender, then we hope his valor is greater than his wisdom. Either way the order was much out of place, and the N. A. A. C. P. did a good thing when it reported the case to the War Department. Colored people will await anxiously the result of the protest. It is to be hoped the War Department will live up to the declarations of making the world safe for democracy

COLOR AND CUSTOM.

A peculiar phase of the defence set up by an army captain on trial by court martial for disobedience to the order of a superior officer, is the plea that the order was against the customs of the service. The order called for the captain to lead out his company for brigade review, and the captain believing it would lead to intermingling of the races, refused to obey the order.

On the other hand it is reported that the color line has been drawn in the army training camp at Porto Rico, contrary to the custom hitherto prevailing on the island, and despite the decision of the authorities that it would not be wise to attempt any division of the races in said camp.

In the first case which occurred at Camp Pike, Arkansas, custom is relied upon to bolster up discrimination on account of color and to save an insubordinate captain from the penalty he has incurred by putting his prejudice ahead of his duty as a soldier. In the other case a colonel disregards the custom of the service in the effort to introduce the color line in a territory where it was unknown.

It remains to be seen how the ingenious plea of custom is regarded by the court martial as an excuse for disobedience in Arkansas, and also how the violation of custom in Porto Rico is regarded by the War Department, especially as these diametrically opposed actions were resorted to in the cause of color discrimination.

In the emergency of war, there should be no time lost in drawing lines of color or caste. The only lines drawn should be the lines of attack upon the enemy.

from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction, one of the Sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should have been avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred, and would not have occurred had the Sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This Sergeant entered a theater, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theater manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless, the Sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything, no matter how legally cor-

Emmett, Where Art Thou?

The Louisville News April 13, 1918

Colored Troops Sent to clean up Southern White Camp!

Camp Shelby, Miss., April 8.—Upon the arrival of a detail of fifty Negro soldiers at Hattiesburg this morning en route for Camp Shelby, considerable excitement was caused among the citizens, especially the working classes, who at once believed the rumor that was spread, that the detachment was the forerunner of a regiment of Negro troops which will follow. The detachment will be all of the Negro troops that will come to this camp at present at least. They will be used in the sanitary department, having been assigned for work under the orders of Capt. Jennings. Much work is under way cleaning up and putting the camp in an excellent sanitary condition prior to the advent of warm weather and the Negroes will be used in this way.

Continued reports and rumors that Colored troops are being made scullions and menials for White troops are dampening the ardor and patriotism of Colored people. What is Emmett J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of War, doing to correct these evils?

STILL DISCRIMINATE AT CAMP MEADE

Cleveland Advocate 8-17-18

CAMP MEAD, Md., July 10.—in spite of the fact that there is a large body of Colored soldiers here, the disposition of the higher ups is not to recognize Colored men as non-commissioned officers, or to provide the camp with commissioned Colored officers. This policy, contrary to the secretary of war's declaration that Colored soldiers must have a square deal, is discouraging to the men in the ranks. It is hoped that, for the morale of the men, better recognition will soon be forthcoming.

Scott Says This Is No Time To Discuss Race Problem

May 6, 1918 Louisville News 82

Makes Stirring Speech to Colored Troops—Is Heartily Cheered.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., May 1.—Four thousand Colored soldiers in Brig. Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum's fighting brigade cheered Emmett J. Scott to the echo tolay when he told them that in this war they are fighting to maintain the principles of liberty given to the black men by Abraham Lincoln.

"This is your war," cried the special secretary who represents Colored soldiers in the War Department. "All that you have and are depends on victory over Germany, for if the Hun wins on the western front he will tear the freedom from your homes as certainly as he tore it from Belgium. America is looking to you just as she is to her white defenders, and I know that her trust will be justified. I have seen you in action today, and I am proud of my race. Go over and make a name for the colored men of your country that will ring through all of the years to come.

No Time for Argument.

"This is no time to discuss race problems. Our duty now is to fight and to continue to fight until this war is won. Then we will adjust the problems that remain in the life of the Colored man."

Mr. Scott, who is known as one of the leading educators of the country, explained that his position in Washingtin was created in order that every Negro in the nation's service shall have a special representative to look after his interests. He declared that Gen. Barnum has produced the crack Colored unit of the country in the 183rd brigade in Camp Grant. The brigade passed in review before the commander and the visitor.

April 22, 1918

NEGROES RESENT CAMP ORDER

The Kansas City Sun.

Wilson Asked to Countermand Funston "Color Line" Bulletin.

Boston, April 21.—A telegram of protest against an order said to have been issued at Camp Funston requesting Negro soldiers and officers not to go where their presence is not desired was addressed to President Wilson today by the National Equal Rights League here. The telegram read:

"The National Equal Rights League calls upon you to countermand General Ballou's bulletin, No. 35, for the

Ninety-second division, Camp Funston, enjoining officers and soldiers to refrain from going into public places where their presence is resented because of color.

"His dictum that asking public service is putting pleasure above the general good is not applied to white soldiers, destroys all civil rights, causes fresh discriminations, fosters race prejudice, humiliates our race and degrades the army uniform."

The above news item appearing in the Kansas City Journal this week concisely reviews an event in army circles which has stirred the race throughout the entire country.

General Ballou doubtless meant that his recommendation to colored soldiers would produce just the opposite effect from that which followed. His so-called "distum" was advisory rather than imperative. He appreciated an existing condition and evidently preferred to molify it rather than aggravate it. His course was wrong even though his intentions were right. Being of the "big man" type the General did not fully understand the galling rasp of the race prejudice either from the colored man's experience or its despicable unreasonableness from the "little" white man's feelings.

As a result such an order emanating fro mthe General's office would only have the effect of increasing the trouble which the General sought to Ameliorate. The "Little White Men" would be all the more upon the alert for presumptious acts of colored men and would construe every motion as tending toward "social equality." That's really where the trouble all starts. If colored men remain away from every place where their presence is resentd on account of their color they will have no place upon the Earth at all. The "Little White Men" resent every time they see a Colored man anywhere, espcially if he looks intiligent and holds his head up. That's what makes them so "little." It is to these "Little White Men" both in the army and out that fatherly advice ought to be given. They are the ones who need official spanking. They have needed it for a long time and have grown almost to the point of thinking they are too big to be even called down.

Preparation for war against a national foe is not a social matter and is no place for the agitation of race distinction. In the trenches of France the blood of the white and the black will be mingled in equally heroic sacrifice. The training camps are not pink tea quarters by any means. The white soldiers should be so instructed by their superiors. This much talked of race superiority is becoming very tiresome to all colored people and a great many white people. Suppose we forget it for a while, at least until we destroy the evils of Prussianism. The colored men will be needed for this and they may be needed very much, too. If Negro men are good enough to die for their country they are good enough to be treated like human beings while making the sacrifice.

NEGROES PROTEST AGAINST ARMY EDICT

Object to Gen. Ballou's Order for Soldiers Not to Mingle With Whites.

SEND RESOLUTIONS TO BAKER.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
APRIL 23, 1918

Chairman at Concord Baptist Church Meeting Reluctantly Consents to Singing "America."

More than 400 men and women were present last night at a meeting in the Concord Baptist (colored) Church of Christ, Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the recent order of Major General George Ballou of Camp Funston to the Ninety-second Division, advising negro soldiers to refrain from visiting places and amusements frequented by whites. The resolutions will be sent to Secretary of War Baker.

The Rev. George Frazier Miller, rector of St. Augustine's P. E. Church, presided and outlined the purpose of the meeting. He declared that negro soldiers were being denied the privileges of exercising their legal rights. This, he said, in the last analysis makes the German soldier superior to the negro.

"God made me a man," he said. "I feel like a man, and only a man's treatment of me will be satisfactory. The negro is called upon to shed his blood upon the field of battle so that the white man may be free, and still he is denied the right of the fundamental principles upon which this Government is founded.

"The black man has won many a victory. The negroes saved Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at San Juan Hill. They fought at Carizal. Now they are asked to fight to make the world safe for democracy and still they are denied the privilege of enjoying this democracy right here at home."

George Wibecan, president of the Frederick Douglas Forum, and of the Citizens Club, declared that if it had not been for this prejudice the negro would long ago have enlisted in the National Guard and that there would be more than 83,000 negro men and 1,000 officers fighting for the cause of this Government.

The Rev. Frederick R. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Zion A. M. E. Church of Manhattan, took exception to statements of the Rev. Mr. Miller regarding a meeting that had been held in that church, in which he accused the men there of cringing in their protest. He declared that all differences should be forgotten in the crisis.

So many requests were made upon Mr. Miller for the singing of "America" that he finally consented, but stated that he did not feel disposed to do so, as the only bar of the hymn that he sings is "The land where my fathers died."

Brief addresses on the necessity of organizing were delivered by John A. Shillday, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race; Walter White of the same association, and R. M. Meroney, secretary of the Carlton Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. The resolutions were signed by all present.

The following were in charge of the meeting: The Rev. George Frazier Miller, Mrs. Charles H. Lansing, Miss M. W. Ovington, Dr. W. H. Buckley, Emory Jones, Dr. Franklin Myers and F. W. Morton.

SEGREGATION TOILETS AT MASS. ARMY CAMPS

The Guardian April 27 1918

Prof. Allen W. Whaley went to Camp Devens, near Ayer, Mass. in behalf of the National Equal Rights League, to investigate reports of ill treatment of the Southern Colored Drafters and a delegation of the League secured an audience with Gov. McCall where Prof. Whaley reported to His Excellency that the general policy was to treat the Colored soldiers wel, and that on the whole the men were feeling well and enjoying their stay in Massachusetts soil, but that they appeared to be using for barracks what had been stables, that some officers were too rough ande insulting, and that ther were segregation signs on the toilets, while there were none in the Y. M. C. A. building toilts.

So the delegation, Mr. E. T. Morris, Chairman, Rev. J. W. Hill, Prof. Whaley, and W. M. Trotter laid hte matter before the Governor and especially on the Jim-Crow toilets and he assured his interest in all possible redress.

NEGROES PROTEST BALLOU BULLETIN

Army General's Action Bitterly Denounced at Meeting in Concord Church.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
APRIL 23. 1918

Major-Gen. George Ballou, commanding the Ninety-second Army Division at Camp Funston, Kansas, and his bulletin No. 35, suggesting that negro soldiers forego their constitutional privilege of mingling with white comrades, in the interest of army discipline, at social or public assemblages where the latter predominate, were bitterly denounced last night at a meeting of several hundred colored men and women in Corcord Baptist Church, Duffield street, near Myrtle avenue. There were a number of white persons in the audience.

The Rev. G. F. Miller, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, St. Edwards street, who presided, declared the colored man had freed himself once and will have to free himself again." Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons, said that if there was any one group of people in the country who needed organization it was the colored race. George E. Wibecan declared Gen. Ballou had spent most of his life in the South, and that little else could be expected of him. He characterized the posting of the bulletin in every cantonment as "unmanly, unsoldierly and vicious."

Addresses were also made by Miss Mary White Ovington, John R. Shillady, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. M. Cullen, president of the New York Branch National Association. All the speakers referred to the promulgation of the bulletin as an act of injustice to the colored race.

The statement published in THE AGE last week, made by Lieut. T. T. Thompson, assistant personnel officer of the 92d Division, as to the motives that actuated General Ballou in the issuance of Bulletin No. 35, was gratifying to the extent that it contained a disavowal of recognition or approval of segregation or color discrimination. Nevertheless it did not alter the fact that the order was open to just such an interpretation and was so regarded by all who read it. THE AGE still regards the bulletin as a most insidious and dangerous blow to the morale of the officers and men affected by it.

POISON GAS

The foe on the battle front in France invariably precedes his attacks by bombing the Allied defenders with poison gas. The Americans in the front line have already had their bitter experience with this sort of warfare, intended to destroy their morale before the enemy attempted to rush them. Luckily, means of defense have been provided them in the form of gas masks, against this sort of attack.

But what defense is afforded the men of the 92nd Division of the National Army against the bomb launched at them by the division commander in the shape of Bulletin No. 35, printed in THE AGE last week? The poison gas disseminated in the truckling attitude enjoined in this bulletin is just as deadly an attack upon the morale of the division as that of the German bombs. The ready acquiescence demanded in all forms of discrimination and proscription is just as poisonous to the spirit of true manhood as the German gas.

It is up to the War Department to protect the soldiers against all such attacks, both at home and abroad.

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SPRINGFIELD MASS NEWS
APRIL 9, 1918

AS TO HECKLING OF NEGROES

It is to be hoped for the sake of the southern soldiers stationed at the United States armory camps in this city that the stories of their alleged mistreatment of colored people are exaggerated. We should dislike to believe that southern soldiers would carry their prejudice against the Negro so far as the reports of recent occurrences in the Hill district would indicate. It is not a nice story to contemplate at this particular time, and it is not the way we have come to treat the Negro in the North, and especially in Springfield.

Any such feeling as seems to have broken out on the Hill, if the story of recent occurrences is to be believed, should be promptly nipped in the bud. The soldiers are stationed not far from a district that contains a large number of lawabiding Negroes, who are entitled to fair treatment, whether from their permanent neighbors or from our southern visitors. The Negro has come to expect this fair treatment in Springfield, although we do not pretend to say that all barriers are broken down, or all color prejudices washed away. It is to be hoped that a hint to the southern soldiers in our midst will be sufficient to prevent anything in the way of unpleasant hostility on either side. This is not the time for any feeling of that sort.

WAR BEING OVER

The Freeman

COLORED PEOPLE ORDERED OUT OF VICTORY PARADE

HARRISONBURG, Va., Nov. 30.—After aiding in every way possible; after going over the top and raising more than their quotas of the funds for war bills, the colored people of this city were ordered out of the victory parade.

Soldiers — 1918

Discrimination and Distinctions.

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Major General Ballou Issues Insulting Order To Men of His Division

The Advocate April 13, 1918.

FUNSTON, Kan., April 6.—Perhaps the most repulsive order ever issued to men who have enlisted to fight for world democracy was issued to the Colored soldiers of the 92d Division here by the command of Major-General Ballou. In the order, which is designated as "Bulletin 35," is the offensive threat that "white men made the division, and they can break it just as easily." Following is the offensive order to American soldiers of dark skins given under date of March 28, at Camp Funston:

"1. It should be well known to all Colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy that tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the 92d Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the Colored race.

"2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has repeatedly urged that all Colored members of his command, and especially the officers and noncommissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction, one of the sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred had the sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This sergeant entered a theatre, as he doubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless the sergeant is guilty of the GREATER wrong in doing ANYTHING, NO MATTER HOW LEGALLY CORRECT, that will provoke race animosity.

"3. The Division Commander repeats that the success of the Division with all that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenth white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

"4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above personal pride and gratifyfication. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is not desired.

"5. This will be read to all organizations of the 92d Division.

"By command of Major-General Ballou;

"Allen J. Greer,
"Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff,
"Chief of Staff.

"OFFICIAL:
"Edward J. Turgeon,
"Captain, Assistant Adjutant,
"Acting Adjutant."

By the above order profiteers who are making money out of amusements may continue to discriminate against patriotis who have enlisted to fight "to make the world safe for democracy, and because an American soldier attempts to enjoy Constitutional rights he, according to General Ballou's order, is "guilty of the greater wrong," greater than the profiteer who insults the men who must defend the flag and the Constitution. As an insult to the race—to patriotic Colored soldiers, the order is perhaps without an equal among American military orders. General Ballou tells Colored soldiers they "should refrain from going where their presence will be resented." Their presence will be resented by Germans "over there," but the Colored boys are going there, when ordered, and to die there "where their presence will be resented" for world democracy.

LIGHT ON GEN. BALLOU

The Guardian May 11, 1918.

AN ILLUMINATING LETTER ON THE POLCIES OF COMMANDERS OF COLORED SOLDIERS IN ARMY CANTONMENTS PREPARING FOR WAR OF WORLD DEMOCRACY.

New York City,
April 28, 1918.

To the Editor, Boston Guardian:

During the last three weeks it has been my good fortune to come in contact with many of the soldiers of the great National Army. And in as much as there are a great number of New England men at Camp Upton which I visited recently, I feel constrained to make a few statements to the Guardian.

The now notorious bulletin 35 of Maj-Gen. Ballou calling upon all Colored Officers and soldiers to refrain from going into places where their presence might be resented by white people, notwithstanding the fact that they have legal rights to frequent such places, has truly aroused the entire race. It is hard to recall a single act that has evoked a more thorough and general protest. It seems clear now that whatever the immediate action in the matter might be, the General will ultimately be forced to relinquish his command of the 92nd Division because of this bulletin. He made the fatal error of failing to take into account the fact that these are new times, and that the Negro of today is as wide awake as any other section of the population of this country of ours.

DR. FRANK R. COURSEY.
Who took Mrs. Feurtado and Mrs. Trotter to Camp Devens in his Limousine.

Not only has this edict greatly excited the civilians, but it has created the greatest commotion among the soldiers. The New York Age in a recent editorial demanded an investigation to determine how far this act went in breaking down the morale of the Colored troops. So far as we know that has not been done. But it is a well knon fact the soldiers ere so indignant at its presence that in one company of the 367th Infantry at Camp Upton they pulled it down from the bulletin board three times after it had been placed there by the captain. This was the regimental Headquarters Company the captain of which is white. My experience out there led me to the conclusion that notwithstanding the fact that the ocers and men was mentioned, they are genuinely disappointed in this act of their Commander.

Same as at Des Moines.

Now it might be asked is this an isolated case on the part of this one man in which he has not the sympathy of other officers in his command? My recent experience leads me to say NO. In the first place it is simply a rehearsing of a speech he is reputed to have made as Commandant of the Fort Des Moines, Officers Training School last year in which he admitted that the Colored men had a legal right to enter places of amusement, but told them that it would be very poor policy for them to insist on going to places where their presence was not wanted, or resented. He also gave emphasis to this statement that nine-tenth of the population are white.

As to Col. Moss.

Nor is the General the only one who still clings to this old undemocratic and reactionary southern point of view. It is reported that Col. Moss of the 367th Infantry announced the same policy last November when that regiment was first organized. Take for instance the matter of saluting. This is a regulation, the merits of which arer ecognized in all civilized armies. It is strictly observed as between enlisted men and officers in all armies. At present it is being specially emphasized in our armies on the recommendation of Gen. Pershing. Col. threatened to permit no officer of the regiment to leave the camp on week ends unless the me nshowed marked progress in their saluting. "Tell your men how to recognize officers", he said, "and let them know that they must salute all officers." Continuing however, he is said to have explained, "you are Colored officers. You will meet a number of white soldiers who will not salute you....But in the interest of yourselves and the success of the regiment I want to caution you against insisting that these soldiers salute you, as they undoubtedly should.

As to Saluting.

At this time most of the white soldiers at Camp Upton were men from the East who recognized and respected all officers as such, and there was no ground to complain against them. But now it is said that there are men from other sections who refuse to follow that fine spirit. Only recently it is said that the Colored regimcent was passing through the regimental area of one of these undisciplined regiments, and that two of the Colored ocers became so embarrassed in the presence of their men, who they had instructed to salute all officers, these soldiers who invariably looked into their faces but refused to salute, that they spoke to a sentinel on post, whose immediate retort was "I am from Georgia, and I will not salute a Colored officer. And if you fool with me I will tell Hoke Smith." Referring to this ncdent, Col. Moss is said to have had the Colored Officers understand that had they taken his "advice" the thing would not have happened.

As to his consideration of the Colored officers, his own words in his talk relating to the incident referred to above speak for themselves: "consider myself the guardian and custodian of all your rights, and the rights of the Colored race as they have to do with this regiment. And I can handle them more judiciously than any of you, because I have more education, more training, and more experience." With such a high estimate of his own wisdom in handling all their rights, the Colonel thinks that if a white soldier desires to salute a Colored Officer, "it is all well and good" but if he does not so desire, the Colored ocer, should not offend by insisting.

Does he think that this policy will add to the efficiency of his regiment, or will he accept an inefficient and demoralized regiment rather than abandon his ancient prejudices. Undoubtedly a man of his repute should be able to see that he is really placing the Colored officerso on a different status from that of the whites. Has he not been told that America entered the war to crush that very spirit in Germany?

BALLOU SHOULD RESIGN

Bulletin No. 35, which we published two weeks ago, was an insult to every self-respecting Negro and an insult to the United States Army; and the man responsible for it should resign. We want victory for our forces. No man can lead soldiers to victory who will surrender these soldiers to unjust discriminations, and threaten them that if they do not submit "white men will break up the regiment."

Our soldiers are neither slaves nor mercenaries; they are citizen soldiers, and the man who would consider them less should have self-respect enough to resign; if he has not he should be put out. If Ballou is responsible for Bulletin No. 35 the Negroes should demand his resignation: and that is what we do.

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GENERAL BALLOU'S "EXPLANATION."

Advocate 6-1-18

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, last week sent out to Colored newspapers the "explanation" made by General Ballou of his infamous bulletin, No. 35, to the Colored soldiers of the 92nd Division of the army.

It is significant that Mr. Scott sent out that "explanation" without comment. Mr. Scott knows too well the temper of his race; he knows too well how the race and the race's newspapers have unreservedly criticised that bulletin, and he knows too well how INSISTENT is the race for General Ballou's removal to have attempted to temporize that bulletin even in the light of General Ballou's "explanation." And he, Mr. Scott, is not the man to temporize a grievous wrong.

General Ballou would have done himself infinitely more credit had he not attempted an explanation. For his infamous bulletin No. 35 the late Elbert Hubbard's coinage, "An explanation explains nothing," is most applicable.

Bulletin No. 35, issued by General Ballou to the patriotic native-born American men who compose the 92nd Division, was an INSULT, plain and unvarnished. In that order he clearly placed southern race prejudice above constitutional rights. In that bulletin he did what no other high American army officer has ever done—THREATENED THE MEN OF HIS COMMAND if they dared to exercise RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION their forbears helped to make possible in 1776, and helped to preserve in 1861.

General Ballou stands today a discredited army officer, with the Colored people, in this country. They have no respect for an officer who brutally tells his men, on pain of disbandment of their division, that they MUST NOT attempt to exercise constitutional rights.

There is but one thing to do, and that is for the War Department to remove General Ballou from the command of the 92nd Division. We shudder at the thought of our splendid, loyal, patriotic Colored soldiers being sent to France to fight "to make the world safe for democracy" under a commander who does not believe that this democracy for which they are offering their blood and their lives ought to be safe for them.

It was eminently proper that Mr. Scott should have sent that weak "explanation" to the Colored newspapers for the information of twelve million Colored people, and it was eminently proper for him to have done, as he did, decline to accompany it with temporization.

Remove General Ballou from the command of the 92nd Division is the earnest request of Colored citizens and Colored soldiers.

AN APPEAL TO SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

Washington Bee 7-27-18

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Washington daily press has announced that 1,050 colored registrants are to be called in August, and sent to Camp Sevier, at Greenville, S. C. The calling of these registrants is proper. The colored race is willing to do its bit, and valiantly, to help win the war. But, please, Mr. Secretary, don't send our boys to Southern camps. To do so, with the South's well-known attitude towards our race—the South's damnable discrimination against colored men, even when they wear the uniform of an American soldier—is such as to either break down an erstwhile splendid morale before they land on foreign soil to fight with every drop of their valor the Hun, or arouse a hatred which would be against the best interests of the army, the country and the race.

The Northern born and reared colored man cannot fit in with contentment into the South's scheme of un-American discrimination, segregation and brutality to the race. Send our boys anywhere, Mr. Secretary, to the ice fields of Alaska, if you will, but for God's sake, for the sake of a splendid morale, for the sake of buoying up their enthusiasm and sustaining their traditional loyalty, don't send them South. They do not fear the microbe-infested trenches of France, or France's bloody battlefields—these they are eager to be in and on—but they do shrink from the discriminations, the hurtful animosities the race is forced to suffer in the South.

THE EDITOR.

WHAT DOES "BREAKING" MEAN?

afro American April 12/18

General Ballou's bulletin recently issued enjoining colored troops from insisting on their legal rights which are likely to stir up race trouble represents nothing new. The same bulletin, with slightly changed form, was read to the Officers' Training Camp in Des Moines last summer, and widely discussed.

The bulletin reminds all colored soldiers that they must submit to illegal discrimination in theatres or elsewhere rather than cause a disturbance by insisting upon having their rights. The reason for this is odd enough. General Ballou rather strangely states that the "success" of the colored soldiers depends not on their faihfulness and attendance to duty, but to the good will of the public. "That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble-maker."

It is just possible that General Ballou is making threats that the War Department will not countenance. Just what does he mean by "breaking" the colored Division? Can he mean that the colored soldiers will be disbanded or put to work on Southern farms, or what? A statement is being awaited to clear up this bulletin from a well-meaning commander.

At last an explanation of Bulletin 35 comes before the public in the form of a letter from General Ballou to Assistant to the War Secretary, Emmett J. Scott. The General claims that "his position and action were deliberately and maliciously represented to the colored people." Admitting this to be true it still remains to be explained what was meant by the statement hat whites made the Division and could BREAK it just as easily." Certainly no misrepresentation could put any construction on this sentence other than its actual meaning.

While the General's vigorous defense Bulletin No. 35 will be accepted on its face value, there is still some wonderment on the part of the race as to why such a detailed reference to Bulletin 35 failed to elicit the information most sought —just what was mean by "BREAKING" the Division.

TACOMA WASH LEDGER
JULY 1, 1918

No Place for Such Here

Did you miss the news story of the Arkansas captain in the army who refused to give a command to negro soldiers at Camp Pike?

This shining light in the forces of democracy was extinguished when an army order dismissed him.

The captain, still obdurate and remaining an exponent of the color line at all times and in all places, is going to Russia.

A good selection. Bolsheviki democracy will just about fill his bill.

WATCH THE DARK HORSE.

Cartoonist White this week goes to the race track for inspiration, and in a patriotic cartoon shows Our Country as the deciding factor in the war. France and England are exhausted and the United States will have to take up the burden. We are equal to the task. The President has said the word and we, meaning the entire nation, will back him and his word to our last penny if we can't fight, and to our last drop of blood, if we can. Watch the Dark Horse when they come down the stretch. Germany is making a burst of speed now but when they come under the wire "Uncle Sam" will be way out in front.

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DRAFT BOARDS WARNED IN REGARD TO NEGROES

Commercial Appeal 6-23-18

Secretary Baker Says No Discrimination Will Be Tolerated.

Washington, June 22.—When his attention was called today to reports that draft boards in some districts were being accused of discriminating against colored drafted men, Secretary Baker said:

"The war department will brook no discrimination and any cases of alleged or suspected discrimination brought to our attention, will be investigated, and any wrong done will be righted.

"I have heard that draft boards in adjoining counties take a different view of practically identical facts with regard to white men; but I never heard of the question being brought up with regard to colored men. The answer in all of these cases is that a review is provided directly by the president and all that is necessary for anybody to do is to point it out to the war department and any grievance will be investigated. If the draft board acts unfairly we will correct their action."

Soldiers - 1918

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Discriminations and Distinctions.

A SERIOUS REPORT WITH TIMELY SUGGESTIONS

Advocate 8-29-18

A report of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops, of which Bishop Thirkield is chairman, to the Executive Committee on the General War time Commission of the Churches, deals most directly with the several serious situations with reference to our troops. There are discriminations, and the fact that there are so few Negro commissioned officers and that, in a great many instances, even the non-commissioned officers are white, in combatant as well as non-combatant regiments, is not only galling but a source of great dissatisfaction. We know no report that more thoroughly represents the situation and is more worthy of a serious consideration than the report of Bishop Thirkield's committee, which we herewith insert:

The Executive Committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches has had its attention called by its Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops, which has made a careful first hand investigation into the conditions surrounding our colored troops, to certain inequalities of treatment inconsistent with the democratic ideals of our country in this war. Among these matters that seem to merit the special consideration of the War Department are the following:

1. In the combatant regiments of negroes the morale is high, the relation between white officers and colored men is good, and the effect of military training upon the men is conducive to wholesome results in civil life after the war. In non-combatant units, however, the situation appears to be far from satisfactory. The failure to give military training to service battalions and stevedore regiments has stood in the way of their attaining to the feeling both of self-respect and full loyalty that characterize the combatant units. Further, many of the white officers in the non-combatant units have carried over into the army old traditions and prejudices acquired in connection with managing gangs of negroes on plantations, turpentine farms or construction of public works, and have not had, therefore, toward the men under them the attitude of sympathetic interest that officers take toward fighting men. The fact that in the majority of cases the non-commissioned officers in the service battalions and stevedore regiments have also been whites, who have taken a condescending attitude toward the negroes, hs intensified a feeling of discontent. The inevitable result has been to make it more difficult to sustain among the colored people as a whole an adequate recognition of our democratic ideals in the war and the largest devotion to our cause.

2. Information has come that in certain draft boards an unfair and discriminating attitude has been taken toward negroes, resulting in inducting into the army large numbers, who, if white, would have been exempted in accordance with the provisions of the draft law. To what extent such irregularities prevail it is impossible to say without further investigation, but certain it is that thoughtful negroes are convinced that this is very frequently the case.

3. Although the number of illiterates among the negro troops is exceedingly large, little provision is made for instruction. A military order requires all non-English speaking people in our Army to be taught, but because even the most illiterate negroes can understand orders of command it has not been deemed necessary to provide for their instruction. Such instruction would, however, be of great value not only in increasing the usefulness of the negro in civilian life afterwards but also in securing a finer morale during the war through his enhanced recognition of our concern for his welfare and his appreciation of our national ideals.

4. In the case of negro regiments, particularly non-combatant units, little or no systematic provision has been made for organized athletics, and consequently the colored soldiers have been deprived of the valuable training that comes therefrom, and which is gneerally more needed by colored soldiers than by white.

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches, therefore, respectfully suggests to the War Department that the following steps be taken, looking toward a treatment of our colored troops that shall be more consonant with the democratic ideals that animate us in this war:

1. That a small commission of prominent negroes be appointed to go to France to investigate the conditions surrounding the colored troops in the American Expeditionary Force and to make report to the Government upon the situation. Such a report brought by men in whom the negroes of this country have confidence would be of great service in dissipating doubts now entertained by many negroes as to the treatment accorded to the colored troops in France and consequently in increasing the loyalty of the race to the aims of our Government.

2. That the attitude of draft boards in dealing with negro citizens be investigated by the Government and any discrimination against the negroes be eliminated.

3. That all stevedore regiments and service battalions be required to have military training.

4. That in the appointment of white officers to non-combatant units special care be taken to secure such men as will take a sympathetic interest in their men, and that white officers now in charge of such regiments be instructed to take the same attitude as is taken toward white soldiers.

5. That in the organization of new service battalions negro non-commissioned officers be assigned so far as possible.

6. That larger provision be made for sending properly qualified negroes to officers' training camps.

7. That an officer in charge of atheletics for colored troops be appointed in each camp where they are stationed in considerable numbers.

With reference to the attitude of white officers, we are not very far wrong when we state that perhaps Southern white men have been placed over most of the stevedore regiments in order that they may exercise the same spirit toward the troops as is too often manifested on the plantation, turpentine camps and other public works by white overseers. We have known a number of instances where our boys have been willing and enthusiastic to enlist, but their courage failed them when they knew they were going to be sent to certain Southern camps.

With reference to the Draft Boards being unfair, this is too true. We have in mind several cases, one where a young Negro, a college graduate of a Northern school and a competent chemist, prior to his being drafted, wanted to enlist for special service. He was refused, only to be told, "Wait until later." He has now been drafted and is in one of the supply companies. We know of another case of a Negro, a little less than twenty-one years, who has been anxious to enter the service. He preferred, however, to take special training. No effort was made to enlist him, in fact he was refused.

The report calls attention to another very serious matter—that of the failure to offer educational advantages to Negro troops. There has been too much discrimination in American life against the Negro in favor of the non-English-speaking people already, very much to the embarrassment of the Republic, too.

The suggestion that a small committee go to France to report the conditions among Negro troops is very timely. As to the third and fourth recommendations, we are heartily agreed that all the stevedore regiments and service battalions should be required to have military training. A visit to one of the camps revealed the fact that our Negro boys were very much dissatisfied because they were not even drilled with guns. They are being organized purely into stevedore regiments, with little thought of being mustered into service even in case of an emergency. As for the appointment of non-commissioned officers in the non-combatant units, we urge that Negroes should be appointed. It is absolutely unfair and detrimental to the service to appoint white men as non-commissioned officers when there are literally hundreds of Negroes who are prepared to take such offices and who can secure from their own race a larger amount of loyalty, obedience and results. The appointment of white non-commissioned officers is resented by soldiers who enlist and by civilians.

N Y C TRIBUNE
APRIL 15, 1918

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Negroes Attack Gen. Ballou

Protest to War Department Against Recent Camp Order

Major General Ballou, division commander at Camp Funston, Kan., is attacked, and a recent order which he issued to the negro officers and men of the camp is denounced in a letter sent to the War Department by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The order to which the letter of the association takes exception was one in which Genefal Ballou admonished the negroes of his command to "refrain from going where their presence will be resented." He also told them that "no useful purpose will be served by any action upon their part that will cause the color question to be raised."

The association denounced this order to the War Department as "unjust, humiliating and inexpedient."

"We cannot believe," it continues "that the War Department of the United States will approve of an order characterizing as 'personal pride and gratification' any proper exercise of the rights of citizenship, if exercised by a colored man in uniform."

DES MOINES IA. NEWS
NOVEMBER 8, 1918

NEGRO PREACHER IS SENTENCED

Refused to Change Shirt and Is Courtmartialed

Pvt. Arthur Wilson, conscientious objector and negro preacher, at Camp Dodge has been sentenced to 25 years by a general courtmartial board, for disobeying orders.

Specific charges against Wilson were that he refused to take off a dirty shirt when ordered to do so by an officer, and that he refused to help prepare his own food.

BULLETIN AT FUNSTON REQUEST BLACKS TO YIELD TO SEGREGATION

THE REQUEST IS COWARDLY AND A DISGRACE TO THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY ARE FIGHTING

Major General Ballou is Commanding the 92d Division---Will the United States Army Stand for This Kind of Democracy?

The Topeka Plaindealer April 12, 1918

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We are in receipt of a bulletin reported to have been issued by some of the officers of the 92d Division at Camp Funston March 28, 1918, known as Bulletin No. 35, purported to be signed by some of the commanding officers of this division, which speaks for itself.

We are surprised to know that there is a commanding officer in the army who would issue such a bulletin to the men in his command who are preparing to go over the seas to defend the honor of this country against kaiserism. This is an insult not only to the colored citizens of this country but to the entire American people of all races. It is a disgrace that such bulletins should be issued to these men simply because they attended a theater or other places of amusement on the grounds of Camp Funston or anywhere in the surrounding community. This is all the privileges and enjoyment these boys have, and for one of their superior officers to issue such an order is, we repeat, a disgrace, a shame and inhuman.

In Paragraph 1 of the bulletin the colored officers are told that in order to be useful they must bow to the behests and become humble to prejudiced white men who are performing the same military duties and are under the same orders of this government. It is not the colored officers who are raising the color question; it is the prejudiced white men, and this first paragraph of the bulletin should be directed to white officers instead of colored, informing them that colored people should be treated as citizens and soldiers and not as serfs.

Paragraph No. 2 says that in order to avoid conflict the colored men should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. It is admitted that this sergeant was strictly within his rights, then why should Paragraph No. 2 apply to the colored regiment? This sergeant was acting within his full rights and as a perfect gentleman and attending to his own business and paid his money to attend this theater, but there are some prejudiced southern white who do not even want to be buried in the same cemetery with colored people, let alone to fight on the same battle ground with them, yet these colored men are told that they are inferior and must accept whatever white men give them without any protest. Race discrimination comes from the white and not from the colored man, therefore Paragraph No. 2 should have been directed to the white soldiers of the 89th Division, and the white officers imploring them to treat colored soldiers fairly and honorably, as they will go over the seas to fight for the same cause the whites are going for, and the sooner every man in this country is made to respect the rights of this government, irrespective of color or condition, the better off everybody will be.

In Paragraph No. 2 the implication here is that as long as colored men conduct themselves according to the orders and wishes of the white men and white soldiers and officers they will be treated as colored men, but not as soldiers. Because the public is nine-tenths white is no reason why white men should expect any better treatment than colored men who are sent to the camp for the same cause. Now as to white men making this division and white men breaking it, is erroneous, and the statement is made to cow and override the ambitions and manhood of the colored soldier, because the white men are in the majority. We want to say to the commanding officers that had it been left to a large number of southern white men and copper-heads in the North and West, there would have been no colored soldiers or officers, but the level-headed men of this country, seeing their danger ahead and knowing the valor and bravery and honesty of colored men in battle, which has been demonstrated in all the wars of this country from early history until now, they realized they could not do without the colored man and had to take him. There is no way to stop the colored soldier from going over the seas to fight for his country, and no attempt will be made. The colored man had to fight to get into this war by the assistance of the loyal Christian white men who know the worth of the colored soldier. Now he is told by some of the white officers that if he does not bow, grin, and scrape to some prejudiced whites, he will be forced out of the army. This is nothing more than a threat.

Paragraph No. 4 should have been addressed to the whole encampment at Funston, for if everybody were made to live up to the rules and regulations of the army there would be no need of divisions. The personal pride and gratification of one soldier is not above another, and all should enjoy the same rights and benefits, and it is the duty of the commanding officers to revoke this bulletin. We are surprised at commanding officers issuing such bulletins to these brave men whom they will have under their command in Europe.

We are informed that in Ohio the places of public comfort such as theaters and restaurants attempted to draw the color line on soldiers, and that the commanding officers of this cantonment issued a bulletin and had their men to visit the theaters and other places of amusement and found that the color line was drawn, and in twenty-four hours these managers of these places of amusement were given to understand that if any discrimination was made toward the soldiers their places would be closed. Now the boys in Ohio are enjoying all the rights and benefits accorded any other soldier. If the government can intern prostitutes and aliens and bar saloons five and ten miles from soldier encampments, we do not see why it can not compel keepers of restaurants and other public places and white soldiers to respect the rights of colored soldiers. A soldier is a soldier, and when he measures up to all the requirements of the army, there should be no restrictions put upon him.

We hope that if this order has been issued the commanding officer will rescind it and send a general order to all soldiers to respect the rights of each other, and that all public places of amusement be open to all soldiers. The colored man demands no more or less than his personal rights, and it is the duty of the officers to see that they are respected. We hope the commanding officer will see his way clear to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene and assist his brother in black to come into full possession of all his rights and benefits which his white brother already enjoys.

Headquarters Ninety-Second Division
Camp Funston, Kansas, Mar. 28, 1918

BULLETIN NO. 35.

1. It should be well known to all colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the "color question" to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy that tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the 92nd Division, and therefore prejudicial to an important interest of the colored race.

2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has repeatedly urged all colored members of his command and especially officers and non-commissioned officers, should refrain from going where there presence will be resented. In spite if this injunction one of the sergeants of the Medical Department has repeatedly precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred, and would not have occurred had the Sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This Sergeant entered a theatre, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre is legally wrong. Nevertheless the Sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong in doing anything, no matter how legally correct, that will provoke race animosity.

3. The Division Commander reports that the success of the Division, with all that that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker.

4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above the personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties, and don't go where your presence is not desired.

5. This will be read before all organizations of the 92nd Division.

By command of Maj. Gen Ballou.

ALLEN GREER,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
U. S. A. Chief-of-Staff.

* * *

The following letter has been sent to Senator Charles:

Topeka, Kans., April 9, 1918.

Hon. Charles Curtis, U. S. Senator,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator:

Find enclosed a copy of a bulletin reported to have been issued by one of the commanding officers at Camp Funston, which explains itself.

Now, my dear Senator, this is an outrage for any commanding officer to issue such orders asking the colored soldiers to curb their manhood and ambition to please southern whites who are now in camp at Funston, where they are preparing to be soldiers to go to Europe to put down kaiserism. You will please notice these paragraphs, and you will admit that it is a disgrace to issue such orders.

Had this order been issued to white soldiers to respect the rights of their brethren, it then would have been proper, because in several instances colored soldiers are not respected or treated cordially and are often made to feel their inferiority when they come in contact with white men. Traveling in Oklahoma a few days ago we boarded the train at Bristow en route for Sapulpa in the Jim Crow car, and in the front of the car were three colored commissioned lieutenants going to Ohio from Fort Sill, where they had been in training. Now on this same train in the Pullman car were white commissioned officers who were permitted to have berths and enjoy a comfortable trip while these colored soldiers were compelled to ride in Jim Crow cars cut up in sections and in parts of which white men were smoking. This train stopped twenty minutes for supper at Sapulpa. These colored lieutenants went in to the lunch counter and stood there for a few minutes without any attention being paid them, and when they asked to be served were told they could not serve them but sold them some lunches to put in a sack, while the white officers went into the dining room, sat at the table, and were fed with great pomp and style. A number of white men on the train remarked that a shame and disgrace it was that colored men going to fight for the same cause as white men were not allowed a seat in the dining car or to ride in comfort.

Now, my dear Senator, we want to call your attention to the fact that there is no law upon the statute books compelling these restaurants to serve these colored soldiers. There is such a law that applies to the Hawaiian Islands and some other possessions of the United States, but in the confines of this territory there is no law against such criminal acts of discrimination. Some time ago we called upon you with reference to this fact, and you spoke as though there were some law governing the same but you will notice from the statute books that my contention is right. Colored men are loyal and no slackers and want to fight for their country and are fighting, and there is no reason why they should be discriminated against as they are.

Very truly yours,
NICK CHILES,
Editor The Topeka Plaindealer

K. C. TELEGRAM
APRIL 22, 1918

ORDER TO NEGRO SOLDIERS PROTESTED

BOSTON, Mass., Monday.—A telegram of protest against an order said to have been issued at Camp Funston, Kansas, requesting negro soldiers and officers not to go where their presence is not desired, has been addressed to President Wilson by the National Equal Rights League here. The telegram read:—

"The National Equal Rights League calls upon you to countermand General Baluou's bulletin No. 35, for the Ninety-second division, Camp Funston, Kansas, enjoining officers and soldiers to refrain from going into public places where their presence is resented because of color.

"His dictum that asking public service is putting pleasure above the general good is not applied to white soldiers, destroys all civil rights, causes fresh discriminations, fosters race prejudice, humiliates our race and degrades the army uniform."

Soldiers — 1918

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Discriminations and Distinctions

THE COLORED FOLK OF JERSEY CITY.

HOBOKEN N. J. OBSERVER
DECEMBER 10, 1918

By ELLA BARKSDALE BROWN.

Commenting in the Christian Advocate on Irvin S. Cobb's statement that "hereafter n-i-g-g-e-r will be another way of spelling the word American," Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield says: "The term that will stand for the American of color will henceforth be spelled with a capital 'N.' The word 'nigger' must go the way of all terms of racial contempt and inferiority, face to face with the dauntless heroism and sacrifice of white and black, yellow and red and brown on the world's great battle front. The writer means well, but he does not seem to know that the term 'nigger,' that has persisted as a relic of slavery and has in it the sting of liquid fire to every self-respecting Negro, must go. The American Negro, with the freedom and rights of a man, has arrived.

"When the first two American soldiers to receive the Croix de Guerre on their wounded breasts because of dauntless valor in trench defense against a score of Huns, and when the record of a race shows that it is no accident that they have black skins; when the news of this battle against such odds sends a thrill along the whole American line that breaks into cheers, the day has come when the American soldier-millions will no longer tolerate any such terms of contempt against a compatriot of any race or color."

—

Corroborative evidence of the spirit of fairness prophesied by the Bishop is found in a letter which has come from Corporal Drysdale, well known here, and a member of the famous old Fifteenth New York Infantry. He says: "I had ocacsion to stop in the city of Tours and, being very hungry, I stopped at the only available place to get an American meal, which happened to be an American Y. M. C. A. After entering the restaurant and quietly seating myself at a table, a French waitress attempted to take my order. Before she could accomplish the same I was accosted by the Y. M. C. A. official, who informed me that I would have to depart, as they did not serve colored soldiers in that restaurant. I really felt hurt to think I had come all the way to France, in a land where the inhabitants know no discrimination, and then to be belittled by this official. I asked him did he think me an American or German. I had many sympathizers, some white soldiers from New York National Guard regiments. They protested against the official's action and said if I was good enough to fight side by side with them in the trenches I was certainly good enough to eat with them. I, not being served, and having their protests ignored, they refused to eat and walked out, disgusted."

—

The Colored Presbyterian Ministers'

The reception and service flag raising of the Second Separate Company, S. M., N. J., at the Armory, Friday evening, Dec. 13, promises to be one of the largest gatherings in Jersey City this year. The draft made a heavy call on the company and reduced its numbers very much. Captain Gannon is now recruiting to former strength and any one desiring to join can communicate with him. The company has always made excellent showings and received favorable criticism from authorities.

—

In addressing the colored troops while in France, Secretary Baker said: "In after years, men will come home and tell with pride and with a glow upon their faces how they had met and fought with valiant colored men at Belleau Wood, at Chateau-Thierry, at Soissons, on the Velse and at Champagne. The history of America is in your hands, for you have enlarged it and helped to make it what it is to-day—a thing to fill every American with pride."

—

Unit 8, Circle for Negro War Relief, will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. M. Wilson, 25A Jewett Avenue.

—

Unit 47, Circle for Negro War Relief, met Monday evening, Dec. 2, at Williams' Hall. An enthusiastic gathering planned larger service for the future for the circle's object. The war's end does not conclude the circle's work and both local units are strengthening for demands that may arise.

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N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JUNE 23, 1918

Negro Troops Ask Same Rights as Whites

The right of negro soldiers to enjoy the same treatment as their white comrades was demanded of Secretary Baker yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the result of the recent banishment of Private S. P. Jones, a colored infantryman, from a Pullman coach.

Private Jones was travelling from St. Louis to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., on government transportation. He paid for a berth and was getting ready to go to bed when the Pullman conductor, he asserted, ordered him out of the sleeper.

"The uniform of the United States should protect any citizen from indignity," it was stated in a letter from the association addressed to the Secretary of War. "We ask your sympathetic consideration of a problem which is typical of the treatment which is accorded or likely to be accorded to thousands of his fellow American soldiers."

COLOR LINE DRAWN IN PORTO RICO CAMP

WASHINGTON D C STAR
APRIL 27, 1918

100 Colored Candidates in Officers' School Segregated, Says Official Report.

The color line has been drawn in the Army training camp in Porto Rico, and has created considerable comment, because it had never been done before in the history of the island. Following complaints to the War Department to that effect, an investigation was instituted by Assistant Secretary Keppel.

A report made by Adjt. Gen. McCain showed that the original instructions for the establishment of an officers' training camp in Porto Rico provided for the admission of 400 candidates and nothing was said about color distinction.

Wanted Colored Candidates.

Col. Orval P. Townsend of the Regular Army, who has been attached to the Porto Rican Infantry since 1900, and who was in command of the training camp, asked the department for authority to select 100 colored Porto Ricans as part of the quota. The authority was granted, said the adjutant general, but no instructions were given, he said, for the separation of candidates according to color.

It appears, however, from a report made by Col. Townsend that the color line was drawn when the camp was established and has been maintained since. The colored candidates, he said, were quartered in a separate building with separate mess and were not connected in any way with the white students.

Action Uncalled For.

Admitting that the action taken in this case by Col. Townsend had not been anticipated, in view of the mixture of races and the absence of a color line in Porto Rico, the authorities say they do not see that any action in this particular instance is called for. The question had been considered before the establishment of the Porto Rican camp was authorized and it had been concluded that it would not be wise to attempt any division of the races in the training camp.

The commissioner of education discussed the matter with Secretary Baker before his departure for France and represented that it was impossible to draw a sharp color line among Porto Ricans and that any attempt to do so would cause all sorts of social difficulties.

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HUMILIATION FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Christian Recorder, April 11, 1918.

Recent Order Issued Gives Comfort to Race Discriminators—Negro Soldiers Commanded Not To Go Where Whites Resent Their Presence

Camp Funston, Kan., April 4.

Many think a great blow was struck against Negro soldiers when Bulletin No. 35 was issued, telling Negroes not to seek their legal rights to enjoyment if whites objected. A sergeant went to a theatre, and he was discriminated against in the seating. He demanded his rights. Now Negro soldiers are told that they must not demand their legal rights according to the order issued. They are told they must not go where they are not wanted, regardless of their legal right to go. This, of course, does not mean that they should not go "over the top" if the Germans object. This means that if a few whites object to them following in a legal and orderly way their constitutional right to "the pursuit of happiness" they must desist. The bulletin is as follows:

"Bulletin No. 35

"Headquarters Ninety-second Divicion, Camp Funston, Kansas, March 28, 1918:—

"1. It should be well known to all colored officers and men that no useful purpose is served by such acts as will cause the 'color question' to be raised. It is not a question of legal rights, but a question of policy, and any policy that tends to bring about a conflict of races, with its resulting animosities, is prejudicial to the military interest of the Ninety-second Division, and, therefore, prejudicial to an important interest of the colored race.

"2. To avoid such conflicts the Division Commander has repeatedly urged that all colored members of his command, and especially the officers and non-commissioned officers, should refrain from going where their presence will be resented. In spite of this injunction, one of the sergeants of the Medical Department has recently precipitated the precise trouble that should be avoided, and then called on the Division Commander to take sides in a row that should never have occurred, and would not have occurred had the sergeant placed the general good above his personal pleasure and convenience. This sergeant entered a theatre, as he undoubtedly had a legal right to do, and precipitated trouble by making it possible to allege race discrimination in the seat he was given. He is strictly within his legal rights in this matter, and the theatre manager is legally wrong. Nevertheless the sergeant is guilty of the greater wrong, in doing **anything,** no matter how **legally** correct, what will provoke race animosity.

"3. The Division Commander repeats that the success of the Division, with all that success implies, is dpendent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble-maker.

"4. All concerned are again enjoined to place the general interest of the Division above personal pride and gratification. Avoid every situation that can give rise to racial ill-will. Attend quietly and faithfully to your duties and don't go where your presence is not desired.

"5. This will be read to all organizations of the Ninety-second Division.

"By command of
"MAJOR GENERAL BALLOU,
"ALLEN J. GREER,
"Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff."

Official:
"EDW. J. TURGEON,
Captain, Ass't Adjutant.
"Acting Adjutant."

The boys heard the order in silence.

URGES DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TO GIVE COLORED TROOPS A SQUARE DEAL

The Washington Bee. 1242 8

TYLER OF THE BEE EXPOSES AMERICAN DUPLICITY AND TREACHERY

Deputy Commissioner in Charge of of Colored Troops in France Urged to Give Colored Troops Same Treatment They Receive in America—Colored American Soldiers Discriminated Against By White Americans.

Nancy, Dec. 1.

With the American Army in France.—Monsieur Blaise Diagne is the Deputy Commissioner General of France in charge of the effectives, or fighting colored troops of France's colonies, and is a close friend of Premier Clemenceau. Monsieur Diagne is a black man, but color does not count in France—France has no color problem, though she has millions of colored subjects. The deputy commissioner has an intimate knowledge of the conditions surrounding the colored man in America. His sympathizes with him, as do all of France's colored subjects. When in Nancy last week, he stated he had requested Premier Clemenceau to make some helpful reference to the colored troops from America at the peace table; that colored Frenchmen had requested that an audience at the peace gathering be given to a delegation of France's colored subjects that they might give voice to sentiments that might be helpful to their kinsmen in America who had come over here to fight for world democracy.

The discriminations to which colored officers and soldiers have been subjected to at the hands of many American white officers and soldiers has been noticeable to colored Frenchmen, and they have felt it keenly. It has been observed, even by white French officers, to all of whom color prejudice is unknown, and they have been at a loss to understand why such brave, enduring fighting men of the race the United States sent to help win world democracy should be subjected to embarrasing and retaring discriminations and segregation.

Monsieur Diagne also told of certain American white officers writing to French high officials urging that the treatment accorded colored men from America in France by French officers, be the same treatment accorded our race in America by certain white people; that colored Americans were an inferior race and should not be accorded the equality of treatment French officers and civilians had been in the habit of according to colored soldiers. This request for discrimination against colored soldiers and officers on the part of Frenchmen was referred to Monsieur Diagne, a colored man—genuinely black in complexion, who is "Depute Commissaire General, charge due Control des effectifs Coloniaux," with the request that he tear it up, such destruction of the paper to constitute the French officials' only reply to the impertent and unreasonable request from certain American white army officers. Commissaire General Diagne is keeping the torn bits of that request as a souvenir.

There have been some American white officers over here—not a few but many, who have, ever since being here, prosecuted a propaganda against the colored soldiers; who have done their utmost, but without avail, to taint French with America's prejudice against America's loyal fighting colored soldiers. There have been a few American white officers—not many, over here, who have treated the colored soldiers as American soldiers, notable among them being Brigadier General M. H. Barnum and Brigadier General Sherburne.

In spite of the unjustifiable discrimination and handicaps at the hands of certain American white officers over here, colored soldiers—officers and men, have given the best in them for their country; have patiently endured discriminations because of their color, as they have heroically endured the expected hardships of soldier life, and as heroically fought against the Hun.

Had it only been the Boche colored soldiers had to fight against they would return to the States without a single complaint, but in not a few instances, I regret to admit, they have had to fight the Hun while at the same time they were enduring an infilading attack from those whom they had supposed were here to fight for the same thing they came overseas to fight for—world democracy.

However, with it all, the colored soldier is proud that he had an opportunity to again prove that which the country had never had an occasion to doubt—his loyalty to his country.

Thousands of our colored soldiers are now busily preparing for the overseas return. They are impatiently counting the days—even the moments, that must intervene before they can again see the face of the Statue of Liberty in New York's harbor—before they can again greet relatives and friends. Many of them who came hence on American troopships, in the fullness of manhood and patriotism, will not return, for they are lying, where they will forever lie, in a soldier's grave, rudely marked, up around Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Champagne, in the Argonne Wood and in the Mousson Valley.

France has been magnanimous toward the American colored soldier; she—her men and women—has voiced her praise of their fighting qualities; of the soldiery bearing, and of their faultless behavior. France would welcome them as permanent residents of France, but they—those who have survived this awfully decemimating, frightful war—are going to return to the States, firm in the resolve to help secure, through peaceful means, for themselves and their people, that which their arms, their blood, and their lives helped to achieve on the battlefields for the alien countries over here—"democracy."

The 92nd Division has orders to prepare to move for a port of embarkation. I hope to move with it. The real "first page" story of the colored soldier in this war—his fighting and his enduring, will be written on my return.

Ralph W. Tyler.

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Soldiers — 1918
Europe

AMERICA'S BLACK DEVILS

Post Herald — 8-8-18

© C.P.I.

AMERICAN NEGROES' GLORIOUS FIGHTING RECORD GIVES RIGHTS OF FULL CITIZENSHIP.

Race Already Proved Itself in War—"Black Devils" Feared by Huns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—France has her "Blue Devils"—fierce fighting men. America has her "Black Devils"—fiercer fighting men.

The Negro race has already proved itself in this war. Hundreds of Africa's colonials serving in the French and British armies showed the Huns how a black man can fight—but it took the American Negro to put the finishing touches on their education.

The result is that while a German soldier might stand up and fight a white soldier, he now flings down his rifle and shouts "kamerad!" with all his lung power when a Negro face shows behind an American bayonet.

An American Negro regiment took a valorous part in the fighting east of Rheims on July 15 and 16 when the German drive was stopped. So furiously did they fight that they earned a contemptuous but appreciative place in the German official reports of the defeat.

Two Negro divisions—the Ninety-second and Ninety-third—are known to be in action on the western front. There may be more of them. Some of them are in training in England, and the English tell many tales of their humor and whimsical attitude toward the war.

The Ninety-second and Ninety-third divisions were organized under the ommand of Maj. Gen. C. C. Ballou and Brig. Gen. Roy C. Hoffman respectively. The company units are in large measure commanded by colored officers.

About 650 commissioned officers were graduated from the first training camp for colored officers at Des Moines, and these offiers have for the most part made good and are in command of troops of their race.

Under the first draft there were 737,628 Negro registrants, or nearly 8 per cent of the country's total registration. Of this number 100,000 have been called to camp and the majority of them are now at the front.

About 1,000 Negroes, including 250 medical officers, have been commissioned as captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants.

In addition to the fighting men there are thirty-four colored chaplains in the army, and 150 Negroes with the Negro branches of the Y. M. C. A. at the camps in America and in France.

Black Americans' Valor Surprises Kaiser's Minions

Black Troops With American Expeditionary Forces in France Still Winning Honors on the Battlefields—Capture Many German Prisoners, Both Enlisted Men and Officers—Boches Smothered by Fire and Bolo Knives of American Blacks—Their Valor and Intrepidity Completely Startle the Enemy—Huns' Attempts to Wrest Sectors Held by "Our Boys" Meet With Dismal and Heart-Rending Failure—"Berlin or Bust" is Motto of the Colored Soldier "Boys" of Uncle Sam, and the Germans Are Establishing New Sprinting Records in Hindenburg's "Strategical Retreat."

The Houston Post 9-22-18.

With the 372nd Infantry, S. P. 179, A. E. F., France, August 17.—American newspapers are publishing daily of the great success of the allied armies in this present drive, and I am confident that the colored citizens of the U. S. A. are anxious to know what part of this great task their boys are doing and where they are situated.

It is against the law of the A. E. F. for me, or any one else connected with said organization, to tell the names of the different sectors held by any soldiers in France, as it would afford much valuable information to the enemy, but nevertheless I will endeavor to describe the important trenches and sectors held by colored American soldiers during this great drive.

COLORED SOLDIERS CAPTURE A NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The colored soldiers, including the Fifteenth New York or 369th Infantry, Eighth Ill. or 370th Infantry and the 372nd Infantry, are holding some of the most important sectors in France, in which they have succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners and officers, including two majors.

The 372nd Regiment is now holding one of the greatest sectors in France, in which thousands of German soldiers have given their lives in a vain effort to capture. Our boys marched to this sector under a terrific shell fire, losing some men, but never wavering in their speed. Several times the enemy has attempted to wrest this sector from us, but have been unsuccessful in each attempt.

GERMANS SMOTHERED BY FIRE AND KNIVES OF OUR BOYS.

Each time they attacked they received such a fusillade of machine gun fire, grenades, bolo knives, trench mortars and shell fire, that they will have to content themselves with the knowledge that the sector is as impregnable as in the year of 1916.

During this great drive in which the German hordes have suffered such a crushing defeat, it is very important to keep a constant watch on every inch of the front which they occupy. They remind me of what my teacher used to call (mischievous students) "eye servants." They must be watched at all times unceasingly and then if you are not extremely careful they will put one over on you.

GERMANS SURPRISED AT VALOR OF ALL AMERICAN TROOPS.

They seem to be mad at heart and sick in spirit at the success of the allies, during the months of July and August, especially the battles which the American forces have been so closely identified, first because they were so surprised at the presence of such hordes of Americans in France: 2nd, because of their valor and dash which they deemed impossible, due to information regarding their untrained and incompetent rookies.

I suppose they are thoroughly acquainted with Uncle Sam's fighting valor by now, because the Yanks have had them in constant retreat ever since they made their debut in Belleau Woods, in which one American

regiment completely destroyed thousands of old German vets, especially the much vaunted Prussian Guards, in this woody fighting, where they had machine guns placed in most every other tree.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS ARE MADE PRISONERS BY ALLIES.

Considering the American soldiers in regards to numbers with that of their allies and the short time they have had for training, their mark of efficiency and accomplishments can be recorded along with their older and more experienced comrades. The prisoners captured by the allies during the months of July and August are as follows:

July — British, 4,500; French, 33,400; Americans, 4,300.

August — British, 28,000; French, 8,426; Americans 4,008.

The Germans have been driven back 21 miles during July and August, and they are still advancing towards Berlin instead of Paris.

HARRY W. REID,
Pharmacist, 372nd Inf., U. S. S. P., 179, France.

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

NEGRO TELLS OF GASSING

Colored Soldier, Back from France Say Huns Have Lost Nerve

William Gant, 1430 Lombard st., the first Philadelphia colored soldier wounded in France to reach this city, arrived yesterday afternoon with nineteen of his comrades. They are the guests of the Mercy Hospital, 1024 Lombard st.

Gant was gassed while assisting in the repairing of a shell-hole in a road over which the Allies were advancing in the Toul section.

He and other members of the 302d Motor Supply Train, to which he was attached, were thus engaged when a German gas shell burst directly over-head. There was no time to don gas masks and the entire squad was rendered unconscious by inhaling gas fumes.

They were rescued just in time by members of a medical corps and taken to a base hospital, from which Gant was later ordered home.

"Are the Germans afraid of us," he countered in response to a query. "Well, to tell the truth just now they're afraid of everybody. No I did not get much chance to talk to any of the German prisoners as they are allowed to talk to no one but the intelligence officer. They are a bum-looking lot and the majority I saw were only boys. Most of them were Prussians."

Prior to his enlistment, Gant was employed in theoffice of the Adams Express Company, 18th and Market sts.

Only One Death Since They Left America

Chicago Defender 6-10-18

REGIMENT MAKING HISTORY

BY SERGT. E. A. TOOKE
Company F, 370th Infantry

Somewhere in France, in Active Service, American Expeditionary Forces, July 7.—Dear Editor: You have no idea how glad it makes me feel to be given assurance that I can send in an order for Defenders with a meager possibility of receiving them.

How are you and members of your staff, and your office force?

I am feeling fine, although at the present moment I am lying prone in a trench a few hundred yards in front of the enemy.

Most of our boys are well, and all join in sending a word of greeting, or love to all America; and believe me many of us never realized just how good it was to be an American until we got "over here."

A more hospitable people than the French can hardly be found in all the world. We all are trying to learn French, while all the French are picking up Americanized English.

We of the Eighth have been a number of places and have undergone some privations and hardships in our clashes with "the guerrillas of war," but nevertheless we still stand pre-eminent as a regiment of fighting men. Of course, through a natural sequence of circumstances, there have been many changes in the personnel of each battalion of the regiment, consequently each company, platoon and squad. But be it as it may, when we return to America it will be the Eighth Illinois bringing home the "bacon."

Many of the boys receive no mail from anyone, and I have planned to have them cheered a bit by requesting those who may be interested in the Eighth Illinois to drop a line to any or all of the soldiers whose names I shall send you on a separate sheet of paper.

If you could see some of our boys when mail is being distributed and note that longing—hoping against hope—expression on their faces when tons of mail has been distributed and still no letter or even a card for them, it is a heartrending sight to behold. Then, too, there are some of us who have lost father, mother, sister or brother or kindred relations who were near and dear to them, who have departed this mundane sphere since we left America and of whom they have received no word. For instance, just the other day (to be exact, July 1, 1918), a young man in my company received a belated letter from New Orleans containing a bill from an undertaker for services rendered in putting this young man's wife away decently. Just think of it now! No news from his wife since he left Camp Logan, March 6, 1918, and to be greeted with such a letter after hours, days, weeks and even months of hopeful anxiety, with no balm for the superheartache the letter caused but the boche shells. 'Tis maddening indeed! He tells me he has no other relative and I shall include his name in my list. Well, enough for that.

"The Charcoal Division" is a myth no longer, as the enemy has already had cause to know. With the permission of the censor I will say that the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d are in close proximity to each other—in France. We have one purpose only—to get Kaiser Bill and return to America with the key to "equal rights for all American citizens in all the states, regardless of race, creed or color."

Our mail usually reaches us from six to eight weeks, sometimes ten, after we have written (pardon me, I mean an answer to a letter written, say about, from Paris, France, May 1, 1918 will be received by the writer in Paris about July 1 to 7, 1918, provided it is answered immediately).

We are fortunate in having our "Y" secretary, Mr. Pierce, who was with us at Houston, Tex., and Newport News, Va. Having arrived in France and locating the Eighth he immediately set out to catch up with us, which proved quite some job, since we have been shifted to a number of different places and have been on every front, which is some distinction in itself.

Later on I may be allowed to tell something about the hazards and harrows of the world's great conflict and of the part played by those in whom we are most interested.

For the present, I can only say that France is a beautiful country and every man, woman and child is working at some occupation from morn till night, except on Dimanche (Sunday), during which day every one attends at least one service at church (L'eglise).

Switzerland is beautiful also, but I being a participant in this great war, I'm afraid that I may disturb the serenity of our censor should I dissertate on it in any manner whatever. Suffice to say, that "Apres le guerre," meaning "After the war," I'll tell you a few things more. How interesting it would be to describe an air battle or the clash of an enemy patrol and members of the Eighth, but just you wait until I get back.

I shall send postcards to various friends—and others on request—whenever available.

Rev. Braddon is still our "grand old man" and the "premiere" (first) chaplain of all the armies, in our estimation. Ah! if I only had his power of oratory, or even his descriptive eloquence, then, I'd—er—have to get Kaiser Bill just the same.

Most of our officers are still jaunty and debonnaire, as are the French and British.

We have met some Italian and Russian troops, not to mention Japanese and Chinese (who are breasting this conflict also).

But—mind you—in every village, hamlet or town we have visited we have found an abundance of American tools, of various kinds, and practically all implements for farming used by the French bear an American trade-mark. Then, too, in about 12,000 miles of travel I have not found anything that surpasses our own America. Even the tots along the thoroughfares realize the value of an American cigarette, and prefer one American to half a dozen of any other nationality. If the grocer or butcher or winekeeper or baker is tendered American money for a purchase he will accept it eagerly, but in giving you change he takes particular care that he keeps all American money and will not give anything but French in exchange, deeming American money to be on a firmer basis and preferring it even to the currency of any other nation, England not excepted.

Gee! Now stick out your chest and thank the powers that be that you are an American. Still another incident: On the arrival of a battalion at a certain village, many of "the boys" searched the village for eggs, butter, chocolate, jellies and jams (eggs, d'oeufs, d'buerre, chocolat et confitures, etc.), found some in an epicerie (grocery), but the owner refused to sell to any one except they had a souvenir (American) to "donne" (give). Later the writer gave the owner of the store one postcard, received from Galveston, Tex., for six magazines, for which she had been offered $1.00 (about 5 francs) but refused to accept.

Then, too, in America the ordinary comforts, which every one in any walk of life takes as a matter of course, are luxuries to nine-tenths of the natives of France.

Now for a few words concerning the boys.

With best wishes to all friends, relatives and acquaintances of the Eighth Illinois Regiment.

Only Lose One Man

Somewhere in France July 10, 1918.—Mr. John Mallet, 3328 Michigan Avenue, Chicago: Dear John—No doubt you have wondered why I have not written sooner, but to tell you the truth, I have simply been on the jump until now.

I and the regiment are in the best of health; in fact, there have not been over forty men sick and but one death since we left home.

At the present time, even as I am writing, the big guns are going back and forth, first French, then the German, but we have become so accustomed to the noise we do not pay any attention to it any more. They rock us to sleep at night and awaken us in the morning, and during the day the machine guns chime in the chorus. Some life, believe me.

This is a great country. I have seen the herds of goats, cows and the chickens in the yards have eaten the sausage from the rafters and the cheeses and eggs. Also the red and white wines, to say nothing of the champagne, which you can purchase for $1.40 per bottle; and take it from me, these boys are showing the French how to sport. Everywhere we go, when we leave every one is sorry to see us go. The French soldiers and people are simply crazy over this regiment. On the streets, in the houses, you will find a bunch of French and our men all together, men and women.

Today I was the guest of a French colonel and had the honor of being present at the presentation of medals for bravery given to a famous French regiment in a very historic spot. How's that for class?

This is, as I said before, a beautiful country. It is sad to see such fine towns simply ruined by shell fire.

In some towns not even the walls are left standing. But the towns that are all right. O, la! la! Some towns.

The land of wine, women and song, and, believe me, this regiment is putting Chicago in France.

With best wishes, and expecting an early reply, I am your friend.

HARRY W. JONES,
First Lieutenant 370th Inf., U. S. N. G.
Amer. Expdt. Force, France.

LINCOLN NEB STATE JOURNAL
OCTOBER 4, 1918

NEGRO TANKS AMUSE FRENCH

In Battle Show Fearlessness Where Personal Danger Is Involved and Annoying to Officers.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS, in France, Sept. 14.—American negro soldiers in France are a source of never-ending interest and amusement to the French, who do not tire of watching and listening as they wield picks and shovels, and chant as they work in a wierd minor key. They have shown a fearlessness amounting almost to utter indifference—if their white officers are with them—a carelessness where personal danger is involved that is at once amazing and sometimes annoying to the officers, and a desire to fight that amounts to a mania.

The American negro soldier, in the words of a colonel who commands a regiment of them and has for years known a good deal about their characteristics is very close to a fatalist when it comes to fear. Repeatedly his own troops bandy remarks among themselves, the gist of which is about as follows:

"Don't worry 'bout that shell, Rastus. It ain't got your numebr on it."

And the shell screams by, the negroes who believe it had not their number stand idly around and expose themselves as they should not. The colonel frankly admits being afraid when big shells are flying around, and seeks cover.

The first regiment which went into action, long ago now, went in primarily because it threatened to decimate itself in inactivity. Razors and knives came more and more freely into play, and the men demanded so frequently and so insistently of their officers, why they might not get some action that it was finally arranged for them. They proved quite as strenuous fighters in the line as they had behind it.

It goes without saying that the negro soldier is as boastful as any in a similar profession. The marines had just covered themselves with glory in the Chateau Thierry fight when a delegation from a negro regiment in the line in a quiet sector waited on the commanding officer and asked him if they too might not get in on the "fun."

"Let us go in, colonel," they said, "We are the only real fighters. The marines are all right, of course, but just let us have a whack at the boche. Then the marines won't be in it. And as for the rest, Lord, they don't count at all."

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NEGRO TROOPS ARE PROVING THEMSELVES VALIANT FIGHTERS.

Battle Scarred Hero Tells of Trials On Firing Lines

Chicago Defender 8-17-18

Back with a story of bleeding France, whose fertile fields now lay waste strewn with dead and dying, whose once rich cities are now marked with naught but stricken ruin, wrecked and mutilated by the wanton hand of the enraged Hun, whose air is filled with the noise of roaring cannon and whose soil echoes and will still echo with the tread of the millions of allies that are massing and driving these "mad dogs of war" back to their lairs. This is the yarn Private David Meadows, who saw fighting in the Champagne district, brings to us.

Pvt. David Meadows

He arrived in the city Saturday morning, having been recently discharged from one of the eastern base hospitals, where he was being treated for the effects of gas and shell wounds. He is a Chicago boy and prior to his enlistment in the United States army, eight months ago, he resided with his mother, Mrs. Ida Meadows, 2028 West Lake street.

"I was a cook on the B. & O. Line when I suddenly became seized with a desire to join the army," he said. "I cannot describe those days when I was tortured with the stories of the fearful outrages of German kultur and their heinous outrages gainst womanhood. There was an issue that I must decide, and I did. In October, 1917, I enlisted here and was sent to Jefferson barracks, Missouri, where I was placed in the 3——d Regiment, then forming.

France Heroic Through Grief

"On the 1st of December we arrived in France. Not the gay France such as described in stories, but France the horrified and sad at the destruction of her manhood, her cities, her homes, But with heroic patience she bears on. I shall never forget that day. The snow was just beginning to fall and a pale haze hung over the city, but this fact did not dampen the enthusiasm of that vast throng that lined the quays to pay us homage. Those were breathless moments for me and all of us. Right into the hearts of the people, their homes, we went. Truly when Robert Burns wrote his poem, 'A Man's a Man for a' That,' he must have been thinking of France. But more exciting moments than these were in store for me.

A Nightmare of Ruins

"Not long afterward we were on our way to the front, and as we moved up we met heartless scenes of devastation. The grim trail led through village after village which had been pillaged, districts where the earth, furrowed by big shells, was bleeding; while smoking ruins still tottered under the heavy explosions; wheat, corn and oat fields wasted by the trampling of huge armies that swayed back and forth in their death grapples; here and there parts of equipment strewed the road; forests were stripped naked by shell fire. Hell. More than that, this hideous nightmare, a one that served to fire our determination to 'see it through.' And we were determined.

"Imagine a thousand explosions at once, a million noises in one grand chorus, and this is the calm sereneness of battle, and at night the sky lit by rockets and signals of a thousand fireworks. My life in the trenches was exceedingly exciting. One incident I will relate. My comrades and I had just arrived at our dugout and had thrown our tired bodies down to snatch a bit of sleep, when we heard a German 'Katy' strike. The force of the explosion buried us beneath a pile of debris, but we were lucky, and after we dug our way out you can wager some Boche paid dearly for disturbing our beauty nap.

Withering Fire Cuts Boche

It was in that fierce fighting around the Champagne district that I was wounded.

Great masses of those gray hordes came against us liken to waves, but they rolled back under the withering fire of our machine guns. And then our counter attack. It was glorious, as we attacked them across desolate fields, honeycombed by shell fire, through barb wire entanglements, with cold steel, and those Boches shuddered. Many of our prisoners were glad to be captured. Among some we found boys around the age of 16, hungry, gaunt and wild-eyed creatures.

"It was on the morning of March —, a dense barrage preceding us, as we awaited word to go over. It never came for me, for out of that cloud of fearfulness came gas. In the midst of this and bursting shells we were, and then I forgot. All about me was the dim outline of moving figures. I struggled to go on, but something uncanny restrained me. I was wounded."

THE BLACK MAN'S BRAVERY.

Plaset 6-15-18

Despite the misrepresentations to which the colored people of this country have been subjected, they are winning a place in this "world's war." The short, crisp, straightforward declarations tell their own story. Here they are:

With the French Army in France, June 11 (By the Associated Press; noon).—The strongest effort made by the Germans in the course of last night and this morning in their new offensive was in the direction of the railroad connecting Estees-St. Denis and Montdidier. The Germans met with such resistance that they renounced for the moment their attempts in this region.

Negro troops, supported by entente allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counter attack in this vicinity and recaptured the forest running southwest of Marqueglise, between Perte farm and Loges farm.

Colored men are fighting and dying on the battlefields of France in an effort to secure rights for white men that they themselves have not enjoyed. They are doing this too in the face of misrepresentations and slanders at home. They are doing this although numbers of them have been put in the penitentiaries of this country and executed in a disgraceful manner from the gallows. But God will bring all things right in His own time.

This show of patriotism on their part will raise up more white friends in their behalf. A President of these United States will be impelled by their heroism and sacrifice to speak a word in their favor and in securing for them when they come marching home all of the rights and privileges vouchsafed any other citizen. Let us take courage. Let us fight on for this country for our country, for this flag, for our flag.

Six Colored Laborers Capture Twenty Germans

The Houston Post 8-

With the American Army in France, During an American attack on the northern flank of the front, six colored Americans employed in laboring detachments wandered through the forest in an effort to get a better view of the battle. Suddenly they came upon a detachment of twenty Germans. The colored Americans had no weapons save picks and shovels, but they charged and the Germans surrendered. The race men marched proudly to the rear with their prisoners.

SERGEANT RICHARDSON TELLS OF ATTACK

Freeman 9-30-18

SAYS YANKS DO NOT HESITATE IN GOING "OVER THE TOP"—BLACK DEVILS BRAVE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Regimental Sergeant Major Alexander Richardson, of Co. B, 24th U. S. Infantry, who has just returned from the Vesle front, after twelve months' continuous fighting in the front line trenches in France, is stopping in New Brunswick, on his way to his home in Chicago, Illinois. He is visiting Mrs. Robert Mason, of 144 Lee avenue.

Sergeant-Major Richardson is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He has been in the service for twenty-nine years and two months, and has been a Sergeant-Major for ten years. During the Spanish-American war he fought at the battle of San Juan Hill, helped in the rescue of Theodore Roosevelt on July 4, 1898, and fought in the Philippines in 1900. He was wounded in Cuba, by a bullet which passed through his shoulder. The scar is still visible.

Richardson was also down on the Mexican border, where he fought in 1913. But he says that the fighting in the present war is quite different. "The Germans are better fighters," he said, when asked to compare them with former enemies. That seemed to sum up the situation for him. But he also said it was much more satisfactory to fight against more worthy opponents. And he will not admit that any nationality can come up to the Americans as fighters.

HOME ON FURLOUGH.

The Sergeant-Major is at home on a ninety-day furlough, but he does not desire this long rest, he says that if he were well enough he would go back to France today. But he is still weak as a result of his wound. He received a flesh wound from a bullet in his leg on June 6 for which he now wears a wound stripe.

On the morning that he was wounded, the Americans had gone "over the top," at five o'clock. They had crossed "No Man's Land," and were fighting with bayonets in the enemies front line trenches, when he was wounded about nine o'clock. He went right on fighting, however, and they cleared that trench of Huns, and pushed them back to other trenches. At 2:30 that afternoon, Richardson fainted, weak from his wound. But he had been fighting all that time, hardly knowing he was wounded, but growing weaker all the time.

TAKEN TO BASE HOSPITAL.

He was taken to a base hospital, where he said he was given excellent care. This was the first wound he had received in all the year that he has been fighting in France, and now he wants to get back again, and "get 'em."

When asked if the American boys ever show any hesitation about going "over the top," toward the enemy, he replied, "no, they want to go right along into 'em." He admitted, however, that these bayonet charges were the hardest kind of fighting.

He is very proud of his native land, and confident that the United States will win the war. "It takes the Americans to win the war, and they'll do it soon," he declared.

"THEY ARE DARING," HE SAYS.

The Americans realize that it is up to them to win the world's greatest conflict and strenuous efforts are being made to bring the war to an early end by going right into it with a vim and a determination to subdue "Wilhelm the Last" in his illusion of world-wide dominancy.

FRENCH ARE GREAT SOLDIERS.

The French are great fighters, the soldier intimates, but they lack the aggressiveness of the Yankees.

On a certain sector of the front there seemed to be a friendly feeling—even though warring against each other—between the French and the Germans. A little brook ran between them at this certain place. On one morning the Germans would go down to the stream and bathe and wash their clothes and on the next day the French would do the same. A detachment of Yanks was put on that sector and on their first morning there—which happened to be the morning for the Germans to go down to the brook. Not knowing of the mutual understanding existing between the French and the Germans the Yanks charged on the Huns when they neared the water and killed and captured a big bag of them. The French went down to the brook on the next morning and the Huns retaliated for the attack made on them the morning before and killed a number of the French. The French colonel in command of the troops, very much angered at the German retaliation, severely reprimanded the Yanks for their attack on the Germans which caused the latter to inflict a loss on the French.

The Yanks' reply to the colonel was: "We didn't come here to run a kindergarten—we came here to fight and end the war."

The presence of the Americans have put into the soldiers of bleeding France "pep" and new life. Before the Americans took part in the war it is said by soldiers who have returned from the front that the French would never bombard the enemy until he fired on them. They always waited on him to be on the aggressive.

But now a new plan of warfare has been instituted whereby the French—and the British too—have been put on the aggressive and this is largely due to the new spirit and style of warfare brought into the trenches by America.

BLACK DEVILS ARE FEARLESS.

The Colored troopers, known as "Black Devils," have been highly commended for their valor and fearlessness under fire. They are "over there" fighting, giving their life blood for democracy over in Europe and throughout the world, with prayers that there will be a greater conception of it here under the grand old flag of the "home of the brave."

Efficiency of American Soldiers at War Front Described by "Y" Worker

Carl Wetzel, Back From France, Tells at Church Patriotic Meeting of Wonderful Qualities of Our Fighting Men in Battle Zone.

ST. LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

At a meeting of Christian patriotism at the Third Baptist Church last night Carl Wetzel, a member of the Third Church and formerly with the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, who has just returned from 10 months of Y. M. C. A. work in France and Italy, gave a message to mothers from their boys in France.

Wetzel was in the first draft, but was rejected on account of defective hearing and was given permission by his local board to go over as a "Y" secretary. He returned home on the call of his board, only to learn he had been placed in Class V. He will return to France immediately for further service with the Y. M. C. A. While in France Wetzel, with 10 others, accompanied the American force sent to encourage the Italian Army.

"When we got to Italy," he said, "we were hailed everywhere with delight upon the part of the Italian people. One old woman grabbed me by the hand and spoke her greeting in Italian. They called us brave and glorious Americans."

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "There's a Long, Long Trail," are two songs that the American soldiers sing with great ardor, Wetzel said. They know how to put "pep" into the former song that the people at home have not yet learned.

Boys Attend Church.

"Your boys are thinking a great deal about the church over there these days," Wetzel told the mothers. "Often they will tramp miles to attend some church. Weather and hardships do not prevent their attendance."

The speaker said that the Americans were the most cheerful, smiling and whole-hearted soldiers on the battle front. The people there look on him as the saviors of humanity.

"Why shouldn't we be kind to America?" is the way a prominent French official put it, Wetzel said, "France no longer belongs to us. It is yours, for you have saved France."

On the Fourth of July, beautiful girls in Paris, Wetzel said, threw at marching American soldiers flowers with little notes attached. One of these notes said: "You are the most beautiful soldiers in the world, but you are as brave as you are beautiful."

Wetzel told of the wonderful efficiency of the Americans, which began immediately on their arrival in France, and of how they took hold of the telephone system and the railways, and the rapid work they did in construction. There was no doubt of their spirit, energy and initiative wherever they went, Wetzel declared.

"At one point the Allies were retreating," he said, "and the Americans had just arrived. To the retreat order the Americans responded: 'Hell, no; we have just got here. We go forward.'"

Go to Front Smiling.

Americans go to the front with that famous American smile, Wetzel said, and when they return for a few days' rest and breathing spell, they still wear that same smile. When returned to the front they would be singing American songs and shouting, "We're going to get Bill this time."

The boys will come back loaded down with souvenirs, if they can possibly bring the quantities they are collecting. They go out into the middle of No Man's Land, Wetzel said, to get a souvenir from a dead German. If it has blood on it, all the better. In Italy an American doughboy proudly showed him a button, Wetzel said, and when asked where he got it, replied:

"I cut that from the coat of a Swiss guard in the Vatican when he was not looking."

The American soldier is the most loyal, the most religious and the cleanest in the world, the speaker declared. When he reaches a new location his first thought is to find a washerwoman, he said, and if he canot find one he proceeds to wash his own clothes. One soldier, Wetzel related, was making a small fortune taking in washing. He had thought to bring a washboard along as a part of his equipment.

Negroes Preserve Humor.

While the negro soldiers are brave and fully intend doing their part to whip the Hun, Wetzel said, he has the same candid and humorous way of answering questions and meeting a sudden situation that he had back at home. One squad of negro soldiers was called upon to volunteer for some special service, he related as an instance of this candor, and only two responded. Later he asked one of them if he had volunteered.

"No, suh, Mistuh Secretary," the negro replied. "Ah nevuh even vollunteehed foh dis army."

Another negro came into the Y. M. C. A. hut looking blue and out of sorts. When Wetzel asked him the trouble he replied that it was in the specifications that Uncle Sam would bring them over there, but that nothing was said about the return fare.

Letters written to soldiers by the folks at home, Wetzel declared, are carried around with them until they are worn out, and each one carries pictures of every member of the family at home. These he will show to anyone who will look at them.

Wetzel said the Americans were also noted as "some" eaters over in France. They would come to the "Y" hut after a 10-hour day in the mud and slush, to find out what was "doing," and if nothing was "on" they would immediately ask, "What can we get to eat?"

St. Louis Marine Who Is Prisoner of Huns

Leo J. Tevlin

Private Leo J. Tevilin of the 83d Company, 6th Regiment, Marines, was reported a prisoner in Germany in yesterday's casualty list. Tevilin, who is 26 years old, and the husband of Mrs. Anna Tevlin, 5867 North Market street, joined the marines in May, 1917, and left Quantico in October. He was in a base hospital two months recovering from a gas attack. Mrs. Tevlin received her last letter in May, and for four months had sent one letter a day to her husband. Last week Mrs. Tevlin received a postcard from her husband saying that he had been a prisoner since the battle of Chateau Thierry. The postcard was mailed from Limberg, Germany, but instructions on the card said not to write to Limberg as it was a distribution camp.

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IRVIN COBB ON THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Irvin S. Cobb, a well known writer, has a long article in the current number of The Saturday Evening Post on the Negro soldiers at the front. Such an article in The Saturday Evening Post has added importance on account of the tremendous circulation of that magazine, a circulation of more than a million. Of course, in this large number of readers there are hundreds of thousands who are not particularly interested in the Negro, and who would not trouble themselves to look up anything written about him. However, The Saturday Evening Post puts it directly under their eyes, and they cannot help but read. It is safe to say that between four and five million people will read Cobb's article. 8-31-18

Now about the article itself. There are things in it which many colored people will object to, or at least feel were unnecessary in writing an article about men who are conducting themselves so bravely at the front. Mr. Cobb works in the traditional mule and the old graveyard joke and the worn out reference to the watermelon. He also makes frequent use of the traditional so called Negro dialect. We know, of course, that Mr. Cobb was writing a magazine story and not a defense of the Negro; that he wanted to make his story as readable and entertaining as possible, so he worked in as much color and background as he could. But even Mr. Cobb must feel that the color and background which he used is old and hackneyed. It is the stuff that most writers who have written stories about the Negro have used for a half century or more.

These black boys, but a generation or two removed from slavery, and not yet having full democracy for themselves, yet fighting in France for the democracy of the world, must have a distinct background but it certainly is not the background of the watermelon and the 'possum and the rest of the worn out "literary color" of Negro stories. Mr. Cobb could see the black boys but he did not have the genius to discern their new background, so he placed them in the old setting with which he was familiar, the rural districts of Georgia. Some writer will come, perhaps he will be a colored writer, who will see the new background behind these sons of American slaves now fighting for the freedom of European peoples. Mr. Cobb missed it; and missing it, his story would have been better if he had left out "color" and "background" entirely.

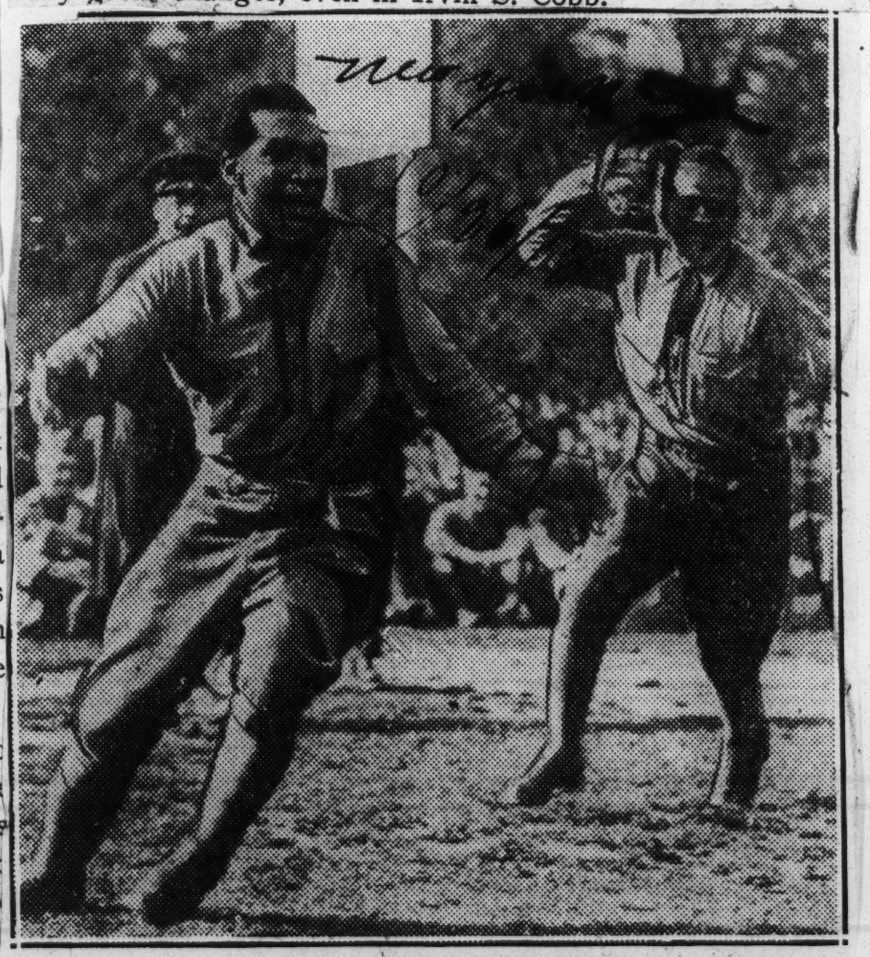
Yet, it is only in justice to Mr. Cobb to say that there is no spirit of meanness in his article; indeed, in spite of the faults we have mentioned, it is written in a spirit of sympathy. He writes that he visited two colored regiments, one a regiment recruited from the far South and the other a Northern regiment, evidently the Fifteenth of New York, for he mentions Johnson and Roberts. He mentions particularly that it was a Negro, Johnson, who was the first private of the American Expeditionary Forces to get the French Gold Palm along with the Croix de Guerre. In commenting on Johnson's deed he says, "If ever proof were needed, which it is not, that the color of a man's skin has nothing to do with the color of his soul these twain then and there offered it in abundance." It is also only fair to say that Mr. Cobb confines his Georgia "local color" to the regiment from the far South; when he writes of the Fifteenth of New York, he writes in a different vein.

There are many things in the article worth reading and worth the wide circulation which the article will get. There are one or two touching spots in the interview with the colonel of the second regiment visited, evidently Colonel Hayward. Several of the paragraphs we should like to quote, but we have not the space.

In the closing paragraph of his article he brings in this thought:

> Coming away—and we came reluctantly—we skirted the edge of the billeting area where the regiment of Southern negroes was quartered, and again we heard them singing. But this time they sang no plaintive meeting-house air. They sang a ringing, triumphant, Glory-Glory-Hallelujah song. For—so we learned—to them the word had come that they were about to move up and perhaps come to grips with the "Bush-Germans." Yes, most assuredly n-i-g-g-e-r is going to have a different meaning when this war ends.

It might be surmised from these quotations that Mr. Cobb himself has been a user of the term "nigger." The surmise is correct. Anyone who has read some of the things which he has written regarding the race will see by this article that the war has wrought many great changes, even in Irvin S. Cobb.



Photos by International Film Co.

Pursuit race in Hyde Park games, showing two husky colored doughboys in a lively contest. More than 100 U. S. soldiers, white and colored, took part in these games, which were witnessed by a great crowd.

Courtesy N. Y. Evening Mail.

New York, Sept. 3.—Private Walter Martin, of Company G of the old Fifteenth New York, gassed in an action with the Germans "somewhere in France," in June, told at length in the office of the New yesterday the exploits of the Fifteenth, now the 369th. The New Yorkers had proven their mettle in every engagement, he said, driving the Huns back with the bayonet "in many engagements and holding all positions to which they had been assigned when attacked. Captain Napoleon Marshall died of pneumonia, Martin declared, in June, and that the casualties from gas, wounds and disease, he said, in the entire regiment had not amounted to more than three hundred when he was sent home on sick leave. Captain Fillmor, who led the first company of the regiment into the trenches had been a major of the Third Battalion when Major Spencer was relieved. Many of the sergeants had been promoted to commissions, Private Martin said. Lieutenant James Reese Europe had been gassed in the eyes, he said, but was convalescing in the Hospital. Captain Hamilton Fish was still the idol of his company and Colonel Hayward has endeared himself to his command by standing four square for their rights on all occasions. When differences arose between them and Southern white regiments. The French people knew no color line and worshipped the black soldiers, said Martin. He is now at the Lakewood U. S. Hospital from being gassed in the lungs.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS AGAIN WIN PRAISE

Herald—9-14-18

Negro soldiers on the battle front are maintaining their old record of bravery, dash and execution. Their numbers are not large as yet on the front and, perhaps, they have been handicapped, for that reason, in making their prowess felt as a distinct fighting force but even the small fighting unit which they compose wring recognition from war correspondents and praise from their commanding officers from time to time.

Reports this week bring the news that they delivered a brilliant counter-attack and re-captured from the Germans territory which they had gained and had in-

trenched themselves.

It was a signal victory and thrills every Negro heart with delight.

The Press Associations are exceedingly sparing in reporting news of Negro activities news matter of interest to the Negro people. Unless Negroes figure as principal in some dastardly or heinous crime or is the center of interest in a lynch-ng-bee his activities are not deemed of sufficient importance to the white reading public to warm the telegraphic wires of the Press News Associations.

Negroes throughout the country, especially in the South have rallied to the call of the government and have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the purchase of Liberty Bonds, The Red Cross and are still aiding by purchase of War Saving Stamps winning thereby spontaneous and high praise from their white neighbors.

But these facts and many of equal interest to the public never reach the great dailies over the Press wires.

War correspondents accustomed to this one sided condition in America may follow the same practice on the war front. If so it is to be hoped that they will be given instructions to make as frequent mention of the activities of Negro soldiers as circumstances invite. Every mention made of their efforts as well as their distinguished achievements heartens and stimulates the race at home to greater endeavor for the nation's cause.

Paris Likes U. S. Soldiers

Visitors Admire Open Air Methods at Auteuil Hospital—Negro Dialect Makes a Hit—Dogs Lose Popularity.

N Y C EVE SUN
AUGUST 28, 1918

By LEONORA RAINES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—With the measles conquered and quarantine lifted, visitors are many to the open air hospital at Auteuil, where the American soldiers sick and injured are sheltered. Sunday is an especially busy day for convalescents and attendants. Men on duty are "off" on Sundays and generally find some girl or girls who will accept an escort in khaki for a stroll along the boulevards.

The American soldier is the whole show at the Auteuil hospital. He is interesting in pajamas or kimono, bedridden or walking about or well enough for work. He plays croquet. He amuses himself in the gymnasium. He cooks soup for the evening meal. He has caught on to the French way of making "long" pot au feu. A fine looking fellow was standing over the pots stirring and seasoning. He smiled knowingly as we sniffed and remarked "Yes, it's good. I've learned how to make it out here. Won't I be a fine wife for some girl when I get back home?"

Other soldiers were washing dishes, for with such a great family there is always some serving to be done, and the boys slinging dish cloths and whistling over the work looked sheepish at our unexpected invasion of that screened part of the grounds. However, they took the intrusion good naturedly, and one called after we had admired their agility, "If you see mother, don't tell her about this. When I get home she'll send me to stay in the kitchen."

Sick Men Want Their Mothers.

Speaking of mothers, one of the nurses who had attended some of the badly wounded remarked: "The devotion of these boys to their mothers is beautiful. The well ones don't talk of mother often, but when they get ill or when serious cases come in the one craving of the soldier is for his mother. He does not seem to think of sister or sweetheart or even wife. It's his mother he longs for."

It is so clean and attractive—that hospital. The long canvas tents are like doll houses, as neat and as pretty. All doors are tied back and the vista at the other end presents sunshine and green foliage. There are a canteen and a reading room, and the nurses and orderlies have their own comfortable quarters. A piano is on the pavilion and somebody pounds it from morn till night. Not infrequently the Y. M. C. A. sends out entertainers. It is like a seaside scene when you catch one side of the tents with the men in clothes that look like bath costumes.

The hospital is on the grounds of the old racecourse. The grand stands are opposite and the little houses where one could make a bet are used to store soldiers' belongings. Windows and doors are never closed. Not only are the soldiers taking the fresh air cure, but all France is living out of doors. Those Parisians who could find no houses to rent in the country are renting in the fields. Whole families go to the Bois de Boulogne Sunday mornings with rugs, screens and food to lounge on the grass all day.

This country has not yet adopted the sleeping porch idea, but from time immemorial its people have patronized open air restaurants. This is the terrasse season, and to get a seat at any of the popular places for the 5 o'clock gouter you must secure it long in advance. Soldiers help swell the terrasse clientele. There are many here on leave and their friends are entertaining them. Paris is filling up now that people are sure there'll be no more scares. It is as crowded as if there were no such thing as a summer vacation.

Damrosch to Teach Bandmasters.

Many negro soldiers in khaki go by the terrasse cafes. The United States soldier, I am told, is noted for his good conduct in camp and trench. Among the few gas patients at the Auteuil hospital were two or three negroes. There are negro Y. M. C. A. men and women [redacted] Paris. All well dressed and well mannered, and attending strictly to their own business, they are highly respected. The "coo" voice clings to them no matter where they go, and among so much nasality it is a treat to hear it.

Dogs have become such a luxury that when they pass out of existence they are not replaced. Since the tax has been increased and dog biscuit and food become so dear, feeding the brute is an item to be reckoned with in every household. People cannot find servants and dispense with the dog sooner than look after him themselves.

Contrary to expectation, Damrosch will not take the band organized in this country under the Y. M. C. A. to the camps behind the firing line. The scheme has been declared impractical by Gen. Pershing, who says that railroad space is too valuable to be given up to a big orchestra with its heavy instruments and other baggage. Under suggestion from Gen. Pershing, who believes in entertainment for the troops, special efforts will be made to develop competent orchestras at the different regimental headquarters. There are more than 200 American bands in France, it is said. The bandmasters are to visit Paris, study methods with Dr. Damrosch and return to their regiments and get to work on the regimental musicians. Men who qualify for orchestral work will be excused from fatigue and all other but military duty.

ALL HONOR TO "J. HENRY."

From somewhere in France comes a story of a black color sergeant who was carrying an unfurled Stars and Stripes along a dangerous road over which an enemy airplane was hovering when the following dialogue took place:

The Cleveland Advocate, 1/4/18

"WHITE OFFICER: 'Drop that flag and get under cover.'

"COLOR SERGEANT: 'I ain't goin' a run away with this heah flag of mine from no Germans, Cap'n. I wanta show 'em baby-killers what a real flag am.'"

It does not need a Sherlock Holmes to tell who the color sergeant is. He is one of those brothers of ours—whom, thank God, we are not ashamed to own—who was reared in the boasted land of the free—without being given the opportunity, perhaps, to get an education, hence the dearth of language to express the resolve in his inmost soul—"I ain't goin' to run away with this heah flag of mine from no Germans."

Poor, and unlettered though he was, the black color sergeant had the heart of a hero. He somehow felt, though he could not express it, that his human liberty had been moralized and loaded with responsibility for service, and that life to him was shorn of glamour and of attraction if the path of its duty did not lead up to the supremist sacrifice for liberty.

"I ain't going to run away with this heah flag of mine from no Germans." What visions must have flashed up before the mind's eye of this intrepid son of the twilight. An aged mother, perhaps, somewhere in America, wrinkled, decrepit, hobbling painfully along on a crutch, listening for the footfall of a mail-carrier, who would bring no letter from her boy—her boy who refused to run away with that flag of his—who courted death on alien fields, disdaining to run with Old Glory, or hide behind cover with that starry emblem, whose folds he swore to protect.

There might have been no old mother in his vision, but yet there must have been some vision of someone, or something, somewhere, as J. Henry—for that's his name—shouted in answer to his captain's command, "I ain't goin' a run away with this heah flag of mine from no Germans."

Uncultured, untutored, crude, though the words of J. Henry were, their echo shall go sounding down the corridors of time. Such sublime courage, such hallowed devotion to duty, shall not go forgotten.

Let us carve out a niche in the chambers of our memory and place this answer of J. Henry's along with the now famous answer of another son of the twilight, Sergt. Carney: "Colonel, I will bring back this flag, or report to God the reason why."

"I ain't goin' a run away with this heah flag of mine from no Germans—I want to show them baby-killers what a real flag am."

Greater love of flag and country than this hath no man. All honor to J. Henry!

Soldiers — 1918 96

Europe

What Colored Soldiers Are Doing In France

MORE FACTS ABOUT JOHNSON AND ROBERTS

One From Newark and One From Albany Earn Praise From French for Desperate Fight Against Heavy Odds.

(By Thos. M. Johnson, Staff Cor. of Evening Sun.)

With the American Army in France, May 20.—The fine heroism of two Negro soldiers who, although wounded, beat off a raiding party of twenty-five Germans, killing and wounding five of them in a fierce hand to hand fight, offers an auspicious opportunity for announcing that the American Negro troops, many of whom are New Yorkers, are holding the front line trenches in the region of Ste. Menehould, west of Verdun.

They've been there more than a month and they have acquitted themselves splendidly. Every one, white or black, in New York or anywhere else in the United States, can justly be proud of them.

The Negro troops have many unique accomplishments to their credit. They have already been over the top in company with the French, entering German trenches under barrage and bringing back three German prisoners and No Man's Land has no mystery for them or their patrols. They've been all over it and have gone as far as the Boche wire entanglements almost every night.

"Why, we are the best patrollers in the while army," was the way one of them put it to the correspondent of The Evening Sun. "Dem Bush Germans can't see us at night, and we don't need nothing to black up our faces with."

Commanded by New Yorker.

Since entering the trenches a month ago they've taken over from the French a long sector, which they are now holding. Their commander is a well known former New York official (probably Wm. Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner) and have been visited by at least a dozen French Generals. Petain himself has sent his aide to convey his good wishes.

These troops are acting in closest association with the French and practically are a part of the French army. They have been so detailed as part of our contribution in the present crisis.

In appearance the are almost indistinguishable from the French Colonils. The difference only becomes apparent when they open their months, and then it is quickly seen that they are teh same troops as the tw The Evening Sun correspondent told of meeting a few days ago.

What the Censor Deleted.

The meeting took place in the rest billets right behind the trenches, but the fact that it was not certain at that time whether the Germans knew they were there necessitated sending only fragmentary information.

But the heroism of the two Negro soldiers in the fight that occurred on last Thursday night now makes it possible to reveal what the censor then deleted.

It should be remarked at the outset that the deeds of those two soldiers were as fine and gallant as any achieved by any American soldiers since they came to France. Their heroism recalls some of the old tales of devotion of Negro troops in the Civil War.

The two men are Harry Johnson, 23 years old, of Monroe street, Albany, and Needham Roberts of Trenton, N. J. Both have spent much time in New York City.

They have been cited for the Croix de Guerre before the French army, which means they will receive the cross with the palm.

Text of Citations.

The citations say that "Johnson, finding himself on sentinel duty at night, and being attacked by a group of a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with a shot from his rifle, seriously wounded two others with a knife and although wonded by revolver bullets and grenades at the beginning of the fight. went to the assistance of his wounded comrade, whom the enemy was about to drag away, and continued fighting until the Germans were put to flight. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

"Roberts, attacked and seriously wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to fight with grenades although he had fallen to the ground, and until the enemy had been put to flight. A good and brave soldier."

Stationed in Marsh Grass.

Here is the full story of what happened: Johnson and Roberts, with three others, were on duty at 3 o'clock Thursday morning at a small advanced post. The post was on marshy land and in the midst of a heavy, rank grass. The two were on patrol while the three others were getting a little sleep in one of the dugouts.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, as the investigation later undertaken showed, the party of twenty-five Boches crawled into a bit of abandoned trench to the right of the post and then started to work their way toward the sentries."

Johnson heard them as they cut through the barbed wire encircling the post, but Roberts insisted that the noise was made by rats which infest the trenches.

But hearing the noise repeated Johnson became convinced that the Boches were approaching and shouted at the top of his voice: "Here they come."

Fifty yards back of that held by the two Negroes was a larger post, and at Johnson's cry a flare was sent up from there, which disclosed the dark forms of the Germans breaking through the wire.

Both Wounded by Grenades.

They were scarcely fifteen yards away, and as the flare went up the Germans instantly threw hand grenades, which exploded with a crash, wounding both Negroes. Roberts was struck by a fragment on the right elbow, forearm and left leg, and Johnson on the right hip and left leg.

Both were knocked down by the concussion, and Roberts was not able to get up again.

But despite the suddenness of the attack and their wounded condition, both of them struggled toward their own grenade supply, and although both were on the ground at that time, threw several of the grenades just as the first Boches entered the post.

Johnson managed to get on his feet and shot the Boche through the chest with a rifle. A second German leaped over the body of his fallen comrade, and Johnson, using his rifle as a club, brought it down with a groan on his head. He dropped with a groan, but there were more coming, and Johnson saw out of the corner of his eye one big German throttling the helpless Roberts. Two other Germans were helping him, and the three were trying to take him prisoner and carry him off.

Drops His Useful Rifle.

The infuriated Johnson cast about for another weapon, his rifle having jammed just before he felled the second German, but found that the small supply of grenades at the post had been exhausted. He suddenly bethought himself of his "bolo knife" which he had at his belt, and drawing this brought it down with all his strength, driving the razor-edged blade into the German's head.

It must have cleft his skull, for the blade later showed blood to the hilt, and the German's cap, when picked up was found to have been cut almost in half.

This ended that German. Another flung himself at Johnson almost before he had time to recover himself after delivering the first blow, but he succeeded in turning his "bolo" against him also.

Screams in Good English.

As he plunged the knife into the German's body the latter gave a cry of anguish and—Johnson and Roberts agree as to this—screamed out in good English, "The son of a — got me!"

By this time Johnson was weak from the loss of blood, and when another German shot him in the right arm with a revolver he fell to the ground. He was vaguely conscious that the little post was filled with rushing figures, all jumbled together in the darkness, and then his hand fell upon a single grenade that happened to be lying on the ground. He threw this in the direction of the Germans, heard it explode, and then everything became blank as far as he was concerned.

But that grenade literally blew another German to pieces, and there was a big stain on the duckboards outside of the dugout with bits of gray cloth strewn about, to prove its effectiveness. It was Johnson's last effort, but it was enough to put the Germans to flight.

They went so fast they barely had time enough to carry off their dead and wounded in the stretchers which, as is their custom in making raids, they brought with them.

But they did not have time to take with them two stretchers, six wire cutters, twenty-four grenades and three revolvers which they left behind as mute evidence of the fact that the two Negroes had been too much for them.

The other three Americans at the post were just emerging from their dugouts when the fight commenced and were knocked down by the force of the exploding grenades. They got to their feet barely in time to see the last of the Boches disappearing. They gave chase but could not catch up with the fleet footed foe.

A few minutes later Lieut. Richard Pratt of Brooklyn and Arthur W. Little came up leading a strong patrol, which also was unable to find any trace of the enemy.

When Johnson recovered consciousness the first thing he said was:

"Corporal London, turn out the guard," this being what he had been shouting during the whole, breathless fight.

Both Johnson and Roberts are in the hospital and will recover. They told the commander who visited them that as soon as they recovered they wanted to go back to the trenches. In the meantime the story of their exploit has passed from mouth to mouth, and when they do retu the trenches it will be a sort of triu phal return something after the ma ner of the victorious Roman emperors.

All Want "Bolo Knives."

The fight has also had another result. Every Negro wha hasn't one already is importuning his officer for a "bolo knife."

Here is what the French General in command wrote to his superior about the fight:

"The American report is too modest. As a result of the verbal information furnished to me it appears that the blacks were extremely brave and this little combat does honor to the Americans."

The story of the fight will make a splendid paragraph when the time comes for writing the history of the war. It will show that when it comes to a question of heroism there is no color line.

Troops Lost a Long Time.

When we found these men they had been lost for a long time. Imagine running into two men who were to

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all appearances "French Colonials" and thinking that there was something familiar about them, taking the chance of asking them, "Where do you come from?" to receive the reply "We comes from the trenches. We's had shells bursting around us, we has," and then finding that these men were from New York.

It took some little effort to realize that these were the same men who had marched along Fifth avenue last summer in the "Wake Up America" parade.

It is a treat to see these fine colored troops who are participating enthusiastically in the new war for freedom and the United States can be proud of these first American Negroes who have thus been honored andof their comrades who are going about the trenches whistling or singing when they haven't their helmets and gas masks on or who are standing watch silently at some listening post.

"Roll Bones" in Trenches.

These men are as much at home here as if they were on Lenox avenue or Fifty-seventh street. It is actually true that in making the rounds of one of the supporting trenches you will frequently find them "rolling bones" with francs as stakes, and they'll proudly show you shell holes where the Boche shells have hit.

Some of these shells were of heavy calibre, yet the wounding of Johnson and Roberts is the first of the casualities sustained by the Negro troops. The sector they are occupying is a quiet one, but interesting.

The setting is almost weird, because No Man's Land there is a strange, vague region. Here and there are bits of abandoned trenches, isolated listening posts where snipers are concealed and communicating trenches that lead out into nowhere in particular, while here and there are clumps of woods.

At one place a ridge extends from one headquarters to another, and one rides along a narrow gauge railway with a tiny car drawn by a long eared mule whom the Negro driver adjures to C'mon, shake a laig."

Innumerable stories could be told illustrating the humor of these troops. Here's an example. One soldier was reprimanded by his captain because, although a private, he insisted on wearing the chevrons of a sergeant. Here's what he told the captain:

"Well, Cap'n, I wants to be a sergeant so you'll give me a dangerous message to deliver."

One officer, Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson, received the Croix de Guerre for pursuing some Germans to their second line during a raid.

At night the famous jazz band which the Negroes brought with them plays ragtime behind the trenches, and sometimes, as was the case last night, when there was a fine moonlight, the bandmaster will sing Negro melodies or a translation into French of the song "Joan of Arc."

One French officer in command of the Negroes is Capt. Andre de Fouquieres, once well known in New York. These troops are fairly bubbling over with jubilation at being in the front line after their long stunt at manual labor at the port of entry, when they despaired of ever seeing the trenches. As a result their chaplain has sent back the following biblical message to the unit of which they were once a part:

"The same stone which the builders rejected is become a headstone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes."

This sums up the spirit of the Negroes whom the French call "Les Noirs." They're proud to be doing their bit in the war and whatever the future may have in store for them they will face it with the same courage as Johnson and Roberts—two men who beat twenty-five.

BACK FROM THE TRENCHES

New York Times 6-10-18

Sergt. Archie Niblack of the Old 15th Home After Fight with the Germans.

WOUNDED IN 'NO MAN'S LAND'

Col. Hayward Praised by Sergt. Niblack, Who Says Regimental Commander Could Not Treat His Men Better—Speaks Highly of American Red Cross.

Members of the old 15th had a lively encounter with the Hun in "No Man's Land" before that memorable occasion when Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts put to flight a score or more of Germans. The bayonet wounds which Sergt. Archie Niblack of Company K, 369th Infantry, is carrying out will bear out this assertion.

Sergt. Niblack is in the city visiting his wife, who resides at 2322 Seventh avenue. He is on a furlough from the General Hospital at Ft. McPherson, Ga., where he has been receiving medical attention for several weeks.

Sergt. Archie Niblack is the first member of the old 15th to walk about in Harlem since his regiment landed in France. He is a resident of Manhattan Isle and his homecoming has created a small sensation among his many friends and acquaintances.

There are several thousand men in the 369th, and yet Sergt. Niblack is expected to tell their relatives and friends how each and every member of the regiment is getting along. Of course, this is an impossibility, but the sergeant does the best he can.

Sergt. Niblack was wounded in "No Man's Land" while a member of a scouting party in May. Although the Hun bayoneted him in the abdomen, wounding him severely, it can be said that this particular member of the Kaiser's Army has been permanently relieved from further military service. His comrades now speak of him in the past tense.

After being treated at a French Hospital for several weeks Sergt. Niblack was transferred overseas to the General Hospital at Ft. McPherson, Ga. He was granted permission to come to New York to see his wife, and to say that it is a pleasure to walk down 135th street once more is putting it mildly.

Praise for Hayward.

Sergt. Niblack is profuse in his praise of Colonel Hayward's treatment of his men, and says Capt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is loved by every man of Company K.

"I want to take this opportunity to deny any and all statements being circulated that Colonel Hayward is not treating his men properly," Sergt. Niblack stated to an AGE representative. "There is no truth in such a report, and from what I can learn this talk has been started by men who were originally in the regiment and got out because they did not receive commissions. Colonel Hayward could not treat his men better, and I should like this fact made known, for his enemies do him a rank injustice when they speak of him otherwise.

"The French nurses gave me the very best attention, and I want to speak in high terms of the American Red Cross, which is doing a wonderful work for all soldiers and making no distinction of any kind.

"When I reached this country and was told I was to be sent to Ft. McPherson, Ga., I did not like the idea and wanted to be sent to some hospital in the East. But Colonel Babcock and his assistants have been unusually attentive to me and I want the world to know it. They have not treated me as an inferior patient on account of my color.

Proud of Johnson and Roberts.

"I was in the hospital at the time Johnson and Roberts made short work of the Germans, but I heard of their deeds of heroism and it certainly made me feel proud to learn that members of my regiment had so distinguished themselves.

"Only a few men in the regiment had died up to the time I sailed for America, and these deaths were due to natural causes. We have been very fortunate.

"In the United States I used to see a colored minister almost every time I turned, but I did not see one over in France. Colonel Hayward conducted the religious services, assisted by Major Dayton, affectionately known as 'Pop' Dayton, when I left."

Sergt. Niblack proudly exhibits a service badge which he wears on his sleeve. No one is entitled to wear this badge unless he has seen six months active service in France. Sergt. Niblack was one of the first to join the old 15th, becoming a member of the regiment in 1916.

He reports that Captain Marshal and Capt. Fillmore were in excellent health when he left France.

YANKEES PUSHING THROUGH ARGONNE

Overcoming Almost Insurmountable Obstacles in the Dense Forest Near Verdun.

REPULSE HUNS ELSEWHERE.

Col. Sherrill Improvises Chicken Wire Bridge.

N Y STANDARD UNION
CR 2. 1918

WITH THE AMERICANS WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 2.—While activity in the remainder of the line is confined to repulsing counter-attacks and consolidating newly won positions, the Americans in the depth of the Argonne forest are shoving forward somewhat to-day.

Overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, they are rectifying their line. The density of the forest renders liaison most difficult, but each group goes forward as rapidly as possible, maintaining communication with the aid of runners.

Continuous counter attacks in the region of Apremont resulted in certain territory changing hands four or five times. At the end of the whirlwind fighting the Americans had won a slight advantage. The Boche, it is estimated, had suffered heavy losses, prisoners saying that some companies lost fully 30 per cent, of their effectives. Heavy counter attacks north of Nantillos also were repulsed. 96

All Kinds of Huns Used.

The Germans continue to reinforce their lines with fresh troops. Troops ordinarily used exclusively for road-building are among the prisoners as well as some from crack divisions.

Wire bridges, upon which American soldiers walked over the deepest network of barbed wire in the Argonne forest are among the unique features of the recent fighting. In some places the Boche wires were interwoven in the underbrush to the depth of a hundred yards. They were practically impassable and held up our advance more than the enemy resistance until Col. Sherrill, of the engineers, already famous as the author of several army textbooks on engineering, devised a scheme to overcome them. It consisted of rolls of chicken wire, reinforced with iron bars and strips of steel. These were thrown over the entanglements. The Americans walked across the chicken wire easily and rapidly. The colonel said he knew the bridges were good because he had walked on them himself.

Boches Lose Dominating Position.

The taking of Montfaucon deprived the Boche of a position dominating everything from south of the old line to north of Vonziers. So long as the Americans threaten a further advance, the Germans' ultimate retirement to the Vonziers line is inevitable. The Kriemhilde-Stellung line is understood to be only partly completed. If it is broken the Americans are likely to pour through some distance, necessitating the employment of still additional reinforcements to prevent them from breaking through entirely.

New York troops are operating in the Argonne. At the other extreme of the line, Illinois units are advancing along the left bank of the Meuse and have reached the outskirts of Breuilles. Colored troops are participating in the French advance on the west side of the Argonne.

In the centre the Boches are hurrying in reinforcements by battalions, companies and even platoons. The American artillery is badly smashing up the enemys transport.

The Americans at Bois-de-Mont captured a balloon shed and three balloons.

Four Pennsylvanians captured seventy-five Germans without any help.

American aviators are dropping food and cigarettes on the front lines when the troops are without rations.

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The Negro and the War

Two Editorials Reprinted in Compliance With Many Requests

PHILA PUBLIC LEDGER
MARCH 4

From The North American of June 1, 1918

Recently at Camp Upton Major General Bell addressed a certain regiment of soldiers, and among other things said to them: "This is the best disciplined and best drilled and best spirited regiment that has been under my command at this cantonment. I predicted last fall that Colonel Moss would have the best regiment at Camp Upton, and you men have made my prediction come true. I would lead you in battle against any army in the world with every confidence in the outcome."

He was speaking to an up-standing, fine-looking body of men. Every face in front of him glowed with pride at his praise. A feeling fully justified, for every private in this 367th regiment and most of the officers are negroes.

They call themselves "The Buffaloes," and undoubtedly when they get in action on the other side the Huns unfortunate enough to be pitted against them will thereafter think of a buffalo as a something to be avoided at any cost.

This 367th is the only regiment in the new national army with a name, regimental stationery and a regimental swagger stick. It is one of the few with a regimental song and a regimental pennant. And the person who thinks these are matters of small consequence exhibits a lack of knowledge concerning the nature and needs of men who are going to fight.

This person perhaps was puzzled by Pershing's recent request that all regimental bands be increased from twenty-eight to fifty pieces and that a bugle and drum corps be created for every infantry regiment, followed immediately by an order to that effect from the general staff of the army. Yet, despite the president's memorable advice against permitting anything of a sentimental nature to seep into this "practical" business of war, most of us know by this time that morale is mothered and fed by just such things.

And every one knows morale is as necessary to military success as men and munitions.

There has been a good deal of talk about the part the negro should or would play in this war—much of it as irresponsible as the bulk of "war talk." It is on a par with the assurance lately given us by a man of high standing in the community to the effect that our soldiers were being landed in France at the rate of 25,000 a day. Or the "fact," vouched by a lawyer, that the missing collier Cyclops is secretly safe at League Island, after a wild adventure in mutiny on the high seas.

In the course of such talk we have heard that the negro doesn't make a good soldier; that he is too lazy, too emotional or too unresponsive to discipline to be counted upon as a fighting factor.

The facts in the case indicate exactly the opposite. The superlative praise we have quoted from General Bell, whose rank and long experience as a soldier lend added weight to such words, is amply backed by the record of history. As Lieutenant McKaine, himself a Buffalo, has said in an article in the Outlook, the traditions of the negro as a soldier may be traced "in the history of the great Chaka in the valley of the Nile thousands of years ago; Hannibal, 'the greatest of tacticians,' in the war between Carthage and Rome; L'Ouverture in the Haitian rebellion against the mighty Napoleon; Attucks as the first casualty in America's first battle against the tyranny of George III on Boston Common; black sailors with Perry on Lake Erie; Black Samson at Brandywine; Peter Salem at Bunker Hill; Carney at Fort Wagner; the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry and the Ninth and Tenth cavalry at El Caney and San Juan in Cuba and during the insurrection in the Philippines; and the feat of the Tenth cavalry at Carrizal while with the punitive expedition in Mexico."

And Colonel Moss, of the Buffaloes, a southerner by birth and one of the best-known military authors in the world today, has said:

If properly trained and instructed, the colored man makes as good a soldier as the world has ever seen. The history of the negro in all of our wars, including our Indian campaigns, shows this. He is by nature of a happy disposition; he is responsive and tractable; he is very amenable to discipline; he takes pride in his uniform; he has faith and confidence in his leader; he possesses physical courage—all of which are valuable military assets.

The secret of making an efficient soldier out of the colored man lies in knowing the qualities he possesses that are military assets, and which I have named, and then appealing to and developing them—this is, utilizing them to the greatest extent possible.

Make the colored man feel that you have faith in him, and then, by sympathetic and conscientious training and instruction, help him to fit himself in a military way to vindicate that faith, to "make good." Be strict with him, but treat him fairly and justly, making him realize that in your dealings with him he will always be given a square deal. Commend him when he does well and punish him when he is refractory—that is to say, let him know that he will always get what is coming to him, whether it be reward or punishment. In other words, treat and handle the colored man as you would any other human being out of whom you would make a good soldier, out of whom you would get the best there is in him, and you will have as good a soldier as history has ever known—a man who will drill well, shoot well, march well, obey well, fight well—in short a man who will give a good account of himself in battle, and who will conduct and behave himself properly in camp, in garrison and in other places.

This, we think, should dispose of any doubts as to the fitness of the American negro for a part in this fight for freedom. Of course, the military department of the government and the country at large still must put up with the baseless accusations of those who would like to seize upon a national emergency as an opportunity for settling the race question.

Because of the activities of this small but insistent group, the secretary of war six months ago found it necessary to publicly call attention to "a certain amount of overworked hysteria" on the part of such agitators. These trouble-makers had much to say about unjust discrimination, and based their complaints chiefly upon the allegation that only colored draftees were being assigned to duty in service battalions. Not only was this statement untrue, but, as shown at the time, unfitted to the purpose of those who disseminated it. For, as Secretary Baker said, "There is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the service battalion than of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line."

Nearly 100,000 negro soldiers now are serving or preparing to serve in the new national army. Several hundred of these have won officers' commissions—more than half of those who completed the course at the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Ia., having been commissioned.

We believe few, if any, of these have any other feeling than that they would prefer to be on the firing line. And we have no doubt that such of these soldiers as are sent there will account for themselves in the same fine way that negro fighters always have.

There is, so far as we know, no reason to question either the fighting power or the effectiveness of these soldiers. Of course, the negro in this country has had comparatively small experience in the business of war. And in view of the past experiences of this race, which was introduced to civilization thru slavery and cruel exploitation, it would be reasonable to assume theoretically that the negro might not make the best sort of fighter.

As we have briefly shown, the facts of history more than discount any such theory. And as we have reason to believe from the reports of other negro regiments besides the Buffaloes, the American negro is going to perform a part in this war which will far outshine any previous service on his part.

In the first place, already he is injecting into the new army a spirit which, if spread among all our soldiers in like degree, could not but greatly add to their effectiveness. Of all the men in our fighting forces, he is the one who most effectively uses the power of song. And this is a potent factor.

As an officer recently said: "The Metropolitan Opera Company, the Boston Opera Company, the Chicago Opera Company, the Hampton Quartet, the Fisk Jubilee Singers—you think some of these groups can sing. You're wrong. They can't. You have never heard any singing unless you marched with the Twenty-fourth across the border after Villa in the spring of 1916."

And to this may be added the testimony of a brigadier general who, after listening to a regiment of negro soldiers sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in a western cantonment, said, thru tears, "I did not know there was music like that in this world." Surely, backed by such a spirit, our eyes shal see "the glory of the coming of the Lord"!

Undoubtedly under such training as they now are receiving the negro forces in our new army will gain for their race the highest distinction they yet have obtained. As for many years they have made the best soldiers of our regular army—and this is the opinion of the military organization itself—so now they probably will match in heroism, courage and effectiveness the finest of the white forces.

For the first time since the war which liberated them from slavery and gave them citizenship, they have a chance on a large scale to show how much they really appreciate freedom. As their people on every side are being encouraged and helped forward and aided in freeing themselves from the conditions of life which make for inefficiency and immorality, so in turn these regiments now have gone or will go to free the world from intolerable conditions which threaten a worse slavery than that which their fathers endured.

It is a wonderful chance for a people to evidence appreciation of a service rendered them. And we believe it will be eagerly seized and admirably used.

Surely regiments like the Buffaloes have it in their power to do something more than fight when they get to France. They have it in their power to refresh and renew in war-wearied comrades of other countries that spirit without which no military organization can be effective.

We have heard more than one story of troops going into action with a song on their lips. The most thrilling of these stories is yet to come, however. For when our negro soldiers march forward to the music of their own voices, a new note shall have been sounded. And its echo will carry not only to other fighters near at hand, but to non-combatant millions far away, whose effectiveness is to be measured largely by the degree to which they can be inspired with the vision of democracy triumphant.

COL. DENNISON SICK

Guardian

Said to be in French Hospital—French General Attends Funeral of Soldier of Old 8th Illinois.—Many Exploits of Chicago Boys Told by War Correspondent on the Scene.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Special Cable to the Chicago Daily News

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With the American Army at the Front, Aug. 11, 1918 (delayed).—"If we could only get into the big push we'd show what we can do, but our turn will come later," said American colored soldiers whom I saw today. Like many other American units, they are on that portion of the front which must be content to "bite" several kilometers of the German line daily. Still, there is enough fighting to satisfy the ordinary man, and these colored troops are winning the praise of the leaders of their French allies with whom they are regimented.

A unit o..cered by former New Yorkers is just at present the "hottest." These Colored Americans, with another unit, all of whose ocers are Colored, are at a place a few kilometers distant from a point rapidly assuming strategic importance. The first unit achieved distinction a few weeks ago in holding the extreme left where the Germans attempted to drive with such valor. Many men and officers covered themselves with glory.

Notes of the Old 8th Illinois.

When I had completed a long automobile trip half way across France I reached the headquarters of the one of these units that I knew best. Lieut. Franklin McFarland of 327 Federal street, Chicago, had just returned from a midnight raid in "no man's land." These soldiers were holding trenches where in places the German lines were no more than a hundred yards distant.

In a hidden emplacement in one of these spots a German Maxim gun persisted in sniping every time a head appeared at an exposed place in our trenches. A patrol had previously located the gun and Lieut. McFarland's party set out for the purpose of ending the sniping. It was just ready to start when Sergt. John Ingram of Chicago appeared, equipped with a gas mask and a sack of grenades, and insisted on accompanying the patrol.

Though Ingram returned with his skin whole, he left behind his mask and steel helmet in the flight which followed. The patrol stalked through "no man's land" and was just ready to rush the gun when instead of one, three opened fire. The men threw grenades and then dropped into shell holes and fired until the guns were silenced. Then they retired. The Germans were making the ground as light as day with rockets, so the advance of er-enforcements to capture the guns was impossible.

French General at Funeral

When the first soldier of this regiment—a Chicago boy—was killed by German fire a few days ago a French general attended the funeral services and issued a general order praising the individual soldier, also saying: "This American unit gives proof of the liveliest desire for information, the men maneuver with energy, spirit and care and exhibit the beeutiful military qualities with which the Americans daily impress me."

Col. Denison Believed to Be Ill.

The colonel commanding this regiment has been active since its organization. He is a lawyer at home. He is ill with heart trouble at the army hospital at present.

Chicago Colored Boys Fighting Gallantly.

Ever since the other of these Colored units stopped the end of the German push it has been nip and tuck day and night, with constant shelling of the trenches back of the support areas. The men stood up like veterans. The commanding officer accompanied by his orderlies, Privates Stillman Hanna, former butler at the home of Mrs. Parlesa Harper, 1 West 67th street, New York, and Ernest Hunter, a runner of the Salem Crescent club, 321 59th street, New York, reconnoitering a position, advanced several hundred yards into no man's land in daylight before he discovered his situation. Hanna's helmet was pierced by a fragment of shell, but his head was uninjure d. They returned precipitably through the shelling which followed and were safe. The only German encountered was a corpse that had been there so long that the hobnails of its boots were rusted.

To the Front on Stretchers.

An epidemic of Spanish influenza gripped the regiment. At that time Capt. James Dugald White, Capt. F. W. Cobb, Lieut, R. M. Roland and Second Lieutenant P. M. Clendemen were

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carried to the front on stretchers and continued to direct their men during the critical hours of the fighting. All these men are from New York, as are the others whose actions are briefly related below.

Other Instances.

Lieut. Harold Landon, whose mother was recently killed by a long range shell in a church in Paris, with Private Daniel W. Lewis and Lieut. William S. Keenan, got out the dead and wounded mules when their supply train was struck by shells, hitched up others and drove through the barrage to the front, making it possible to hold the position.

Private Samuel Jackson led his men through the barrage and several of them were wounded. He returned to the supply train and brought up the mules through the same fire. Sergt. Charles Risk, when he reached the front, discovered that wagons had been left in three places. He made three trips through the barrage. Half the animals were killed, but he brought up all the wagons.

Knocked Down, Keeps Fighting.

Sergt. Robert Collins was knocked down by an explosion as he rushed out of an abri (shelter) during the shelling and was dazed, but refused to be evacuated. He remained until the fighting was finished directing his squad.

Private Arthur Simpson returned 600 yards through a barrage, when a comrade was struck by a shell and his mask was torn and he was gassed. brought up stretchers and started back carrying his gassed comrade when a shell killed the other stretcher bearer and the man they were acrrying.

Private Howard Gailard crawled out over the paapet under fire, when he was unable to fire at two hostile groups, with a machine gun, and started shooting from the hip. He stopped both advances.

Capt. Leslie Shaw, commanding a machine gun company, which was stationed at the top of an abri, which was under high explosive, machine gun and grenade fire, kept in touch with each gun, encouraging his men.

Corporal Frank Harden, second in command of the machine guns, worked under the fire of two stationary hostile patrols until he had located them. Then he sent up rockets disclosing their location to the artillery.

Take Machine Gun Apart.

Private Smithfield Jones and Geo. Woods took apart their machine gun when it jammed after firing fourteen clips, re-assembled it and resumed firing, all the time under fire.

Private H. D. Brown and Private Patterson were in a fight in which the telephone wires were cut after the bombardment started. Brown insisted on going out of the dugout and repairing the wires, though French officers cautioned them against entering the barrage. The two men repaired twenty-five breaks and restored communication.

Private Joseph Rawlins made a 900-yard trip through a barrage, taking a mesage to a company which enabled it to protect its exposed flank.

Second Lieutenant O. H. Parish was leading a patrol at night through the hostile trenches when a German suddenly wrenched the rifle from one of the Colored soldiers. The American grappled with him and fought with bare fists for fifteen minutes until the German fell unconscious. When Lieut. Parish brought the prisoner bac kto our lines it was discovered that he was a sergeant-major. The information secured was valuable to the French and they gave Parish a reward of 500 francs.

OUR NEGRO TROOPS TRAINING IN FRANCE

Hope to Win Name of "Black Devils" as French Have Their "Red" Ones.

KEEN TO GET INTO BATTLE

Officer Would Prove Race's Right to Equality—Lilting Music of Regimental Band.

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 18, 1918

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

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(The appended dispatch, filed by Mr. Gibbons before he was wounded in the action near Chateau Thierry, has just been released by the censor.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 25, (Delayed.)—France has sent her "Blue Devils" to America. America has now reciprocated by sending her "Black Devils" to the western front. The "Ole— —th," but now bearing a totally different and unmentionable regimental number, is in training behind the lines in France. I have just returned from a visit to their camp.

Daily I have watched from the hill slopes our sturdy blacks as they indulged in machine gun and automatic rifle practice. The reports of the machine guns across the valley sounded strange, because the men of the "Ole— —th" have introduced syncopation into their shooting, and are now able to strike the beats of "alkin' the Dog" with 100 rounds.

The regiment's inspiration to great deeds on the front was explained to me by a negro *lieutenant*.

"One of my men came to me several days 'ago,' he said, "and asked me why I had joined the army. He reminded me that I was above draft age and he wanted me to tell him what I was fighting for. I told him I was fighting for what the flag meant to the negroes in the United States. I told him I was fighting because I wanted other oppressed people to know the meaning of democracy and enjoy it. I told him that millions of Americans fought for four years for us negroes to get it and now it was only right that we should fight for all we were worth to help other people get the same thing.

Question of Equal Rights.

"We are supposed to have had equal rights for fifty years now, but many times we have thought that those rights have been denied us, and many times it has been held that we have never done anything to deserve them.

"I told him that now is our opportunity to prove what we can do. If we can't fight and die in this war just as bravely as white men then we don't deserve an equality with white men, and after the war we had better go back home and forget about it all. But if we can do things on the front; if we can make ourselves felt; if we can make America really proud of the Ole—then I am sure it will be the biggest possible step toward our equalization as citizens. That is what I told him, and I think he understood me. The whole (Censored) has the same spirit."

And so the strife for distinction has been inculcated to the ranks of the Old (Censored.) The men are looking forward to being known as the "Black Devils," the same as the Chasseurs have earned the right to the "Blue Devil" nickname.

These negro officers and men have tasted a new equality since arriving in France. In the village square of a small hamlet serving as headquarters I saw them mingling on the eastiest terms with the most cultivated French officers. And as officers they carry out their bearing in their personal appearance. Among no American officers in France now, even the nattiest, whose habitat is at G. H. Q., far from the dust and mud of the camps, have I seen more highly polished shoes and leathers or better pressed uniforms. Pride in the wearing of clothes is something which these negro officers did not have to learn from orders.

In the ranks there are all types of intelligence, the same as in white organizations, when men have been picked up from all walks of life. Coming up on one dusty, dusky figure on the road I invited him to a seat in the motor and asked him to guide me to Headquarters. As we rode I talked to him.

"What do you think of these French black troops?" I asked.

"Never seen them drill, but I knows we got a better band than they has," he said while particles of the English walnuts he was munching formed a white fresco about his lips. "They say though that they sure is fighting people. When we got here we found out that 2,000 of 'em had captured 50,000 Germans one night. They says they must gets crazy like in battle and throws away their rifles and goes after them bushes with knives.

"We hear that they can't keep 'em rest camps long or they go crazy. Just wants to be killing Germans all the time. Seems like they just got to see blood. If they ain't killed a German for some time they takes a knife and cuts themselves on their hand. They ain't no other way 'bout it. They sure is fighting people. They calls 'em Samboleese.'

Rivalry Hits New York.

I told Lucius that a New York negro had been in the front line trenches for six weeks and had killed many Germans, and had made a wonderful record. He received the news like a wounded man would drink vinegar.

"Yeh, I guess dat's so," he said. "But if this yeare bunch cain't kill more Germans in a night than that New York outfit can in a month, then I'm a mighty mistaken black man. You know tain't right the way they keeps us back here trainin'. Why we been in France for weeks and they say we can't get to the front for a while yet. Say, somebody else's got our place up there just now. But just wait till we get there. Them New York boys is got their white officers, but we've got officers of our own color, and if we cain't do somethin' under them they'd better take the guns away from us and give us shovels."

Everyone in the army has heard the old saw that negroes make fine troops if led by white officers. The old —th is making a great effort to show that they will be just as good soldiers, if not better, under officers of their own color. These same officers, as far as I could see, received the same respect from their men as their men would give white officers, and I have seen white American officers and officers of this (censored) drinking beer together in a nearby town.

That evening in the litle headquarters village the "old —th" band played guard mount and followed it up with a syncopated rendition of "I Don't Love Nobody," rendered with ticklish variations that started the Frenchmen and Americans alike to snapping their fingers and swaying their shoulders. I saw an old French woman knitting in a doorway swinging her rocking chair back and forth to the time of the music while her wrinkled pink face was wreathed with smiles. Jazz has found a ready home.

There was even a lighter lilt in the following piece, which sent a thrill through homesick hearts and involuntarily brought to lips the words: "By the Rivers Gently Flowing, Illinois." The last verse was repeated with slower time and fervent sweetness and was applauded by the French soldiers who have come to know and like it. Thousands of miles away from home, it sounded sweeter to me than ever before.

That band is going to lead these men to that line where there is no color line. They are going for the purpose of proving that white and black both bleed red under the Stars and Stripes.

CHEERS AS COLORED SOLDIERS MARCH

367th Infantry Steps Gallantly Up Fifth Avenue Through Dense Throng.

FLAG PRESENTED BY HUGHES

Colonel Promises His Men Will Prove Worthy.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
MARCH 24 1918

A solid line of determined looking men, clad in khaki, under a forest of shining steel bayonets that glistened in the bright sun like so many mirrors, that was the 367th Colored Infantry, also known as the "Buffaloes," that marched up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and at the command of "Halt" came to a stop before the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth street, where the reviewing stand was filled with many prominent men and high army officials.

Charles Evans Hughes stepped out of the throng, carrying a large silk flag, the Stars and Stripes. A cheer that can only be equaled when the returning heroes bring the news of the downfall of autocracy was heard and echoed up and down the canyon between the big buildings.

A short address praising the "Buffaloes" was made by Mr. Hughes, who presented the flag to Col. James A. Moss, commander of the regiment. The Colonel in his address thanking the Union League Club and Mr. Hughes said:

"I am sure that these men who are before us in review this afternoon will show themselves worthy of this flag and make this country proud of them. With my own hands I take this flag and present it to the Color Guard of the regiment. I know from experience with these men that that flag will never fall into disgrace as long as there is a man of this regiment left to defend it."

Crowd Takes Up Cheers.

The regiment band struck up "Star Spangled Banner," the Buffaloes smartly standing at attention, and every head in the throng uncovered. "Over There" was the next tune, and the men of the regiment and the throngs along the avenue took up the chorus until it seemed that every window along Fifth avenue was shaking, such was the volume of voices. The band then struck up a snappy march and started up the avenue at a brisk pace, followed by the regiment. As company after company filed past the reviewing stand, the command "Eyes right!" was given, and the men obeyed with a precision that showed careful training.

Library Mass of Color.

The crowd that thronged Fifth avenue was mostly made up of friends of men in the regiment, and many colored persons were to be seen. The steps of the Public Library, at Forty-second street were a mass of color, red, white and blue predominating.

The men all looked in the best of shape and marched briskly with a spring and snap that told of long training and excellent condition. The men marched up Fifth avenue to 110th street and then through Lenox avenue, and were dismissed in Harlem.

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COLORED TROOPERS FROM UNITED STATES MAKE GREAT RECORD AS BAYONET FIGHTERS IN BIG DRIVE

New York Age 6-18-18

According to despatches from London, Negro soldiers from the United States have been declared to be the greatest of all bayonet fighters by the French. The consensus of opinion here is that the colored Americans to make such an enviable reputation are the old 15th from New York and the 8th Illinois, who are brigaded with the French.

The despatch from London reads:

American Negro troops, brigaded with the army of General Gouraud, east of Rheims, are doing such remarkable work in action with their bayonets that they now are said to excel all other men on the fighting front in their use of these weapons.

It is said they are particularly fond of this style of fighting, and have broken all bayonet records on the western front.

So pleased are French commanders with the work of these men from the United States that all Negro regiments arriving from America will receive hearty welcomes to the fighting lines.

Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts, of the old 15th, showed the Germans how Negro soldiers could effectively use the bolo knife and now our colored troopers are causing consternation in the ranks of the Hun with the bayonet.

GREAT OVATION FOR ~~COLORED REGIMENT~~

Reviewed by Gov. Whitman. Receives Stand of Colors From Union League.

1,000 COLORED MEN SING

Reception of 367th Infantry as It Marched Up Fifth Avenue Was a Remarkable Tribute.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MARCH 24 1918

The 367th Infantry, Colonel James A. Moss commanding, marched for over seven miles through Manhattan yesterday afternoon between walls of solidly packed humanity. It was a great day for the regiment. New York turned out to see and cheer the colored soldiers. The reception by white and colored people was a remarkable one. The city does not hold enough negroes to constitute even a noticeable minority in the crowd, and the cheers which greeted the marchehs came from whites, who recognized in the soldiers a crack fighting unit.

The regiment formed in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and marched through Twenty-fifth street to Fifth avenue. As Colonel Moss and his staff swung into the avenue there was a burst of applause that seemed to ripple ahead of the marching column during its entire march. The regiment halted at the Union League Club, where the chorus of 1,000 men who will sing this afternoon and evening at the Manhattan Opera House sung "The Star Spangled Banner," while Charles Evans Hughes, president of the club, presented the regiment with a stand of colors, the gift of the club. It will be recalled that the Union League Club during the Civil War equipped a regiment of negroes, and this recognition of the 367th is but another instance of the interest taken by the club in the colored race.

With the ceremony of presenting the colors over the regiment passed in review before Governor Whitman, the reviewing officer. The club tendered a luncheon to the guests before the parade. Colonel Moss and Lieutenant Doane attended the function.

At One Hundred and Tenth street the regiment swung east and paraded through the section of Harlem chiefly populated by colored people. Here they were received as heroes. After completing the route of march the regiment entered the subway at 125th street and returned to the armory, where they were dismissed.

The chorus will assemble at the Manhattan Opera House this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock for the matinee, which begins at 2:15; a performance will also be given at 8:15 o'clock. The chorus will feature the old-time Southern melodies. A part of the programme is devoted to specialty acts recruited from the regiment.

UNION LEAGUE GIVES COLORS TO ~~NEGROES~~

Gov. Whitman Makes Presentation in Fifth Avenue to New York's Own Regiment.

PEDGED TO FLAG'S HONOR

Three Thousand Sing 'Star-Spangled Banner' and 'Over There'— Soon to Go to France.

N Y C TIMES
MARCH 24 1918

New York's negro regiment, which in army records is the 367th Infantry, National Army of the United States, paraded up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon at full war strength, while thousands of persons cheered. More than 3,000 men were in line when the command, led by its own band and bugle corps, swung into the avenue at Twenty-fifth Street shortly before 2 o'clock. So many negro fighters were never before seen at one time in New York, and when the parade was over and Colonel James A. Moss, the commander of the unit, had accepted a stand of colors from the Union League Club, the unanimous verdict of the great crowd that had seen the regiment was: "They'll do."

A feature of the exercises was the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Over There" by the negro soldiers with a rythm and ring that will never be forgotten by those who heard it.

It was probably the last time—as it was the first—that the regiment will be seen in New York until the war is over and the Americans some sailing home. This fact was realized by the great majority of those who cheered the men as they proceeded snappily and in perfect formation up Fifth Avenue, and it was indicated in the remarks made by Colonel Moss when, on behalf of the regiment, he accepted the colors from Governor Whitman. Colonel Moss said that the next time the regiment appeared in New York it would be to give back to colors, "sanctified by victory," to the Union League Club, to be forever held in trust as a memorial of the 367th Infantry.

The regiment paraded fifteen companies strong, and it was a business-like looking organization. There was no foolishness, and the men showed in their faces that they realized that they had a mighty serious job ahead. The regiment will not be at Camp Upton long and is already designated as one of the units of the 90th Division of negro troops which will be commanded when organized by Major Gen. Charles J. Ballau, U. S. A.

Officered by Negroes.

With the exception of the field officers the regiment is officered entirely by negroes, many of them veterans of the four famous regular army regiments of negro fighters. Colonel Moss, who is from New Orleans, a West Point graduate, and the best writer of military textbooks in this country, walked alone at the head of the regiment. For eighteen years Colonel Moss, who is still in his forties, has served as a commander of negro troops, and he maintains that better fighters do not live.

"This regiment," he said to Governor Whitman, "will live up to the best traditions of the negro soldier. It will be an honor to the 12,000,000 negroes who are a part of our citizenry, and it will come back with its colors unstained. Of that there is no shadow of doubt."

As the head of the command passed the Waldorf throngs from the windows of that hotel cheered, and others in the streets below joined in the ovation. It was the same all along the line. The windows of every store and dwelling were filled, while the people in the streets were massed six and seven deep on the sidewalks.

The reviewing stand was in front of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and Governor Whitman was the reviewing officer. Those on the stand with him included Major Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army; Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, until the return of Gen. Bell acting commander at Cap Upton; Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Major Schuyler Colfax, and Major Gen. ~~Daniel Appleton~~, N. G., N. Y.

The head of the regiment halted just north of the clubhouse. The other platoons halted at the same time and Colonel Moss and his regimental staff officers took their places in the middle of the street facing the flag-draped reviewing stand.

Governor Whitman, General Sherrill, General Johnson, and the members of the Governor's Staff left the stand and grouped themselves in the middle of the street facing the officers of the 367th.

The colors that were to be presented to the regiment were carried by General Sherrill and Major Colfax. They took positions just behind the Governor. Silence fell over the gread crowd as the Governor began to speak in a voice that was heard for a block in each direction.

Governor Whitan's Address.

"Colonel Moss, Officers and Men of the 367th Infantry of the National Army, Geneleman of the Union League Club, and My Other Fellow-Americans:" said the Governor, "four times have colors been presented by this famed club to colored soldiers upon the very ground where you soldiers stand today. Four times have those colors come back to this historic spot, sometimes tattered and tori, it may be, but always honored and gloerified.

'On behalf of the Union League Club, I commit to your keeping the most sacred trust ever committed to man—the flag of the United States of America. I charge you by all that is sacred to defend this banner with all the strength and power that God has given you; but in doing so I feel and know already that you will never permit it to be dishonored, to shame yourselves or shame those who have given it to you today. Your country will trust you to be true to yourselves, true to the land of your birth, true to the record of those other soldiers of your race whose valorous deeds have brought glory to these Stars and Stripes.

"Go forth and fight for the cause of humanity as those other colored patriots have done, but when you return from the forts, the trenches, the camps, the march, the battle line, bring this flag back without one stripe dishonored, one star obscured.

"Bring it back victorious," cried the Governor.

"They'll do it; hurrah for the Buffaloes," was shouted from the crowd.

"May God bless you and keep you," the Governor added, "wherever your duty may call you, and bring you back to us to share with all your fellow-soldiers, white or black, who fight under this same old flag of freedom, the abundant measure of praise and pride which your country will then feel for you."

Colonel Moss's Response.

Colonel Moss advanced toward Governor Whitman and took from his hand the new colors.

"Your Excellency, gentlemen of the Union League Club, and fellow-American citizens," he said, "in accepting this stand of colors I wish to say on behalf of the 367th Regiment of Infantry, which it is my pleasure to command, that we prize this banner more than we can express. But we prize even more the spirit which actuated the givers. Not only does the presentation indicate the delicate respect these givers feel for our colored soldiers, but it also exemplifies the friendship this club has always felt for the soldier and patriot who sprang from slavery—a friendship based on the principle of a square deal for all men.

"That the colored men of this command will protect and honor this flag by night and day, throughout long marches, at play or in a clutch with death itself, is something that goes without saying, and let me say to you today that when this war is all over there is going to be another presentation of colors here beside this clubhouse. Mark you well what I say to you in this presence today, for I am an officer with eighteen years' experience with colored soldiers, having commanded them in two campaigns; these men are going to present you men in the Union League Club with colors on their return from France. The colors they will present you we want you to hang upon your walls, where they can tell with silent eloquence in all the years to come a story of valor and unutterable patriotism to which all Americans, including our 12,000,000 of black citizens, can listen with a thrill of pride and satisfaction.

"And now I take with my own hands this priceless banner and I place it in the hands of our color bearers beside our individual regimental colors which we are going to take 'over there.'"

When Colonel Moss concluded his speech of acceptance he handed the colors to the regimental color bearers and immediately the band started "The Star Spangled Banner." The regiment song leader mounted a big dry-goods box, and the whole regiment began to sing the words of the anthem, thousands of those on the sidewalks joining in. The singers were massed along six blocks in Fifth Avenue, and when the last verse was finished, the song leader signalled to the band and once again the 3,000 soldier singers lifted their voices; this time it was "Over There," sung as never before sung in New York.

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Famous Fighting Regiment Continues to Cover Itself With Glory in Champagne District Where It Was Commended by General Foch in Person

With the French Army in France June 11.—The former Fifteenth Regiment from New York, now brigaded with the French and operating in the Champagne district for some weeks now has again covered itself with glory.

New York News 6-13-18

The strongest effort made by the Germans in the course of last night and this morning in their new offensive was in the direction of the railroad connecting Estrees-St. Denis and Montdidier. But they met with such resistance that they renounced for the moment their attempts in this region.

Colored troops, supported by Allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counter attack in this vicinity and recaptured the crest running southwest of Marqueglise.

(The French usually refer to their Colored troops as Colonials, and it is likely that those mentioned above are Americans, possibly the regiment from New York, whose brilliant feats in the Champagne recently won commendation from Gen. Foch himself.)

Allies Recapture Mery.

Late last night Allied infantry reentered the village of Mery, which had formed a protective point for the German advance through the valley.

Seeing their progress blocked on his side, the Germans turned toward the other flank and nearly reached Ribecourt, to the north of which place the hottest encounters occurred in the woods of Dreslincourt.

The enemy's possession of the height of Lequvillon, below Theisscourt, enabled him to filter troops through the small valleys, making the position of the Allies occupying the small hillocks perilous and causing them to retire.

The whole countryside hereabouts is dotted with these small hills, which are called mountains, forming a kind of bastions, which, when turned from one side or the other, become absolute traps for the occupants. Most of the valleys between them run toward the banks of the River Oise.

Masses Mowed Down.

The fighting was almost unprecelented in fury yesterday. The Germans, continuing to attack in compact masses, were mowed down by the Allied gunfire. Wave succeeds wave in the attack, and when a position is finally taken by the enemy it is frequently promptly retaken by the French. In these counter attacks the French invariably found the ground littered with German dead, the bodies often lying in heaps.

GREAT OVATION FOR NEGROES ON PARADE

EVENING JOURNAL MARCH 23, 1918

Colored Regiment of Draft Army from Yaphank Makes Splendid Showing.

"Hurrah for our colored soldiers! Hurrah for the Buffaloes!" was the shout taken up by thousands at the doors of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, as the negro soldiers of the Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, National Army, stepped briskly out to the crash of their band this afternoon on their first regimental parade by themselves in this city. Two thousand men were in the line.

"The Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry is a well-trained regiment and ready for the fray in France," declared Colonel James A. Moss, proudly, as he took his place at the head of the procession. With him were his staff officers, Captain Fred Bull, Captain Charles E. Appleton, of the Supply Department; Major Charles L. Mitchell, Major M. Burgee, Captain F. R. Norris, of the Headquarters Company, and Captain John Scott, acting major.

The colored soldiers looked worthy of the highest praise, as they lined up in platoon formation, waiting their turn to swing into line. No one could doubt that they would give a good account of themselves on the field of battle and maintain the traditions made by men of their race as members of the United States armed forces.

The line was made up of fifteen companies, including the regimental sanitary corps, and was formed into two columns. The regiment's famous brass band led the first column, while the second column marched to the tunes of the Fifteenth Infantry's musicians, also colored.

The shouting started as soon as the head of the first column swung from the armory door and the big crowds, largely composed of colored citizens, kept the applause going from the start. The troops caught the inspiration and swept forward like veterans on parade.

The marchers passed first to Union Square and then turned northward along Fifth avenue. Great crowds were waiting for them all along the line of march. Advice as to what they should do with the Kaiser greeted them on every hand and the soldiers smiled grimly at the

The old 8th Illinois has not had a chance at "big scrapping" on the same scale as the old 15th from New York, according to the New York Evening Sun correspondent, who, in writing about the colored American doughboys, says:

11/24/18

"Negro troops from America already have established themselves in Europe as being cool and reliable fighters in the front line. Both American and French commands so testify, and if the enemy ever discovered who it was that held part of the line through Argonne Forest when the Boches failed to get through some time ago, the German command has a decidedly high respect for American Negro infantry.

"Up and down the line, after the test of a year's service, you hear no doubts expressed. The darky doughboys have made good in the line as well as behind. They have proved themselves cool and brave soldiers in the trenches, and gentlemanly when back at rest in French towns. You are continually running into units of these colored chaps as you travel up and down the line from Switzerland to Flanders.

"Down in a little town some miles back of Verdun a large unit of these troops, all from Chicago or thereabouts, have been stationed. They had come back to rest, after a long period in the Argonne Forest trenches. Like their predecessors, a Negro unit from New York, they had made a hit with the French officers in high command of the sector. Unlike the New York Negroes, these Chicago boys had encountered no big fighting, and they were disappointed at being taken from the trenches before being given a real chance to show what they could do.

The French Like Them.

"The French officers explained that good soldiers can be recognized just as well when they are holding the lines as when they are fighting, but the darky doughboys were still disappointed. Finally the French general came down to review the Negro outfit. Down by the creek they went through some snappy exercises and the French general was delighted. When the review as it had been planned was finished the general turned to the American colonel.

"If I were an American general what would I do now," asked the Frenchman.

"'Most anything,' replied the colonel. 'These boys will do anything you wish.'

"'Well, suppose the Germans were across the creek,' replied the general. 'I'd like to have this nearest company attack them.'

"The captain of the nearest company was given the order, and he marched his men across the meadow, where they suddenly disappeared. Pretty soon a whistle sounded, and the company was up and running toward the creek. Only a minute, and then they dropped, waiting, then running, always skirmishing in the latest approved French fashion.

"After a bit of flank movement by a couple of platoons, the supposed German positions along the creek were stormed and taken. The French general was delighted. Finally he said, 'My oldest veterans could do it no better, even if they were warned it was on the program, and your boys did that extemporaneously.' The general remembered the review, and a few days later these colored chaps from Chicago received a fine letter from him, congratulating them on their esprit de corps and their work.

"It was interesting to see how these colored boys mixed with the French inhabitants of the village with whom the Americans were billeted. The French folk like them and felt highly pleased at the way they learned French. They are getting extremely fluent, and it fits entirely with their scheme of things to use all French forms of politeness."

PORTLAND ME PRESS
MAY 24, 1918

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS

America has several regiments of colored men on the firing line in France. Some of them are regulars, belonging to organizations with splendid records in all the conflicts in which the United States has been engaged since the emancipation proclamation. The question has often been asked, especially by our friends of the South, "Will the negroes fight?" The answer has been given on many a hard fought field. When properly led and given a fair chance it has been shown over and over again that the American negro has no superior as a soldier.

Everyone knows that in Washington's little army at Monmouth, at Valley Forge and Yorktown there were many negroes and the great commander more than once commended them for their bravery, devotion and patience under all conditions. In the Civil war negro regiments on many occasions showed themselves to be the bravest of the brave and although there was a tremendous prejudice against them in both the North and the South these colored men in the Union army won the respect and admiration of all who served with them for the way they carried themselves in the face of danger.

What the negro cavalry regiments have done in our Indian wars and in the war with Spain our history shows. In Cuba it was a negro cavalry regiment of the regular army which is credited with having saved the day at San Juan, for which it received scant praise, and the heroic conduct of the 24th regular infantry, another colored regiment, which volunteered to a man to guard the fever camp at Siboney, which was looked upon as an assignment of the most dangerous kind, has been commented upon over and over again by those who have written of this campaign.

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Now from France comes further testimony as to the bravery of the negro soldier. Privates Henry Jones and Needham Roberts, colored members of the old 15th New York regiment of colored men, were on picket duty when they were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of veteran German troops. These men stood their ground, fought a hand to hand conflict, in which both of them were seriously wounded, continued to make use of such weapons as they had until they had accounted for many of the attacking force and put the others to flight. Henry Jones' wife who lives in Albany said of her husband, "Bill ain't big, nor nothin' like that, but boy, he can go some." And in this instance "Bill" proved that his wife's estimate of him was correct. These two colored soldiers have been decorated by the French commander and mentioned in the despatches of Gen. Pershing. The people of their race have good reason to be proud of them, but it is no disparagement of them to say that most American officers believe their comrades in the other colored regiments in France are made of the same stuff and if the occasion offers will show themselves equally courageous and determined.

It will be pleasing to the Southern critics, who have always had a prejudice against the negro soldiers, to read what is being said in the French and English newspapers today about Privates Jones and Roberts. The color line is not drawn in either England or France as it is in this country and both nations have employed colored troops who have won a reputation in this war for bravery unexcelled by any of their white comrades. America has many more colored troops who will be sent over there to take their place in the armies which are fighting for liberty and freedom and we haven't a doubt in the world about the record they will make for themselves when their opportunity arrives.

Soldiers – 1918

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Europe

GENERAL PERSHING REPORTS INSTANCE OF GREAT BRAVERY OF TWO COLORED TROOPERS

PASSAIC N J NEWS
MAY 20, 1918

Washington, May 20.—General Pershing's communique today brought its best story, so far, of the valor and sacrifice of American blood on the battlefields of France. It also gave eloquent testimony to the spirit of democracy which knows no race nor color.

It told of the gallant death of Major Raoul Lufbery, premier American ace of the Flying Corps, gentleman globe trotter, and one of the first flyers of the celebrated Lafayette Escadrille. It told also of the heroic fight of two American negro soldiers, both wounded, who withstood a raiding party of twenty Germans, and saved their comrades from surprise and capture.

Notwithstanding these two incidents, General Pershing referred to yesterday as a "quiet day."

The communique follows:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, May 19, 1918:

"Section A—Aside from the activity of the air forces on both sides, the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.

"Section B—Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand to hand encounters, one resorting to the use of his bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds, and despite the use of granades by superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded, two by grenades. All are recovering and the wounds in two cases are slight.

"Major Lufbery was killed in flight during which he had been in combat. He was seen to fall from his machine which itself fell a short distance from him. He was possibly wounded or dead before he fell. Earlier reports stated that he was at the time engaged in a long running fight and was flying upside down at 2,000 feet.

"Last night one of our aviators engaged two German planes and brought down one in the vicinity of Apremont.

"This morning Lieutenant Douglass Campbell, flying at 4,500 metres, brought down a hostile biplane in the vicinity of Flirey. The hostile plane fell within our lines.

"On May 18 a descendant of one of the French officers who served with the American Revolutionary Forces, presented in the name of the descendants of all such officers, a stand of National and Regimental colors to two regiments of a newly arrived American division. These flags bore the inscription:

"From the sons of the French champion for American liberty to the American champion for France and humanity."

2 COLORED SOLDIERS DEFEAT 20 GERMANS

Privates Johnson and Roberts of 15th Infantry Receive War Crosses.

BOTH CITED FOR BRAVERY.

Johnson Shot One Teuton and Cut Two—Roberts Threw Grenades While Wounded.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 20, 1918

The Thirteenth New York Infantry (colored), led by Colonel William Haywood, the Public Service Commissioner, and including a battalion of Brooklyn men, is in the thick of the fighting in France. Cable dispatches received here today tell how members of it have upheld the proudest traditions of their race and describe the high type of bravery displayed by two of its soldiers who, though desperately wounded, beat off an attack made by more than a score of Germans on an advanced post of the American sector.

The two infantrymen have been awarded the French war cross. What they did showed such unflinching courage in the face of great odds that their deeds will live long after them. One of them was a railroad porter before he joined the Army, the other was an elevator boy in this city.

Henry Johnson was the ex-railroad porter and he hailed from Albany. Needham Roberts was the elevator boy.

Circumstances more trying than those they were called upon to face can hardly be imagined. They had to withstand a surprise attack on a dark night while they stood in the mud in the loneliness of the advanced post. Roberts, sorely wounded, sank into the mud, but still threw hand grenades, and one of these literally blew a fleeing German into bits. Johnson, wounded in three places, fought like a tiger with rifle and trench knife. When the enemy were at close quarters he threw aside his rifle, whipped out his knife, and slashed it down on the head of a German whose fingers were just twining themselves about the throat of his comrade. Then he turned and disembowled another. The desperate fight put up by the two men was too much for the Germans, who fled incontinently. Then, and only then, Roberts fainted.

After the fight Lieutenant Richardson Pratt of Brooklyn, a member of the well-known local family, had the two colored heroes removed on stretchers and they are now in process of recovery at a French hospital. In telling what they had done, Colonel Hayward's voice broke with emotion and he paid many compliments to his "brave boys," as he called them.

In the divisional order of the day the men's citations are as follows:

"Private Henry Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by a group of more than a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bullets and grenades at the start of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy and continued the struggle until the Germans were forced to flee. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

"Private Needham Roberts, finding himself on night sentry duty attacked and badly wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee. A good and brave soldier."

WAR CROSS FOR HAYWARD AND REGIMENT

N Y C JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 29, 1918

Gallantry of New York Negro Troops Cited in French Orders.

Colonel William Hayward, commander of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry of the Ninety-third Division, is cited for gallantry, according to word just received here, and his entire regiment is cited in a French army order for the Croix de Guerre for "gallantry in the great offensive in Champagne in September and October, 1918."

The Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry is the old Fifteenth Infantry of the New York National Guard, the only negro unit in the old State organization.

The citation also brings the news that Colonel Hayward was wounded during the allied advance in Champagne.

The order of citation indicates that the command suffered severe casualties. Major Cobb, one of the battalion commanders, is named as among the killed, while Major Lorillard Spencer is referred to as having been severely wounded.

The citation reads:

"Under command of Colonel Hayward, who, though wounded, insisted on leading his regiment in battle; of Lieutenant-Colonel Pickering, admirably cool and brave; of Major Cobb (killed); of Major Spencer (severely wounded); of Major Little, a true leader of men, the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Reserve Infantry, U. S. A., engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September, 1918, stormed enemy positions, energetically defended, too, after heavy fighting, the town of S——, captured prisoners and brought back six cannon and a great number of machine guns."

Colonel Hayward, who is forty-one years of age, is a former secretary of the Republican National Committee and was a Public Service Commissioner for this district when he resigned to enter the service immediately following the entry of the United States into the European war.

He was legal adviser to Governor Whitman during Mr. Whitman's first term.

Leader Cited for War Cross, as Are His Negro Troops

COL. WILLIAM HAYWARD.

BROOKLYN N Y STAN[illegible]
MAY 21, 1918

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Two Colored Heroes.

On the Nation's honor roll go the names of Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson, two Brooklyn colored men. They have been mentioned for bravery by Gen. Pershing and in addition have received the Croix de Guerre from France.

Probably not enough attention has been paid to what our colored troops in France have done and are doing. In the fast moving events of war these boys have been more or less overlooked, as have other divisions of Pershing's army. There are not enough chroniclers of daily happenings abroad to record all or even the greater portion of interesting things occurring at the front. Some things must pass unnoticed and many brave fellows never have their acts mentioned in the papers.

But all Americans know that the colored men are loyally doing their duty abroad just as they are here. As soldiers they are as brave as any, obedient, jealous of their good name, and determined to uphold the honor of the Nation. In the camps they have proved their adaptability and their fine military qualities. And on the battlefield they are now demonstrating their courage and stamina.

There has been no suspicion that this race is anything less than 100 per cent. American. No pro-Germanism has been found among them. None has been ridden on rails for seditious talk, none tarred and feathered by indignant citizens for disloyal utterances, none locked up. When the summons of war came they responded promptly and cheerfully and they are doing their duty in a thousand ways in a most commendable fashion.

In the history of the Nation there has been no negro judged a traitor or a negro found guilty of even near-treason. They serve only the flag they live under and fifty-fifty Americanism is unknown to them.

Because of the race's great record the whole Nation is happy to honor two of their number who, by signal bravery, have won distinction across the ocean. And Brooklyn rejoices in the fact that these two heroes are citizens of this community. Roberts and Johnson put a large party of the enemy to flight and were wounded in the action but are in a fair way to recover.

A Prophecy Fulfilled

From The North American of March 1, 1919

Nine months ago in this column we discussed the negro's chance to win enviable distinction in the great war. Nearly 100,000 negro soldiers—several hundred of them officers—then were serving or training for service in the new army. And of one negro regiment—the now famous 367th, the "Buffaloes"—Major General Bell himself had said he would lead them in battle "against any army in the world with every confidence in the outcome."

At that time we called attention to prevalent predictions that the negro was "too lazy, too emotional, too unresponsive to discipline to be counted upon as a fighting factor," and thus expressed our view of the matter:

> We believe few, if any, of these soldiers have any other feeling than that they would prefer to be on the firing line. We have no doubt that such as are sent there will account for themselves in the same fine way that negro fighters always have. We believe the American negro is going to perform a part in this war which will far outshine any previous service of his.
>
> It is a wonderful chance for a people to evidence appreciation of a service rendered it, and we think this chance will be eagerly and admirably used.

Before the signing of the armistice 42,000 negro troops had gone into combat. At Chateau Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne and the Argonne and in the final attacks in the Metz region these singing soldiers—and how they sang—were in the thick of it.

In some of the swiftest and bloodiest battles of the entire war they were given full opportunity to prove their mettle as defenders of freedom, and the bare facts of their answer to this challenge suffice to silence forever any doubts as to their courage or effectiveness as fighters.

The four regiments of former national guard units—the first to go overseas—had not been in France three months before one of them—the 372d—was picked for the Verdun region, to occupy the famous battle-swept hill 304. On that exposed ground, where thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the line swayed back and forth, these American negroes, fresh from their training with the French, were placed to hold the Hun tide.

Their First Test

Their first engagement was in a drive for Montoir. Here came the real test, as one military observer has said. And, according to this authority, they were eager to get into the fight.

They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived. But the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops thru centuries of training in the science of warfare?

This they answered by doing some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day. From June 6 to September 10 they were stationed in the bloody Argonne forest. On the night of September 25 they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive, and were in that terrific drive—one of the decisive engagements of the war—until October 7.

In this nine days' battle the negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crises, stood out with such distinction that the whole regiment was awarded the coveted croix de guerre.

In that engagement, the negro soldiers captured 600 prisoners and thirty-five guns and rounded up an enormous amount of engineering material and ammunition. They also brought down three enemy airplanes. And at a cost of some 500 men in killed, wounded and gassed.

At the same time another negro regiment, the 369th, under Colonel Hayward, was winning deathless fame in action. And there is no telling how far these fearless fighters might have pressed on had not hostilities ceased when they did, for at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11 they were the furthest east of all the allied fighting forces—the nearest to the Rhine!

These two instances are not exceptional. All the way thru, wherever a negro regiment or division went into action, the result was the same. Three whole regiments were given the croix de guerre as units—carrying the right for each member to wear this badge of honor—and like recognition was accorded an entire battalion of the "Buffaloes." And some of the individual exploits cited are thrilling enough for any youth. One, in particular, deserves widespreading:

> Lieutenant Campbell, of the 368th infantry, and five of his men, armed only with their rifles, trench knives and hand grenades, picked up from the shell holes along the way, were moving over a road in the Chateau Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field.
>
> Lieutenant Campbell, who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men, with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush, and tie the rope to several stems of the brush; then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as tho men were crawling thru it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun and, by watching it, locate its position.
>
> The ruse worked. Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side.
>
> The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun.

It was in the Marbache sector that the negro soldiers won from the Huns the complimentary name of "Black Devils." This sector was no sooner taken over by the Ninety-second division, composed entirely of negroes, than a series of daring trench raids served notice on the Germans that something new was on the program.

Up to that time the Ninety-second never had been in battle. Only one of its regiments had seen a big engagement. The chance for united action came in the Metz drive, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the day before the armistice was signed, they were notified to make ready.

Ear-witnesses say a statue would have been set smiling by the way those big brown fighters echoed the "See it thru" slogan of the "Buffaloes" when the call came.

They began their advance at 7 o'clock from Point-a-Mousson. Before them was a valley commanded by the heavy guns of Metz and by nests of German machine guns. The negroes seemed to realize that here for the first time was the great opportunity to show their mettle—that for the first time they were going to battle as a division. A sense of race solidarity possessed them, uniting their purpose as no amount of drilling could, and they were literally a terrible foe as they plunged forward to Preny. So rapidly did they advance that the list of casualties, considering the rain of shells, was small. Their objective for the day was Bois Frehaut. Picked Moroccan and Senegalese troops of the French, striking for the same point—in an odd competition of negro races on this day—were the first to arrive. The Germans, seeing what was up, were pounding Bois Frehaut with a heavy fire. It became too hot for the Moroccans and the Senegalese. They were forced to retreat.

Were our negro fighters really going to "see it thru?" The fight was now getting hotter and hotter, for the Germans were bringing their full resistance to bear. The Fifty-sixth regiment was forced to withdraw, but not until after they had stood up and borne a heavy loss. The First battalion of the "Buffaloes," commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton, of New York, with negro company commanders and lieutenants, was called upon to hold the Germans at bay while the hard-hit Fifty-sixth retreated. Here, in confronting the enemy with an iron resistance, the "Buffaloes" won their croix de guerre.

A little later Bois Frehaut was taken by the Ninety-second. The Germans directed against the place a more murderous fire, but there was no driving out the negroes. The Stars and Stripes said of this fight:

> "Probably the hardest fighting done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the Twenty-eighth, Ninety-second, Eighty-first and Seventh divisions of the Second American army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigneulles just at dawn on the 11th. It was no mild thing that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when the runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole."

Proved Their Worth

From these accounts, which provide an ample basis for definite formation of opinion, it is evident that the flag never was better or more bravely served than by the negro troops who of late have been coming back to the kind of welcome they deserve.

But for them and the rest of their race it will be well to remember that service to the flag includes quite as much in times of peace as in times of war, however different its nature.

What the negro soldier has done is proof of the ability of his race to meet an occasion when it rises.

For many years that race has faced a need for becoming more useful citizens. Constantly its own leaders have urged moral and industrial progress. The response has been less gratifying than these leaders desired and hoped.

Now, with the proud war record of their own soldiers for a spur, American negroes should determine to go forward at a faster rate than in the past.

They have had many and hard obstacles to overcome. Their handicaps have been and still are numerous. But a people that can furnish such fighters is capable of supplying good citizens—honest workers and earnest home-makers. And this duty should not be neglected.

Those Dependable 13,000,000

TO THE EDITOR—I have just read with interest your editorial, "The Prophecy Fulfilled," taken from your paper of March 1. No more timely, no more thoughtful, no more brave, courageous and impartial utterances could have been made about a set of American soldiers who fought so valiantly in the recent war for world's democracy. But, above all this, no more fitting words could have fallen from the lips or pen of an individual that are calculated to do such untold good to the negro of America.

Thirteen million loyal citizens, who know no ism except Americanism, are standing in one solid phalanx to support the Stars and Stripes and the constitution of this commonwealth of ours. Thirteen million hearts beat in unison for the principles enumerated in that most wonderful of all documents, the constitution of the United States. They want this to be the land of the free and the home of the brave, and when The North American comes out editorially, as it has done, and sponsors right treatment, we feel it will be done.

A paper that has run from 1771 down to date has not only weight, but prestige. Many will be those who will follow in your wake during the days of reconstruction, advocating just such principles if you will continue this editorial tone.

HENRY A. BOYD,
Secretary S. S. Congress.

Philadelphia, March 4.

A Loyalty Always There

TO THE EDITOR—Your editorial of Saturday, March 1, under the caption "A Prophecy Fulfilled," is one of the best that I have ever read. I made this same statement last Sunday morning to not less than 1500 people and advised them all to get it and read it. Your very liberal and unselfish statement "that the flag was never better or more bravely served than by the negro troops" will not only be a home-coming inspiration to all of our colored soldiers, but will kindle within the bosom of my race a greater love of country and a renewed promise of future loyalty.

W. G. PARKS,
Pastor Union Baptist Church.

Philadelphia, March 4.

LEARNING FRENCH.

The merry jest of the war correspondents anent the consternation of the colored soldiers on discovering fellow fighters of their own complexion in the French Army who did not understand English, is losing its point. Instead of exclaiming over the fact that the other fellow had seemingly been over there so long that he had forgotten his own language, the Negro Americans are learning to speak French themselves. A correspondent with the American Army in France gives the following picture of the Negro in khaki:

> They are over here, their typical Negro selves. The standard of intelligence in the unit is extremely high, no illiteracy is noticeable. Many of the men have become fluent French talkers and I have heard animated conservations between them and the Senegalese who chanced to be passing. The American Negro lads get along famously with both white and black Frenchmen. In their dealings with the feminine population they are punctiliously polite and not a single complaint has been lodged against them in this respect. Naturally they are delighted at the complete lack of racial prejudice they have found in France and some of them have declared to me their intention of remaining here after the war. Their pride in their unit speaks well for a continuance of the high morale they have manifested so far.

The soldiers show their good sense by acquiring a speaking acquaintance with the polite language and it will no doubt facilitate their dealings with the inhabitants, as well as their brothers in arms. The natural adaptability of the race will be of great help in enabling them to make the best of their experience abroad.

That these gentler diversions will not make them lose sight of their chief mission in France was shown in General Pershing's award of credit to Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts last week, for a "notable instance of bravery and devotion."

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SAMPLE OF A MACHINE GUNNER'S HUMOR IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

The New York Age

Secretary Benj. F. Seldon of the Y. M. C. A., with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, writes that "our boys were right at the front when the last gun was fired. Some of our troops are still on the line doing occupation duty."

"Our boys have done their bit at three fronts—Vosges, Verdun and Argonne—where we lost so many, and Metz. The units of the 92nd Division, which are not on the line, are quartered in little towns near Metz. I think I shall remain with the stevedore boys until they leave."

Incidentally Mr. Seldon says: "You can't beat the Negro for humor. Here is a sample from one of the runners of the 351st Machine Gun Battalion, who is in Capt. Dickey's company." It reads as follows.

The Allies' picnic, in the Argonne Forest, every night in No Man's Land.

Dance Program—1. Trench trot. 2. Dugout glide. 3. Shell-hole flop. 4. Gas mask hug. 5. Shrapnel slide. 6. Bullet bounce. 7. Machine gun shiver. 8. Over the top waltz.

Athletic events—1. Air battle. 2. Grenade throwing. 3. Gas rush. 4. Dugout dash. 5. Trench run. 6. Ducking shells.

Menu—Corned Willy, iron biscuits, Boche blood.

Admission—Plenty of backbone.

Don't come if you are afraid to die.

Committee—Front line messengers, 351st Machine Gun Battalion.

Prizes—1st prize, wooden cross in France; 2nd prize, total and permanent disability; 3rd prize, hospital ship to U. S. A.; 4th prize, convalescent in base hospital in France; 5th prize, wound chevron.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE MAKING GOOD

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
OCTOBER 25, 1918
(By United Press.)

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 3.—(By mail.)—Colored troops from America already have established themselves in Europe as being cool and reliable fighters in the front line. Both American and French commands say so, and if the Germans ever discovered who it was that held part of the line through Argonne Forest when the Boches failed to get through some time ago, the German command has a decidedly high respect for American colored infantry.

Up and down the line, after the test of a year's service, you hear no doubts expressed regarding the colored infantry. The darkie doughboys have made good in the line as well as behind. They have proven themselves cool and brave soldiers in the trenches, and gentlemen when back at rest in French towns. You are continually running into units of these colored chaps as you travel up and down the line from Switzerland to Flanders.

Down in a little town some miles back of Verdun the United Press correspondent encountered a large unit of these colored chaps, all from Chicago or thereabouts. They had just come back to rest, after a long period in the Argonne Forest trenches. Like their predecessors, a negro unit from New York, they had made a great hit with the French high command of the sector. Unlike the New York negroes, these Chicago boys had encountered no big fighting, and they were disappointed at being taken from the trenches before doing big fighting.

The French officers explained that good soldiers can be recognized just as well when they are holding the line as when they are fighting, but the darkie doughboys were still disappointed. Finally, the French general of the army came down to review the negro outfit. Down by the creek they went through some of the snappiest exercise ever seen, and the French general was delighted. When the review as it had been planned was finished the general turned to the American colonel.

"If I were an American general, what would I do now?" asked the Frenchman.

"Most anything," replied the colonel. "These boys will do anything you wish."

"Well, suppose the Germans were across the creek," replied the general, "I'd like to have this nearest company attack them."

The captain of the nearest company was given the order, and he marched his men across the meadow, where they suddenly disappeared. Pretty soon a whistle sounded, and the company was up and running toward the creek. Only a minute, and then they dropped, waiting, then running, always skirmishing in the latest approved French fashon. When they dropped it was with two skirmish lines in advance and and two support lines leading off to the rear, with each man dropping over the legs of the chap in front of him. Tin derbies and packs covered the upper portions of their bodies.

After a bit of flank movement by a couple of platoons, the supposed German positionos along the creek were stormed and taken. The French general was delighted beyond words for a moment. Finally he said, "My oldest veterans could do it no better, even if they were warned it was on the program, and your boys did that extemporaneously." The general remembered the review, and a few days later these colored chaps from Chiga received a fine letter from him, congratulating them on their esprit de corps and their work.

It was interesting to see how thee colored boys mixed with the French inhabitants of the village, with whom the Americans were billeted. The French folk like the colored boys, and felt highly honored at the way the latter learned French. The darkies are getting extremely fluent, and it fits entirely with their scheme of things to use all French forms of politeness.

Down the battle line a large unit of colored troops was encountered at serious business. It was going into the line, taking over a hilly and important sector formerly held by French troops. It was the first taste of the trenches, or of the front for the boys in this unit. These men were mostly from the south. They had been trained in the middle west, and some more in France, but never had been on duty under shell fire.

Yet on this dark night, while tre Germans bombarded, these thousands of darkie doughboys, chiefly under direction of colored officers, though some were white, took over a difficult and long sector without a mishap and with less noise than usual, so the French officers said. They have held that long sector for some time now, and there has been no slip, from the farthest outpost to the rear supply truck.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

From a recent issue of The Stars and Stripes—the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force in France—we read the story of the repulse and partial destruction of a German raiding party of twenty-four Germans by two negro soldiers; and their consequent decoration by the French with the Croix de Guerre, with palm. They lay upon hospital beds when they received their decorations, but their proud spirits are unquenched; and their wounds make them only more eager to get back to the firing line.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
JUNE 20, 1918

As The Stars and Stripes points out, this is the first inkling even the A. E. F.—to say nothing of the people at home—has had to show that a negro unit was in charge of a part of the front line. This is especially gratifying to those who believe in the negro as a good soldier; and it should make all good negro patriots proud that men of their race have upborne the best negro military traditions in facing lightheartedly and ably the odds of twelve to one in hand to hand encounter. The story of these two negro soldiers goes on to relate that all the munitions and weapons this raiding party of Huns had with them were left in the hands of our brave negro soldiers.

The names of these men are Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts. Johnson receives the major part of the glory, because Roberts was wounded early in action by a hand grenade; and it became incumbent upon Johnson not only to save his own skin and his companion's, but also to preserve his section of trench from being blown to bits by the raiders. He fought with his rifle both as firearm and club; when it was broken to flinders he then had recourse to his trench knife, with which he did fine execution. The battle was going badly against him when he found one last grenade, with which he completed the rout of the Huns.

This negro lad, formerly a porter in a New York railroad station, displayed all the soldierly qualities we are accustomed to expect of our own. He fought briskly, beginning as soon as he became aware of the presence of the enemy. He did not forget his wounded comrade; he remembered the necessity of keeping his trench. He fought cheerily on after he had been severely wounded; and entered the hospital in high good humor. What more can be asked? Is it any wonder that the French are high in their praise of the morale and the ability of "soldats noirs de l'Amerique?"

Atop of this story of battle and blood, The Stars nad Stripes does the world the favor of describing the conduct of the negro unit in question in its French billet. Carrying the burdens of aged French women, helping in the gardens, building and reopening sewers, doing odd bits of housework, playing with the children—these are the amusements of the black soldiers during their off hours. Verily there is no element of the A. E. F. of which the people at home cannot be proud. The Times holds the example of Johnson and Roberts before the eyes of its colored friends for an everlasting example in patriotism.

THOUGH WOUNDED, TWO NEGROES ROUT GERMAN RAIDERS

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Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts Win French War Crosses for Gallantry in Putting to Flight 24 of Enemy.

REGIMENT AIDS FRENCH ON FRONT WEST OF VERDUN.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 20, 1918

Goes Into Line After Only Three Weeks' Training—World Man Gets First News of Colored Men in Action.

By Lincoln Eyre.

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 19.—Negro infantrymen of the old 15th New York have met the Germans and worsted them. Recent military developments enable the censor to pass the story of the achievements of the first colored American Army unit holding a sector on the French front, whose arrival at Armageddon I sought to describe in a much deleted despatch May 12.

Since writing that despatch I have paid the dusky warriors a second visit in their trenches north of Ste. Menehould, west of Verdun, and have learned of the glorious exploit of Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts. The names of Johnson and Roberts will stand out forever on the roll of honor of their race.

Put 24 Germans to Flight.

Battling in the blackness of night with rifles, hand grenades and a "bolo knife," wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party at least twenty-four men strong. Roberts, wounded in three places, stretched out helplessly in the mud, hurled grenades, even while the hands of a muscular German were about his throat.

Johnson did even more. Having shot one of his foemen down and clubbed another with the butt of his rifle, he sprang to the aid of Roberts and with his bolo knife clove open the skull of one German and disembowelled another. **As the enemy**

fell into disorderly retreat, Johnson, three times wounded, sank to the ground, seized a grenade alongside his prostrate body and literally blew one of the fleeing Germans to fragments.

In belief of their white commander, a former Public Service Commissioner of New York (Col. William Hayward), the two negroes by their valor and intelligence frustrated a well developed plan to assail one of our most important points of resistance.

The privates have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French General of the division under whom the unit is serving, and Johnson is scheduled to receive the much coveted gold palm of the French Army commander as well.

The Men's Citations.

The men's citations in the divisional order of the day follow:

Private Henry Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by a group of more than a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bullets and grenades at the start of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy and continued the struggle until the Germans were forced to flee. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

Private Needham Roberts, finding himself on night sentry duty attacked and badly wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee. A good and brave soldier.

The black warriors from 53d Street, Harlem, Brooklyn and the Bronx—Henry Johnson, hailing from Albany, is one of the few up-Staters in the unit—are the first Americans of their race to fight on the battlefields of Europe for the democratic ideals that set them free. For more than a month they have played a part in the vast theatre of war, yet save for certain personages at general headquarters nobody in Gen. Pershing's command has been any wiser.

The men are the first Americans of their race to fight on the battlefields of Europe for the democratic ideals that set them free. For more than a month they have played a part in the vast theatre of war, yet save for certain personages at general headquarters nobody in Gen. Pershing's command has been any wiser.

Even the war correspondents, whose duties oblige them to keep in touch with every phase of our military activities, were quite unaware of the newcomers' presence in the line. I am still the only accredited correspondent who has visited the sector they are occupying, as a distinct unit under a higher French command. A whispered word from the upper realms of the army heirarchy set me on the trail.

So thoroughly camouflaged it was that I roamed the country over for two days before my objective was attained. Being incased in the French Army to a greater degree than any other American contingent—they are only doughboys supported by French artillery—these chocolate soldiers are temporarily in a state of splendid isolation so far as the remainder of the American expeditionary force is concerned. It is to all intents and purposes part of the French Army, under the most intensive application of the principle that all we have is at Gen. Foch's disposal during the present emergency.

Little Training in France.

Here are a few facts about them that make the story of how our negroes entered the war one of the most remarkable that I have encountered during many months with Gen. Pershing's forces:

They were recruited voluntarily a year before we declared war, yet they (deleted) go into action. **They went into the trenches with less training on French soil than any of our other troops have had.** They were in line more than a month without suffering a single casualty, and still the only wounds reported from enemy fire are those received by Johnson and Roberts, although the French on either side of them had losses usual in quiet sectors; they have aided the French to bring back prisoners in a raid to the enemy second line and lost naught one themselves.

There are many other interesting details about their organizations that may not be spoken of at this time because of the camouflage under which they are operating in keeping the Germans very much in the dark about the darkies. The first Croix de Guerre that fell to the lot of their units was won by one of their white officers in record time. Here is the citation:

"First Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson has participated in a raid during which he displayed great boldness in pursuing the enemy to their second line, thus contributing splendidly to the success of the operation."

"Coffee Creams."

In preparation for this raid, which was carried out by a Franco-American storming party, our railway artillery took a ponderous part in bruising the Germans. Thus our "coffee creams," as the poilus call them, heard the big calibre projectiles fired by American gunners rumbling overhead within a very few days after they began facing the enemy.

When the raiders went over the top the Frenchmen's faces were painted with the usual lampblack, a preparation employed to prevent their whiteness being seen in the dark, but it was deemed unnecessary to apply this coating to the faces of their American companions.

This affray, in which three prisoners were taken without the loss of a single man to the Franco-American group, was staged before the colored unit took over the sector. It sufficed to show the French commanders that these Gothamites were capable of holding the line on their own account.

The "chocolate front" has samples of every conceivable variety of terrain—swamps where the only defense is a breastwork of sandbags, rolling meadows with the deep trenches, woods in which communication trenches are unnecessary because the trees screen one from the enemy, and a ridge almost as strong as Vimy.

A Memory of New York.

At one point one rolls up to the firing line in a small flatcar drawn along a standard gauge railroad by a Missouri mule—the 59th Street crosstown the darkies call it.

While the only infantry contact established since the negroes came to this sector was the gallant little engagement fought by Johnson and Roberts, the German artillery has been dispensing shells on our positions with considerable liberality.

A Colonel's dugout visited is pitted with big calibre craters. This officer, who took over the command of his sector after his unit had had little more than three weeks' training under a French instructor, is delighted alike at the showing made by his "children" and the welcome accorded them by the French.

"It seems to me every French General, short of the commander himself, has been down to see us," he told me. "Some of them liked our black boys so well I thought they were going to kiss them."

NEW YORKERS AT THE FRONT

N Y C GLOBE
FEBRUARY 3, 1919

Jack Jackson Is Proud of His "Kid" Brother's Exploits and Hopes He'll Get a Cross.

Below are extracts from letters written by New Yorkers at the front to relatives and friends at home. The Globe will be glad to receive other letters of this kind, paying for each letter or portion of letter printed. It is highly desirable that copies be sent rather than original letters. Always give name and unit of the writer.

From Jack Jackson, Pvt., Co. C, 330th Inf., Writing About His Brother William, Pvt., Co. C, 106th Inf.

"I have got some 'dope' on Bill. He covered himself with glory and probably ought to wind up with the D. S. C. But first let me tell you, he is in good health. I suppose we can let the cat out of the bag now. He got a dose of phosgene gas at St. Souplet while helping a wounded man adjust his gas mask. He thought of himself last, and was laid up in the hospital for several weeks.

"Some of his exploits read like fiction. I sure was proud of the kid when I heard what he had done. He must have a special guardian angel watching over him, or he never could have gone through it. His regiment, the 106th Infantry, was shot to pieces. But I am running ahead of the tale. This is one of his exploits, which I think ought to get him the D. S. C.:

"Volunteered as a scout to locate machine gun nests. He found them and escaped through a hail of bullets untouched. Going over the top, they were caugt in their own barrage. He volunteered to go back through it with his lieutenant to battalion headquarters. He reached it, but the 'Loot' was shot. He was returning through the fire with a message to his company when he ran into gas. Saw a fellow with a wounded arm trying to get his mask on. He helped him on with it, and then returned to his company with the message. Volunteered again to take a message to some fellows who were lost and were in front of enemy machine gun fire. He reached them, and they all got into a shell hole and were kept there all night by the Hun shells. Got out at dusk and returned to his company.

"That's only one of the stories I heard about him. Doesn't it thrill you and make you proud of him? He has been doing those things since he has been at the front. He is a lucky boy, I'll tell you. That kid is a man if ever there was one. I really envy him his experience. Wish I could have been in the same company with him. I know where he was about a month ago, but he may not be there any longer. It is rather far for me to attempt to reach him on my slim capital, nevertheless I shall make the attempt."

From Julius Gottlieb, Pvt., Co. B, 325th Inf.

"Your last letter I received from you on Oct. 3. We were then in the wild woods, where the Germans were driven out. We stayed there about five days and as our time was up we started for the Argonne front. On Oct. 9, early in the morning, we started 'over the top' on Hill 181. As we rushed down the hill a short time after, we had captured many German prisoners. They sure were glad to have been captured. One German offered me a little whiskey, another asked me if I wanted a piece of black bread that was almost two weeks old, but I refused to take it. They were as good as you can make them.

"Shortly after we moved toward the Verdun front. We drove on for two weeks continuously and we were very successful everywhere. The Germans were retreating so rapidly that it almost tired us out to keep up with them. On Oct. 23 my feet were rather sore from the continuous drive and running around wet. I was then compelled to leave my company and go to the hospital. I wasn't really sick, but I felt somewhat exhausted. As soon as I got to the hospital I received a hot bath, which was the first wash I got in two months; and I got shaved. It was the first shave I had in eighteen days. I got in a nice, clean bed and a clean suit of pajamas. I felt like in Paradise.

"It only took a few days and I was well again. I am now feeling fine and am in the best of health. I have already had a physical examination and the doctor placed me in Class A1, which means fit to go back to duty again. I am now still hanging around the hospital, waiting to be sent to my company again, or the chances may be that I will be sent home with Class C or D."

From George Brokaw Compton, Capt., 349th F. A., Which, With the 350th and 351st Regiments, Forms the 167th Brigade, First Colored Field Artillery Ever Organized in the United States Army.

"As I expect to see you some time in December or January, my regiment having received orders to prepare for embarkation, I am writing only a few of the high lights in my experiences with the colored artillery. Many professional army men regarded it as impossible or at best experimental because of the stiff requirements along the lines of technical training, but the regiment has had flattering compliments on its artillery work from disinterested observers.

"Naturally, the difficulties of discipline and training have been greater with these troops than with many white regiments, particularly the difficulty of training non-commissioned officers to take the greatest responsibilities—and such must be assumed in artillery work, as you will readily realize when you contemplate the crime that artillery men are guilty of if they shoot short, or, depending upon the conformation of the infantry line ahead of them, to the right or left.

"The regiment sailed for France June 12 and formed, with the 350th and 351st Regiments, the 167th Brigade, which is the artillery, all colored, of the Ninety-second Division. We held a sector in Pont-a-Mousson, directly in front of Metz, during the American offensive against that stronghold, which was ended by the signing of the armistice. I was in command of Battery D, and since I took command the battery has never had a member tried by court-martial. It has won squad drill competitions and field meets, and has an esprit de corps which is unexcelled in the brigade.

"In the drive against Metz, having taken up an unprotected position in the open, Battery D's No. 2 gun was destroyed by a direct hit. The battery was equipped with the famous French 75. Two of its enlisted personnel have been recommended for Distinguished Service Crosses for gallantry under shell fire. I am now in command of the Second Battalion of the regiment.

"You may meet the Ninety-second Division parading up Fifth avenue not long after you receive this letter. I am eager to get back and resume the practice of law, now that the job is done."

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Both the Heroes Are Old-Timers So Far as Service in Unit Goes

The commander's voice broke with emotion as he told me about Privates Johnson and Roberts. Into the narrative he slipped little affectionate anecdotes about his boys.

Johnson and Roberts are both old timers as enlistment in the unit goes.

The former, whose age is twenty-nine and residence No. 23 Monroe Street, Albany, had been a porter at the Albany Station before he was enrolled by Major Spencer, former Military Secretary to Gov. Whitman.

Roberts is Manhattanite, having been an elevator boy like many of his comrades. His father, Rev. Norman J. Roberts, lives at Trenton, N. J.

Toward 3 o'clock on the morning of May 15, when no man's land was still black, the two "coffee creams" were standing shoulder to shoulder in an advanced post fifty yards nearer the enemy than the main line of resistance. Johnson heard some slight sound behind him in the direction opposite that in which the Germans ought to have been. "Needham," he whispered, "what's that?"

Needham harkened. "Rats, I guess," he replied.

But the strange sounds as of something moving through the long, marshy grass behind the two listeners increased. Finally, Johnson caught sight of a loglike mass on the edge of the barbed wire, with which the post is hedged in. It was crawling slowly, almost imperceptibly forward.

The "Bush Germans."

"That's the bush Germans," Johnson shouted—the enemy is always "bush Germans" to the negroes.

His cry was heard back in the main combat post fifty yards in the rear, and a star shell flared aloft. In its grayish light what seemed to the startled sentries to be a host of Germans was revealed. Simultaneously a volley of German grenades woke the silence of the night. Roberts muttered, "I'm hit," and collapsed on the duckboards undertoot. The grenade splinters had caught him on both elbows and on his right forearm. With his left hand he groped for the basket of grenades, found one and let fly.

Meanwhile, Johnson, stooping low beneath the breastwork—there are no trenches at that point—grabbed a rifle and fired at point blank range at the nearest adversary, a big fellow who had just finished severing the last strands of wire with his wire-cutters.

The German dropped, but another took his place and leaped toward Johnson. He wasn't ten yards away, so the colored boy seized his rifle by the barrel, swung it and landed full on the other's head. Thus freed from his second assailant, Johnson turned to find Roberts feebly fighting off three Germans, one of whom was choking him, while the others sought to lift him up with the evident intention of making him prisoner.

Johnson Is Wounded.

At the same moment one of the other Germans, of whom fully a dozen had penetrated the wire in these few seconds, fired three revolver shots. Johnson felt blood spurt from wounds in his left leg, his right hip and his right forearm.

"But just then," he complains, "I remembered my bolo knife." This is a sinister instrument about a foot long with a blade tapering to a point from a width of about three inches. It was originally modelled after the Filipino's favorite weapon. Wrenching it from its sheath, Johnson sliced it down upon the head of the man whose hands were at Roberts's throat and then swung around and drove it right through the stomach of another German. Then a strange thing happened. The stabbed German shrieked in perfectly good American: "Wow! the blank of a blank's got me!" as he fell dead.

What happened after that is a bit hazy, for Roberts had fainted and Johnson was weak from loss of blood.

A Panic-Stricken Retreat.

The dead and wounded Germans were loaded indiscriminately on two stretchers the raiding party had brought with them and a panic-stricken retreat began. They left behind them six wire cutters—which indicates that the strength of the party must have been at least 24, because one such tool goes with every four men—three automatic pistols, a couple of dozen grenades and a round cap. This was worn by the man whose skull was slashed open by Johnson's bolo and had a thick lock of hair glued to it with blood.

summoned up all his remaining strength and hurled one last grenade.

Visiting the spot two days later I found bits of gray green cloth, buttons and bloodstains scattered about a radius of ten feet from the point at which the missile had made contact with the fugitives.

"I imagine they'll carry that hound back to his folks wrapped up in a newspaper," Johnson observed grimly when told about it in the hospital afterward.

Lasted Only Three Minutes.

The whole fight had lasted scarcely three minutes. Immediately it was over, Lieut. Richardson Pratt of the Brooklyn millionaire family advanced from the point of resistance, which was certainly the German objective, and had the two wounded negroes toted to the rear. They are now in process of recovery in a French hospital, and, as both have told their commanding officer, "craving another go at 'em."

The Germans, it was found, had crept in through a swamp where there is a break in our lines and crawled upon the outpost from behind, expecting to kill or capture two sentries there and then tackle the main combat post fifty yards further south. The men in this post were under orders not to advance to the succor of sentries, but to await any onslaught in their own trenches, so that it was impossible to help Johnson and Roberts.

Throughout the whole show not a single shot was fired by the artillery as neither side dared to call for a barrage for fear it would fall on their own men.

French General's Praise.

In indicating to his superior that the two dusky New Yorkers had driven off ten times their number of Germans the French General observed:

"The American officer's report of this affair is too modest, for from verbal information it appears that the negroes were exceedingly brave. This little combat does honor to the Americans, and I have begged their commander to indicate the men meriting recognition."

Besides the platoon commander, both the company commander and the battalion commander under whom Johnson and Roberts serve are well known in the social and business world of New York.

When I roamed through the sector two days ago, the news that their two comrades had received the Croix de Guerre just - becoming generally known, I heard many comments on the occurrence and not one of them indicated any sentiment other than pride in the honor the pair had brought to the unit and a resolve to emulate their gallant conduct.

An Unconscious Tribute.

The air was thick with the praise of Johnson and Roberts, but the finest tribute of all, I thought, was a mute and unconscious one I chanced to behold.

A little chap, his ebony skin beaded with sweat, sat on the ground with his legs hooked around a chunk of granite that once had been a tombstone. Oblivious to all that went on around him, he was sharpening his bolo knife on the stone, pausing from time to time to test its edge against his finger or his tongue. As he rubbed the blade against the granite surface he crooned a low-pitched chant couched in a language all his own. Only once could I catch an intelligent phrase: "Bush Germans, we're going to get you yet!" He kept mumbling it at intervals again and again.

Negroes Doing Part Valiantly

SPRINGFIELD MASS EVENING
NOVEMBER 4, 1918

Springfield Colored Soldier Says His Company Has Prayer Before Battle.

"Before we go into battle our company always has a word of prayer," writes John S. Plummer of M Co., 372d Regiment, which hint of Christian training in the opinion of Rev. W. N. De Berry and Rev. G. R. Waller, pastors of St. John's Congregational and the Third Baptist Church respectively, accounts for the valor Springfield Negroes are displaying overseas, for as Wheaton A. Yates, also of the 372d writes, "Uncle Sam's brown-faced boys are doing their best at the front."

From the two named colored churches alone, not counting the A. M. E. Church and Bethany Church, more than 50 colored youth have gone into the service. The following are from St. John's: Ralph Freeman, Harold and Donald Foster, Willie Stewart, Henry Pervoe, John Wooten, John Plummer, Everett Harris, Herbert Faggs, Wheaton Yates, Frank Samples, Leonard Fowler, Keith Meyers, Cyril Jacobs, Caleb Gladden, Arthur Whitfield, Charles Evans, William Jackson, Samuel Jones, Grady D. Kirkland, Robert Wright, William Davis, Arnott McCleod, Norman Richardson, Charles Hicks, Charles Field, William Kindle, Myron Nichols, Walter G. Scott, Arthur Jones and Thomas Womble.

Of this number, Gladden, Stewart, Wooten and Nichols are in the navy, the others are in the army overseas, except a few in this country training in camps.

The list from the Third Baptist is as follows: Archie Paige, Douglass Johnson, Allen Webster, George Frazier (who is in the navy), Cyril Underwood, Rufus Burnett, Robert Branch, Firnie Hall, Miles Skinner, Frank Harris, William Cook, Wheaton Yates, Joseph Smith, Arthur Mishaux, Talmadge Goldson, Ernest Dilworth, Norman Johnson, William Saunders, James Gale. Three or four names appear in both lists as several are identified with both churches.

Interesting letters have been received from a number of the mentioned Negro soldiers from Springfield. John Plummer in a letter says: "The boys of the 372d are so anxious to go over the top that the officers have to restrain them. We are having only one meal a day at present but with more victories which are surely coming will fare better."

Edward Binks, also of the 372d, writes that the boys are "making good." Cyril S. Jacobs of the medical detachment with the 807th Pioneers, is philosophical and writes of the fighting: "I have made up my mind that all that happens is simply a part of our lives and the easiest way is simply to make the best of it."

Ralph S. Freeman is with the Second Canadian Construction Regiment and is rather proud of the fact that his battalion is the only colored outfit that has left Canada. The regiment was organized for railway construction work at the front, but reaching France was attached to the forestry corps and young Freeman with others is engaged in lumbering in Southwestern France. Twenty planes or more are to be seen every day where they are and Freeman adds that he dreads moonlight nights now, though he used to like them when he was in Springfield.

Three colored boys in a white Canadian battalion have won the Victoria Cross. Freeman urges the folks at home to write letters, as he says he notices that the boys who get these encouraging letters fight better. He speaks of the devastation all around, with places the size of Pittsfield where every house is a ruin with holes in the walls 10 and 20 feet in diameter and not a single pane of glass left.

Gray D. Kirkland, writing from the headquarters of the 92d Division, tells of the fine effect produced by rows of sightly trees along the roads in France. The masonry is excellent and walls in ancient buildings observed have been standing for centuries. But America, with its modernized methods, is superior to France even from the standpoint of the architect. The writer has a good word to say for the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other organizations.

Allen D. Webster of L Co., 372d Regiment, says that Christianity certainly helps the soldier, even if life over there is nothing but fighting, shelling and observing. David D. Johnson, he sees by clippings, is giving a good account of himself with the Negro troops.

Arthur R. Jones, with C Co., 367th Regiment, says they have been facing the Huns right along. Wheaton A. Yates of the 372d says that his regiment has been holding two positions and twice has quelled the attack of the Boches. The regiment has done much of the front line work, but there have been few casualties. The last week 500 from Georgia joined the 372d. In the last drives the regiment has carried off high honors.

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PERSHING CALLS RUMORS FALSE

N Y C CALL
JUNE 24, 1918

WASHINGTON, June 24.—General Pershing has flatly contradicted reports, believed to be of German origin, that Negro troops in France are given tasks of greater peril than are white soldiers. In a dispatch received by the war department the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces reports the only complaint voiced by the colored men in khaki is that they did not get more active service.

General Pershing said that he could not "commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The general's cablegram, which was sent in reply to one of inquiry sent by Secretary Baker, said:

"Th[illegible]tories, probably invented by Germa[illegible]nts, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldie[illegible] when wounded they are le[illegible]ound to die and without me[illegible]tention are absolutely false.

"The following are the [illegible] reported up to June 18 in th[illegible]olored combat regiment[illegible] France:

369th Infantry—Died of woun[illegible] 3; died of disease, 8; severe[illegible] wounded, 2.

370th Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none.

371st Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 8; severaly wounded, none.

372d Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 8; severely wounded, none.

"These figures show conclusively that Negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops and that their physical condition is excellent.

"A tour of inspection just completed among American Negro troops by officers of the training section of these headquarters show the comparatively high degree of training and efficiency among these troops. Their training is identical with that of other Amercan troops serving with the French army, the effort being to lead all American troops gradually to heavy combat duty by a preliminary service in trenches in quiet sectors. Colored troops in trenches have been particularly fortunate, as one regiment was there a month before any losses were suffered. This was almost unheard of heretofore on the Western front.

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HUNS IN WILD RUSH TO SURRENDER TO LIEUT. CADORE

BROOKLYN N. Y. STANDARD UNION
DECEMBER 22. 1918

Lieut. Leon J. Cadore, star twirler on the Brooklyn team, now stationed on the Rhine with the 369th Infantry, composed of the old Fifteenth Colored New York Infantry, under command of Col. Hayward of Manhattan, sends the following interesting letter, written on Thanksgiving Day:

"On the Rhine,
"Thanksgiving, Nov. 28, 1918.

"William A. Rafter, Sporting Editor Standard Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Dear Friend Bill—Well, this has been a little different game, this one I have been playing for the past four months, one that, I might say, is parallel with our dear old pastime in someways, such dusting you off with a machine gun or ducking the fast babies, only these send kind of a chill down your spine, and you imagine the Germans have every gun in their command trained right on the end of your nose. Well, these you have hitting the dirt, and you have no idea how welcome Mother Earth feels and how uncomfortably high a cigarette paper, between you and the ground, makes you feel. You might class the whole German army as a pitcher, one with a lot of stuff to start off with. But he finally weakened, in the eleventh month, on the 11th of November, and at the eleventh hour. I never will forget those three numbers as long as I live, as I was in the front line at the time and had a hard time trying to keep the Huns out of our position at 10 minutes past 11, as they started rushing over to our lines with white flags with the old kamerad stuff. They were just like Johnny Evers after a game, but while it's going on—well, you know Johnnie. The German used a sort of spitter that he got away with pretty good (gas shells), and he went along fine until he got a little careless and got the bases drunk, also the Americans, with plenty of fighting blood. And then Manager Foch thought it a pretty good time to stick in a pinch hitter, which he did, and then it was a different story. But he dusted old Uncle Sammie off a few times and had a couple of strikes on him, when he connected with a fast one and sent the Germans away back into their dugouts on the other side of the Rhine. And that's where I am now. And, by the way, we were the first regiment of the allied armies to reach the Rhine. Some distinction, I think. The regiment I am with, 369th Infantry, colored, is composed of the old Fifteenth Colored N. Y. Infantry, under command of Col. Hayward of New York.

"My only wish now is to get back before the season opens, so I can get in the game again, as I expect a very good season this year, after a hard month's training; although don't think that you get fat over here; that is, in the front line. Oh, no; I am shy quite a few meals and plenty of sleep; but now we are managing to catch up on everything. Getting rid of the cooties, etc., is our favorite sport at present.

"Have you seen Dick Breen lately? When you do, give him my regards. Well, old boy, must cut into a couple of chickens I bought here for officers of our company. You know we officers must have our chickens.

"Be good, Bill. Wish you merry Christmas and happy new year. Regards to the boys. Sincerely yours,
"FIRST LIEUT. LEON J. CADORE.
"Address 369th Infantry, with the French, S. P. 107, A. E. F.

"Enclosed find small citation. I cannot give name of town at present."

The citation reads:

"Under command of Col. Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle; of Lieut.-Col. Pickering, admirably cool and brave; of Major Cobb (killed), of Major Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the 369th R. I. U. S., engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September, 1918, stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took, after heavy fighting, the town of S———, captured prisoners and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns."

TELLS OF YANK GAMES IN PARK

American Games Amuse Londoners Who Are Initiated to "Down in Front;" Play Base Ball.

OMAHA NEB BEE
OCTOBER 20. 1918

The ronowing account of an American athletic meet in Hyde park, London, was printed in the London Times on September 23:

"Several thousands of people gathered on Saturday afternoon round that part of Hyde park which has been devoted to American baseball. But other American games and not base ball were the chief attraction. They were those which have been adopted, adapted, or invented for the amusement of the men in rest and other camps. A hundred selected American soldiers, including 20 negroes, came to demonstrate them to a British audience.

"When base ball was first played in the park it was considered an innovation worthy of emphatic remark. It was a mere nothing, however, compared with the sight of big Americans (some of them very big indeed) behaving more like school boys than school boys themselves. Most human boys assume with long trousers an air of dignity and decorum for which they keep some regard even in their play; whereas the United States soldier possesses a beautiful faculty for letting his full defy his years. The negroes, toted with their wide grins, delighted chuckles, and gurgling incantation helped manfully to make the whole assembly, performers and spectators alike, realize that, after all, folks are only as old as they feel.

Negroes Box Blindfolded.

"The negroes passed from boxing blindfolded to chasing toy balloons; and it would be hard to say, which was the more diverting to look on.

"Perhaps the boxing, since that had a comical climax. After the boxers had been thinned out and the ring was held by one huge fellow alone, his white comrades baited him as bullfighters the bull. They tapped him on the shoulder, trailed their greatcoats against his knees and elbows; anything to make him suppose his rivals were still before or behind his blinded eyes. Finally one ingenious tormentor placed a boxing glove on the end of a long stick and gently tapped the pugilist in the face with it. But the glove must have left empty, for the black man at last realized that, like Don Quixote, he was sparring at fictitious foes. But he may not have read "Don Quixote."

"The white Americans played a larger variety of games than can be easily remembered. They ran races entwined with one another much less comfortably than the Siamese twins. They gave capital imitations of the classic military tortoise, only, instead of bearing shields on their shoulders, they pushed a foot ball down the long line of their extended legs They reminded one of the fate of the two blackguards in "Huckleberry Finn" by riding on a rail. They ran relay races with mutually clasped hands. They played a composite leapfrog by piling more on the frog's back than he could bear, and laughed with delight as both came to the ground together. And they did other intricate feats, rollicking and un-Parklike.

The U. S. Officer's Way.

"The sole trouble of the spectators was to persuade men inside the square to sit or crouch down, in order that the view might not be obstructed. This led to another demonstration—of the American way with such people. It was an American officer, on a seat, who appealed to an English officer, standing up, to "have a heart" for those behind him, and, who, when his cry was unheeded or unheard, shouted, "Eh, King George, sit down!" which, of course, there was no resisting.

"The games over, the game began. Two teams met in an exhibition match at base ball; and, to everybody's surprise, these teams were not American, but English; soldiers from Knightsbridge Barracks, who had been instructed in the art and science of base ball by a member of the American Y. M. C. A. In blue and red, they looked the parts they were playing: and they played admirably, considering that they never even saw base ball before last July. Their batting seemed especially good; the fielding not so good; and the pitching, though adequate, as critics say, was possibly undeserving of more than $10,000 a year. No man on the ground was better pleased than the American instructor, who considers that his pupils have made wonderful progress in a short time. An American sailor umpired; and another American sailor, with two wounded Canadian soldiers in the highest spirits, did all that was necessary in the way of advice and "rooting" for both sides impartially.

"An unrehearsed incident of the day, which might have had serious results, was the behaviour of a pony during an exhibition of roughriding. The animal got out of control, and dashed at the onlookers seated round the enclosure. Jumping right over the chairs, it got among the people standing behind and scattered them in all directions. A soldier was knocked down and badly bruised, and a boy was slightly injured."

We Have Bled, But Not in Vain, Says Sergeant McClendon.

After a voyage of 14 days on the U. S. S. Grant, arrived at a Western port in France. The following named boys, Sergeant John McClendon (writer), Corporal Edw. Carson, Corporal Alfred Bolden, Corporal Wesley Hill, Corporal Edw. Lee, Corporal James Hutchinson, Corporal Walter E. Lewis, Corporal Charles Henderson, Corporal Harold Robinson and Private First Class Albert Champion, Private John Grier, Private First Class Pomie Avington, Slyvester Woods and L. C. Seward, representing St. Louis, Missouri, in Company "B" 317 Supply Train placed their feet on the beautiful soil of France. Our mission was of no small importance, much was ahead of us; much we intended to do, leaving loved ones behind we answered our country's call willingly to face the many hardships that lay in the path of a soldier's life. Willing to face even death with a cheerful heart. The following day of our disembarkation, we arrived at a camp designated as a place to rest after our strenuous trip overseas, where once Napoleon Bonaparte trained his brilliant army. After a brief rest we started on our mission to help make the world safe for Democracy. After five (5) days' journey by rail, placed us in the Eastern war sector. After some experience we all agreed with General Sherman who said "War is Hell." Yet we were determined to carry out the many deeds that have been achieved on the battle fields by our comrades' blood, who came from the jungles and swamps of our motherland, "Africa." We have seen service on the Eastern and Western fronts, and the Negroes' blood has stained the ground in every sector occupied by the A. E. F.

We have outwitted the dangerous Hun aviators who had put forth much effort to drop his deadly bombs among us. He has been brought defeated and helpless to the ground. We have withstood the incessant bombardment of the hostile artillery fire, which had lasted for hours and hours. Many times we have barely escaped the jaws of death withstanding superior numbers and many great handicaps. Our army hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage and discipline as well as skilled, always defeated him. We have faced the enemy and have never gone down in defeat. On that eventful morning of November 11, 1918, at 11 a. m., when the armistice was signed, we were confronting the Prussian Guards, known as the Kaiser's picked troops, in the Argonne Forest. We have bled, but not in vain, and every Negro who has fallen has justly earned the six (6) feet of ground that he lies in. And just credit should not only be given but shown to the Negroes of the A. E. F.

The world will little note nor long remember what we say, but never can it forget the deeds that we have done. A traitor, spy or coward has never been found among us. We, the Negro soldiers, knowing that we have come from a stock that has done glorious deeds on the field of warfare, could not shrink from the duty that we were expected to do.

To the people of St. Louis we offer our heartiest thanks, knowing that all of you have made many sacrifices and have given your full support, and have done more than your bit without a flinch. Words are not sufficient to thank you, but let the deeds that have been done on the battlefield of Europe be your reward. At all times we have met troops who have been trained warfare from the cradle, and who were well trained in the many sciences of warfare. The deeds done by us was nothing, it was your support that helped us to make the world safe for "Democracy." Now that the war is over, we are all very anxious to be in your midst.

With sincere regards, we, the boys of St. Louis, wish you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

By Ralph Tyler

rive. The Germans, seeing what was up, were pounding Bois Frehaut with a heavy fire. It became too hot for the Moroccans and the Senegalese. They were forced to retreat.

Were our colored fighters really going to "see it through"? The fight was now getting hotter and hotter, for the Germans were bringing their full resistance to bear. The 56th Regiment was forced to withdraw, but not until after they had stood up and borne a heavy loss. The 1st Battalion of the "Buf-

Soldiers — 1918

Europe

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Stories of the Daring of Race Troops Still Come In from France

The Cleveland Advocate

11/23/18

Ralph W. Tyler Tells How Colored Boys Held Hill 304 With the Courage of the Famous Light Brigade

BY RALPH W. TYLER.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. — A successful raid, planned by one of the majors of the old 8th Illinois Regiment, whose home is at Metropolis Ill., was made in the Voucharn sector and with great daring. The motor battery of the regiment first took part in laying down a barrage fire. The barrage fire began at 4 o'clock in the morning—just as the first rays of the sun shone sluggishly, and but dimly, behind the horizon. At the hour named, every gunner was at his gun. The major flashed an electric signal, and within a minute or two thereafter every gun fired simultaneously, as if connected with and controlled by an electric battery. For fifteen minutes the Colored gunners kept up their barrage fire, and then a French company was sent out behind the barrage to make the raid. So surprising was the raid, and so quickly made, that but three of the Colored soldiers were wounded, and they but slightly, and but eight of the French, with whom they were fighting, while the German's casualty toll was eleven killed, three wounded, while the remainder were captured.

Stories of the fight in the Argonne Forest, and the splendid endurance and valiant fighting of the Colored soldiers continue to come in. It is reported that a company of the old 9th Ohio Battalion, under command of its Colored captain from Dayton, Ohio held in an open field all night, awaiting orders to go into action, while all the time the Germans were dumping 210 shells and 88 machine gun fire in to them. But even in the face of such a murderous fire, the Colored line stood as firm as if the huge shells and murderous machine gun fire was but the discharge of toy blow guns.

Among their casualty was Anderson Lee and William Chenault, of Dayton who were killed. The firmness of the line these khaki-garbed black soldiers maintained in the face of a withering fire—a veritable hell—constitutes one more reason why the folks—the race—back home should be proud of these, their Colored soldiers over here, whose unyielding spirit and bravery is making history for the race.

I have learned that Hill 304, which the French so valiantly held, and which suffered such a fierce bombardment from the Germans that there is not a single foot of it but what is plowed up by shells, and whose sides, even today, are literally covered with the corpses of French soldiers who still lie where they fell, was later as valiantly held by the Colored soldiers from the United States, who fought with all the heroism and endurance the best traditions of the army has chronicled. The Colored soldiers, under their own captain from Dayton, Ohio, who so splendidly maintained their line in the Argonne Forests, and those who held that bloody and forever historical Hill 304, had the odds against them, but, like Tennyson's immortalized "Six Hundred," they fought bravely and well, "firmed in the belief" it was not theirs to reason why. It was theirs "to do and die," and, like the patriots they were, they did DO and this war's history will so record.

NEGRO SOLDIERS AFRAID OF NOTHING EXCEPT DARKNESS

Daring During Day, Weaken When They Begin to "See Things" at Night.

N Y C HERALD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—American negro troopers are regarded by their officers as exceptionally good at patrol work, as raiders and scouts. They seem to have some quality lacking in the white man which enables them to slink and crawl across No Man's Land in a way that defies detection.

But the negroes never lose their latent superstition and fear of the dark. Without white officers to support them morally their value is said to deteriorate quickly. They "see things" with ease.

The negro trooper's timidity at night is best illustrated by the experience of a captain, who found one of his men at work after dark. The negro was talking violently to himself:—

"Niggah, pick up that wheelbarrow and push it over there!" "Now put that barrow down!" "Tip it over and empty it!" "Now wheel it back and fill it up again!"

To all of which the negro answered "Yes, sah!" and suited the action to the word. He explained to the astonished captain that he felt less lonely and scared in the dark if he pretended a white officer was there to give him orders.

Let the average negro soldier halt and be forced to lie down for a time, and he goes to sleep almost immediately, unless he is forcibly kept awake. The leaders of at least one regiment have had to adopt a plan whereby all the members of a patrol when they lie down join hands, with the white officer at one end. He keeps the squad awake then by pressing the hand of the man next to him, who repeats the pressure to his right or left and receives an answering pressure as evidence that his companions are awaked.

Nevertheless, the negroes are always ready for a fight. One regiment had begged its way into a portion of the line where action was assured in the last German offensive, and that action suddenly began. Five of the officers of that regiment alone were in hospital, but heard a few hours in advance of what was coming.

The colonel left the hospital on crutches, two other officers were carried to the trenches on litters and two more hobbled in—so as to be with their men and be assured they gave a good account of themselves. They did.

The negro troops are deeply attached to their white officers, and will go through fire and flood for them—or with them. In the main also the officers are attached to the men, take pride in them and father them no end. The negroes are punctilious in such details as saluting and deference to officers and superiors, though lax in other matters of discipline which they do not understand.

BAKER PRAISES MEN

The St. Louis Argus

Declares America Proud Of Her Brave Negro Soldiers, And That They Hold Nation's History In Their Hands. War Chief Warmly Greeted In France By Our Boys.

11-22-18

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According to press dispatches when fighting ceased the most advanced section of the Western front was held by the American troops who were brigaded with the Seventh French Army The unit formerly was the 16th New York Infantry, the famous Negro regiment. With the French and Senegalese troops they held the town of Thann.

This regiment has won many laurels since being sent to France. Frequent dispatches have told of the glorious and valorous deeds of its members. The unit first came into distinction by the bravery of Roberts and Johnson who whipped twenty-four Germans. Praises came fast after this, and the boys were in the thick of the fight in the Argonne Forest and were at the front in the fall of Saint Michiel Soissons, Chauteau Thierry and Thia Court.

* * *

Stories of Human Interest
By Ralph W. Tyler,
Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.

Somewhere in France.—With a gasoline can as a rostrum, Secretary of War Baker, in the course of his inspection tour over here, addressed an audience of more than 2,000 Colored stevedore troops during their lunch hour. The speech, as well as the entire stage setting, was highly informal. Part of the Secretary's audience lay sprawled upon the roof of a half finished warehouse overlooking the local gasoline can, and nearly all of them went on munching the contents of their mess kits, as it was intended they should do. The Secretary told the men how proud the people—all the people—home were of them, and especially how proud their own race was of them. He told them a couple of short, comical stories that quickly surrounded him with an amphitheatre of white teeth all set in a broad smile. When he wound up by telling them that when he got back to America he was going to tell their people how well they had been doing, and the big shove they were giving to the army supplies which made it possible for the men at the front to win battles, he got such a "hand" as only strong and honestly calloused palms can give a speaker. Both before and after his talk to them, Secretary Baker mingled among the men, asking them questions right and left, and thus getting much first-hand information from these Colored stevedores.

Battalion of Medal Winners

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the Secretary's trip among the Colored men over here was at Blois. Here there is a battalion of Class B and C men, all of whom had been wounded in action, and many of whom proudly wore the Croix de Guerre or the D. S. C. They were lined up for inspection, together with their splendid band, also composed of B and C men. The Secretary would not consent to their being introduced to him, but, as he put it, "It is an honor to be introduced to you." From the middle of the boxing ring and banstand combined, which is the pride of the Blois camp, Mr. Baker told them how much their efforts had been appreciated by the nation; how greatly the nation was indebted to them, and how they—all of them—would be marked men in their communities throughout their entire lives for the service they had rendered their country in time of urgent need. "In after years," he said, "men will come home to their families and tell with pride, and with a glow upon their faces, how they had met and fought with valian. fighting Colored men at Belleau Wood, at Chauteau Thierry, at Soissons, on the Vesle and at Champagne." Concluding, Secretary Baker said to these Colored troopers: "The history of America is in your hands, for you have enlarged it and helped to make it what it is today—a thing to fill every American with pride."

Feats of Fearless Colored Troopers on the Firing Line

A successful raid, planned by one of the majors of the old 8th Illinois regiment, whose home is at Metropolis, Ill., was made in the Voucharn sector, and with great daring. The motor battery of the regiment first took part in laying down a barrage fire. The barrage fire began at 4 o'clock in the morning—just as the first rays of the sun shone sluggishly, and but dimly, behind the horizon. At the hour named, every gunner was at his gun. The major flashed an electric signal, and within a minute or two thereafter every gun fired simultaneously as if conected with an controlled by an electric battery. For fifteen minutes the Colored gunners

kept up their barrage fire, and then a French company was sent out behind the barrage to make the raid. So surprising was the raid, and so quickly made, that but three of the Colored soldiers were wounded, and they but slightly, and but eight of the French, with whom they were fighting, while the German's casualty toll was eleven killed, three wounded, while the remainder were captured.

Glories of Argonne Fight

Stories of the fight in the Argonne Forest, and the splendid endurance and valiant fighting of the Colored soldiers continue to come in. It is reported that a company of the old Ninth Ohio Battalion, under command of its Colored captain from Dayton, Ohio, laid in an open field all night, awaiting orders to go into action, while at the time the Germans were dumping 210 shells and 8 machine gun fire into them. But even in the face of such a murderous fire, the Colored line stood as firm as if the huge shells and murderous machine gun fire was but the discharge of toy blow guns. Among their casualty was Anderson Lee and William Chenault, of Dayton, who were killed. The firmness of the line these khaki-garbed black soldiers maintained in the face of a withering fire—a veritable hell, constitutes one more reason why the folks—the race—bak home should be proud of these, their Colored soldiers over here, whose unyielding spirit and bravery is making history for the race.

COLORED TROOPS WIN HIGH PRAISE

Pershing Denies Canards Sent Out by Germans and Tells of Exploits by Negroes.

N Y C AMERICAN
JUNE 22, 1918

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Formal denial of reports circulated in this country, presumably by German agents, that negro soldiers with the American Expeditionary Forces are assigned to more dangerous work than white troops was cabled to the War Department by General Pershing.

The message said the negroes were in high spirits, and that their only only complaint was that they did not get more active service.

General Pershing said he could not "commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The General's cablegram, which was sent in reply to one of inquiry sent by Secretary Baker, said:

"The stories, probably invented by German agents, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers; that when wounded they are left on ground to die and without medical attention are absolutely false.

"The following are the losses as reported up to June 18 in the four colored combat regiments now in France. Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry—Died of wounds, 3 died of disease, 8; severely wounded, 2. Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none. Three Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 8; severely wounded, none. Three Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry.—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none.

"The exploits of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning the Croix de Guerre by their gallantry has aroused a fine spirit of emulation throughout the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service.

"The only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. They are especially amused at the most dangerous positions, and are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them thus far. I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

NEGRO TROOPS STICK TO GUNS

6-6-18

GREAT COURAGE UNDER HEAVY FIRE NEAR FAMOUS VERDUN—SAY DIXIE LUCK WORKED.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 1.—American Negro troops proved their value as fighting men in the line east of Verdun on June 12 when the Germans attempted a raid but were completely repulsed.

The boches began a terrific bombardment at one minute after midnight, throwing over between 3,000 and 4,000 shells from guns ranging in size from sixty-seven to 340 millimeters. The bombardment was concentrated on small areas. Many of the shells made holes from ten to fifteen feet across.

Keep Up Steady Barrage.

The Negroes, however, stuck to their posts, operating machine guns and automatic rifles, and keeping up such a steady barrage that the German infantry failed to penetrate the American lines.

The Americans suffered only two wounded. "Dixie luck was a-workin' with us," explained one. "We all got knocked down lots o'times, but every man got right up.

During the attack the crew of a machine gun was bowled over by a projectile, which made a fifteen foot hole ten feet from them. They all got up, remounted the gun and continued shooting until it jammed. Then, despite the terrible bombardment, they fixed it and again turned it on the Germans. This incident was repeated twice.

Perform Like Veterans.

Both French and American officers reported that the Negroes performed like veterans. They obeyed orders promptly, took risky duties voluntarily, and compared well with the best troops on the west front.

The German raid on St. Die, in Alsace, was repulsed by American machine gun and rifle fire Saturday, the enemy suffering heavy losses. An American lieutenant and eighty men successfully raided German positions in Fontaine wood, near Montdidier Saturday morning, capturing an officer and thirty-five men, and inflicting heavy casualties. In Lorraine, American airplanes are conducting reconnaissance flights.

NEGRO TROOPS PROVED VALOR,

ST JOSEPH MO PRESS
JUNE 12 1918

Supported by Tanks, They Carried Out Brilliant Counter Attack.

LONDON, June 12.—Among the notable feats of arms during Monday night, says Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, was the magnificent counter attack of native African troops, supported by tanks, which enabled the French to retake La Porte farm on a crest 370 feet high just west of the Compiegne road, together with the high ground north of it.

Discussing the situation Tuesday, the correspondent adds:

"Checked on their right and center, the Germans have thrown fresh masses of troops in the battle on their left wing with a view of reaching the Oise. The country here is a mass of little hills separated by deep ravines, running mainly south or east and lends itself readily to the enemy's favorite tactics of infiltration in small detachments.

"The allied troops are operating in a narrow belt on the left between the enemy's advancing line and the Oise. With no bridges in the rear, they run the risk of being cut off by the enemy, should he reach the river bank south of them, and accordingly they are being withdrawn gradually to the river whence the enemy is pursuing them. The Germans soon will find themselves without cover in an open valley under the fire of the allied artillery and machine guns.

"Ribecourt is now in the enemy's front line. This village is about a mile and a half from the bank of the Oise and as the enemy line now passes around it the French retirement to the river valley was inevitable.

"The mass of forests including D'Oarscamp wood, Carlepont forest and Montagne wood, which we now hold on the east bank is enclosed by the Oise on the north and the west and by the German lines which skirt the edge of the wood on the east.

"Before the battle the Germans held the right bank of the Oise, from Pontoise to Pont L'Eveque. If they now succeed in establishing themselves along the river valley as far as Ribecourt, the allied troops in the forests on the left banks will be between three fires."

WAR SECRETARY TALKS TO COLORED TROOPS IN FRANCE

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The Freeman Nov. 23-18.

Declares America Proud of Her Brave Colored Troopers and That They Hold Nation's History in Their Hands —War Chief Warmly Greeted and Gains Much First-Hand Information

SOME HUMAN INTEREST STORIES OF NEGRO BATTLERS ON THE FIRING LINE.

(By Ralph W. Tyler, Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.)

Speccial News.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—With a gasoline can as a rostrum, Secretary of War Baker, in the course of his inspection tour over here, addressed an audience of more than 2,000 colored stevedore troops during their lunch hour. The speech as well as the entire setting, was highly informal. Part of the Secretary's audience lay sprawled upon the roof of a half-finished warehouse overlooking the local gasoline can, and nearly all of them went on munching the contents of their mess kits, as it was intended they should do. The Secretary told the men how proud the people—all the people—home were of them, and especially how proud their own race was of them. He told them a couple of short, comical stories that quickly surrounded him with an amphitheatre of white teeth all set in a broad smile. When he wound up by telling them that when he got back to America he was going to tell their people how well they had been doing, and the big shove they were giving to the army supplies which made it possible for the men at the front to win abttles, he got such a "hand" as only strong and honestly-calloused palms can give a speaker. Both before and after his talk to them. Secretary Baker mingled among the men, asking them questions right and left, and thus getting much first-hand information from these colored stevedores.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the Secretary's trip among the colored men over here was at Blois. Here there is a battalion of Class B and C men, all of whom had been wounded in action, and many of whom proudly wore the Croix de Guerre or the D. S. C. They were lined up for inspection, together with their splendid band, also composed of B and C men. The Secretary would not consent to their being introduced to him, but, as he put it: "It is an honor to be introduced to you." From the middle of the boxing ring and bandstand combined, which is the pride of the Blois camp, Mr. Baker told them how much their efforts had been appreciated by the nation; how greatly the nation was indebted to them, and how they all of them, would be marked men in their communities throughout their entire lives for the service they had rendered their country in time of urgent need. "In after years," he said, "men will com home to their families and tell with pride, and with a glow upon their faces, how they had met and fought with valiant fighting colored men at Belleau Wood, at Chateau Thierry, at Soissons, on the Vesle and at Champagne." Concluding, Secretary Baker said to these colored troopers: "The history of America is in your hands, for you have enlarged it and helped to make it what it is today—a thing to fill every American with pride."

diers over here. They receive the same substantial fare the white soldier receives, and the white soldier travels from point to point in the same box freight cars as affords means of passage for Colored soldiers. In short, when it comes to maintenance and equipment, and consideration for the comfort of the American soldier, to use a trite saying, "the folks are as good as the people." There is absolutely no discrimination, and the cheerfulness of these one thousand boys whose freight cars became, in imagination, Pullman palace cars, was the proof to me that the colored boys in the ranks are getting a fifty-fifty break.

Incomplete

Soldiers — 1918
Europe

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RECORD OF COLORED SOLDIERS IN BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY IS BRIGHT PAGE IN HISTORY

11-9-2-18

Declares America Proud of Her Brave Colored Troopers and That They Hold Nation's History in Their Hands—War Chief Warmly Greeted and Gains Much First-Hand Information—Some Human Interest Stories of Negro Battlers on the Firing Line.

Houston Observer

By RALPH W. TYLER
Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.

ARTICLE II.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—With a gasoline can as a rostrum, Secretary of War Baker, in the course of his inspection tour over here, addressed an audience of more than 2000 colored stevedore troops during their lunch hour. The speech, as well as the entire stage setting, was highly informal. Part of the secretary's audience lay sprawled upon the roof of a half-finished warehouse, overlooking the local gasoline can, and nearly all of them went on munching the contents of their mess kits, as it was intended they should do. The secretary told the men how proud the people—all the people—at home were of them, and especially how proud their own race was of them. He told them a couple of short, comical stories that quickly surrounded him with an amphitheatr of white teeth, all set in a broa smile. When he wound up by tellin them that when he got back to Ame ica he was going to tell their peopl how well they had been doing; an the big shove they were giving t the army supplies which made it pos sible for the men at the front to wi battles, he got such a "hand" as onl strong and honestly-calloused palms can give a speaker. Both before an after his talk to them, Secretary Bak er mingled among the men, askin them questions right and left, and thu getting much first-hand informatio from these colored stevedores.

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ARTICLE III.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—A successful raid, planned by one of the majors of the old 8th Illinois regiment, whose home is at Metropolis, Ill., was made in the Voucharn sector, and with great daring. The motor battery of the regiment first took part in laying down a barrage fire. The barrage fire began at 4 o'clock in the morning, just as the first rays of the sun shone sluggishly, and but dimly, behind the horizon. At the hour named every gunner was at his gun. The major flashed an electric signal, and within a minute or two thereafter every gun fired simultaneously, as if connected with and controlled by an electric battery. For fifteen minutes the colored gunners kept up their barrage fire, and then a French company was sent out behind the barrage to make the raid. So surprising was the raid, and so quickly made, that but three of the colored soldiers were wounded, and they but slightly, and but eight of the French, with whom they were fighting, while the German's casualty toll was eleven killed, three wounded, while the remainder were captured.

Stories of the fight in the Argonne forest, and the splendid endurance and valiant fighting of the colored soldiers continue to come in. It is reported that a company of the old Ninth Ohio Battalion, under command of its colored captain from Dayton, Ohio, laid in an open field all night, awaiting orders to go into action, while all the time the Germans were dumping 210 shells and 88 machine gun fire into them. But even in the face of such a murderous fire the colored line stood as firm as if the huge shells and murderous machine gun fire was but the discharge of toy blow guns. Among their casualty was Anderson Lee and William Chenault of Dayton, who were killed. The firmness of these khaki-garbed black soldiers maintained in the face of a withering fire—a veritable hell, constitutes one more reason why the folks—the race—back home should be proud of these, their colored soldiers over here, whose unyielding spirit and bravery is making history for the race.

I have learned that Hill 304, which the French so valiantly held, and which suffered such a fierce bombardment from the Germans that there is not a single foot of it but what is plowed up by shells, and whose sides, even today, are literally covered with the corpses of French soldiers who still lie where they fell, was later as valiantly held by the colored soldiers from the United States, who fought with all the heroism and endurance the best traditions of the army has chronicled. The colored soldiers, under their own captains from Dayton, Ohio, who so splendidly maintained their line in the Argonne Forests, and those who held that bloody and forever historical Hill 304, had the odds against them, but, like Tennyson's immortalized "Six Hundred," they fought bravely and well, "firmed in the belief" it was not theirs to reason why, it was theirs "to do and die," and, like the patriots they were, they did DO, and this war's history will so record.

ARTICLE IV.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—When this war is over and peace, lasting peace, declared, and the necessitious censorship has been lifted so one may mention the names of army units cities and towns, the colored historian who records the history of the colored soldier in this war will need no imaginative power to tell of the service, the daring deeds of valor, and the incomparable fighting colored men did over here in France. Verdun, No-Man's-Land, Belleau Woods, Chateau Thierry, Soissons, the Vesle, Argonne, Champagne, et al, are vast urns which contain the story of how America's black soldiers fought; how they dared, bled and died "to make the world safe for democracy." Bordeaux, Brest, St. Nasair, Montoir, et al, will forever tell a story of the big achievements of the colored stevedores who helped to make possible the victories of the fighting men at the front. The Y. M. C. A. huts scattered here and there, and in which now labor so splendidly and self-sacrificingly colored Y. M. C. A. workers, will bear testimony, years after they have been deserted of the part these non-combatants took in helping and buoying up our boys. The story of how Crispus Attucks fell at Lexington in 1776 will be but a juvenile—a "Mother Goose" bed-time story beside the story of how our boys fought, and fell, at Champagne. Fort Pillow and Milliken's Bend of the Civil War will pale beside Chateau Thierry and Argonne. The story of the Spartans at Thermopylea, and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," as a recitation by the amateur elocutionists, will give place to the charge of the colored troops from America at Champagne. The story of our colored troops, combatants and non-combatants, in this war will make every colored man, woman and child of today and tomorrow, proud of their race, and proud they were such one hundred per cent Americans as to do their bit cheerfully in this war. View it from any angle you may; locate yourself in any section of the United States you may, you will find, after this war, that the "New Day and New Duty" our friends have been prophesying for us will be present, and because of the record of valor made by the colored soldiers here in France while pushing the Hun back from Chateau Thierry into Wilhelmstrasse. These colored soldiers over here, now quite 200,000, are proud they are here. They would not exchange the opportunity they have had for rendering service to their country for all the fabled riches of Golconda. When German militarism has been crushed beyond restoration, and glorious peace shall have been achieved by the Allies, these colored soldiers, such as survive, will be eager to return to the United States, glad that they had and accepted the opportunity to serve well their country and civilization. Such as may fall on the field of battle—and many will have—will beam a smile of satisfaction before entering into eternity that they had the glorious privilege of dying in, and for, a righteous cause to advance their race back in the states and everywhere. Contact with the men over here confirms this statement. Knowledge of things over here makes it possible for me to declare that the pages in the history of this war will transmit to posterity no records of stoical endurance and valor more lasting than the record made by colored troops from Bordeaux to the Rhine.

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WASHINGTON D C STAR
OCTOBER 28 1918

Our Colored Troops.

Had it occurred to you, the universal loyalty of our colored citizens? Have you ever met a colored man in this country who was pro-German? Do you even know any one who thinks he has actually seen one? I have personally made inquiry in the South, in New England, on the Pacific Coast and here at home in the Central West, and have arrived at the firm conviction "There ain't no such animal" as a pro-German American colored man.

When the big war started and Bernstorff let loose his long and carefully prepared plans of arson, bombs, strikes, and general confusion in this country, one of the most dastardly schemes on which his boss depended was an uprising of 9,000,000 colored people in the South. The effort was well organized, bountifully supplied with money, was operated with great secrecy, and at first was carried on outside the larger Southern cities. All sorts of impossible rewards were promised; the blacks were to own and rule the South; every sort of poison lie was used to tempt the colored people into a revolt against the whites. It was expected and hoped this revolution would keep this country busy for the duration of the war. Of all this, people in the North heard very little.

To the everlasting credit of the colored people they refused to be led into the trap, and like the proposed revolution in India and Egypt and some other countries, the plot miserably failed.

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At last we entered the war. What then of the colored man? When voluntary enlistment was offered, he responded promptly and in large numbers. During the civil war, it was no infrequent part of a Northern general's report of a battle that "the colored troops fought bravely." The reports which are reaching us of the colored troops in France include more than "fought bravely"—they fought magnificently.

A letter from an officer describing such a regiment going "over the top" is a picture worth painting. Bareheaded, shirts unbuttoned or no shirts at all, with the most unearthly yells, as demons let loose, they went at the enemy like a cage of wild lions released. These boys from the cotton and cane fields like best to fight with the bayonet, which Fritz enjoys least of all, but in hand-to-hand combat they fall back on their trusty razor or knife, in the use of which they are more proficient. The stanchest Hun is said to quail and run before one of these dusky giants bent on carving a map of Florida on a fat German face or a delta of the Mississippi on his throat.

Yes, the colored troops are still "fighting bravely."—By H. H. Windsor, in the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

NEGRO TROOPS PROVE THEY ARE IMMUNE TO FEAR ON BATTLEFIELD

Trained With the French One Unit Longs for Chance for Real Fight

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

By JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Special Cable to The San Antonio Light and the Chicago Daily News.
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With the American Army at the Front, Sept. 12.—If Emperor William had been on his historic observation post at Montfaucon in recent weeks where he saw the fighting before Verdun in 1916, he would have seen colored Americans holding a portion of the trenches in the Foret de Hesse. The unit has been a part of six different divisions since landing in France and has always been progressings towards the hotter spot in the line until now it is believed to be ready for the supreme test of a real fight equal to those in which the lighter skinned Americans have written pages of valor. They have already shown that they are able to withstand big shells bursting on all sides—an ordeal which in the first year of the war shook the nerves of the earliest negro units put in the front lines.

"I have as much confidence in the negro soldiers as in any other body of troops with the same amount of fighting experience," says the colonel, a seasoned regular army officer, who is the only white person in the command. "All we want is a chance to get at the Boches," declare the men, pronouncing the word "Bushes."

The story of how Corporal Isaac Valley of Gerald, Kan., won the distinguished service cross is an inspiration to every man in the unit. Valley is one of the few negro soldiers winning the honor. He served three years in the 24th Infantry before he was transferred to this outfit. A private in attempting to throw a grenade dropped it in the trench in the midst of the others. Valley had not time to pick it up and throw it out. He therefore put his foot on it and shoved it into the mud. The grenade exploded and tore off a part of his foot. His only comment as he was carired back was: "I saved the others even if it did get me."

When General Pershing heard of the incident he awarded a ribbon which it is the ambition of every fighting man to possess. "That man will be back in a few days," said the colonel.

One night a big German raiding party came over and penetrated behind the first lines before the Americans opened up and drove them back without the loss of a single man. Sergeant Robert Taylor, Corporal Fred Carrington, Privates Fletcher Phillips, Edward Dobbins, Leroy Owens, Corporal Robert Breckenridge and Private Horace Jordan, all of Chicago, were at an advanced listening post, when the raiders passed overhead, leaving a guard which the men drove away. The men then joined in the attack and repelled the raiding party. The raid was in revenge for a successful attack made by the Americans on the previous night.

These are small affairs compared with the fighting which is coming. The men are equipped with American helmets in place of the French equipment which was formerly furnished. They hope to have complete American outfits except as to rifles and gas masks. The general commanding the second army suddenly appeared and ordered an inspection as he had not seen the unit before. After the formal review the colonel suggested a problem.

"Tell the company to capture that hill just as if the Germans were there," said the general. The drill was executed and the next day the colonel read a formal order from the general, reading:

"I want to felicitate you. The regiment acquitted itself in remarkable fashion. The maneuver which I had executed by one company taken at random was carried out with vigor. I appreciate the particular skill with which advantage was taken of terrain affording protection. Convey to the regiment the expression of my satisfaction."

When the unit left another general's division an order was issued expressing regret at losing it. "That union of hearts," read the order, "and that community of life work and effort only lacks the consecration of battle to seal firmer the ties so quickly formed."

Jerseymen with Colored Troops Cited for Bravery

NEWARK N J NEWS
DECEMBER 3, 1918

The whole 369th Infantry cited for the French war cross, the exploits of these colored troops during the latter days of the war is told succinctly in a letter to a Newark friend by Captain John Holly Clark, in command of one of the battalions. With the Fifteenth New York National Guard Regiment as a nucleus, this body of soldiers had on its roster men from this city and Montclair and other communities of the state. Under the command of white and colored officers, they performed such valiant service that early mention of their bravery and fighting qualities was made in dispatches.

Brigaded with the French army of General Gouraud, Captain Clark recounts two eventful battles in which his battalion suffered heavy losses. He writes that the men and officers behaved splendidly and were highly congratulated on the advance, their French adviser characterizing it as "splendid, splendid." At the time of the signing of the armistice they were in Thann, the southernmost of the American troops.

How his men stood up under the violent fire of machine guns and Austrian 88s is chronicled by the captain in a fight for the possession of a bowl which had been evacuated by the Germans. Along the rims were machine gun nests, and until they reached the summit of the gully they were sheltered from this rapid fire. They made the ascent in the dark, not realizing the proximity of the quick firers, but with the dawn they could see from where they lay in the grass the Germans coolly walking from gun to gun, sending out death and destruction by the minute.

"I myself was on the right in the first line," writes Captain Clark, "with about twenty of my men strung out to the right of me. We had not been there five minutes when the Germans turned their guns on us and I saw the position was untenable. My first sergeant was hit right next to me, the next man to him gave a gasp and groan and one after another the whole line was hit."

Crawling back to a shell hole with the few survivors, the captain declares that his men fought with great coolness for about fifteen minutes, but that the odds of machine guns against rifles was too great, as a man could not show a shoulder to shoot without being hit. As the Germans were making an enfilading movement, he ordered his men to retire with the supporting French.

In another narrow gully down the hillside they were greeted with another hail of bullets, to the dismay of the captain. Making a tour of the battlefield, he collected remnants of his command and led them to a shell hole, where they passed the night waiting for the Germans to be flanked out of their strong position. At 8 o'clock the next morning they went over and into the valley beyond, where they waited under heavy shell fire all morning. Returning to the bowl, they were ordered to support the First Battalion in the assault on the village of Sechault.

A knob about 200 feet high gave protection from the German artillery in proximity of the village, but after an hour they were ordered by Captain Cobb to go around the hill and take positions for advance on either side of the road leading to Sechault. The position exposed and his men suffering casualties, the captain returned to Captain Cobb to get orders either to advance or take shelter, and was just in time to see the latter killed by the bursting of a shell. Rushing out of the cut, he then ordered the battalion forward.

"The German artillery had been increasing steadily during our delay," recites the captain, "and I saw that there was no time to be lost if any of us were to be saved. I rushed forward in the road in the center and in front of the battalion, urging them on over the mile of open field, which by now was a perfect hell of bursting shells. I have never seen so terrifying a barrage and I wonder now how any of us got through."

In Sechault, which he describes as a weird and eerie town, they spent the night, momentarily expecting a counter-attack because of their advanced position. Sent back the next day to the original bowl to reorganize, Captain Clark mentions the heavy losses sustained, saying that his command was reduced to less than 100 men and three officers. Of the officers killed he speaks of Lieutenant Dean of Morristown.

Daredevil Deeds of Black Troops With French Army Thrill Allies

Chicago Daily News 2-24-21

BY PAUL AYRES ROCKWELL

With the French Armies, June 18.—More than once I have related the daring exploits of "Les Joyeux" (the "Happy Ones"), those French lads who are put together in a special corps called officially "battalions d'Afrique." The "Joyeux" are still doing marvelous fighting on the French front. Their motto is, "To the last man if necessary."

They electrified the entire sector when on May 27 the Germans attempted to storm their defenses. Although the enemy attacked in vastly superior numbers, the "Joyeux," fighting desperately, with entire disregard to numbers, held their ground and every yard of the line of barbed wire entanglement fronting the French trenches was ornamented with dead Germans.

Some of the enemy elements which succeeded in penetrating the trenches were slaughtered with bayonets and grenades. Supreme abnegation was shown by the war-hardened "Joyeux," who checked the powerful German assaults. The line of trenches was firmly held and communication was kept open between the various defending elements.

In Heroic Night March

On the night of May 28 the First battalion of the Chasseurs d'Afrique fell back in an orderly manner, having fulfilled the mission intrusted to it and picking up the equally weary elements of the Third battalion, which had struggled no less gloriously. After an all-night march of twenty kilometers (twelve miles) they arrived at their destination without abandoning any material, the machine gunners carrying their pieces on their backs. Several of the "Joyeux" spoke to me of this moving night march with heroic simplicity.

"We were counted and reconstituted," said one of them. "About midnight of May 29, without taking time for repose, we again went to the front. On June 1 we launched an attack, making a formidable charge, which caused the boches to renounce their attempt to advance."

Multiplied acts of heroism were performed by these men. One of the battalions taking part in the action was composed of very young chaps who had arrived on the French battle fields as late as Jan. 3 last, after distinguishing itself in Morocco by its ardor and endurance. The esprit animating from this battalion is very chivalrous.

Recover Body of Commander

Four "Joyeux" in the night of May 28, saw their company commander, Lieutenant Marechal, fall in a boyaux pierced by enemy bullets. Not wishing to lose the body of their chief, the valiant four resisted the Germans with grenades, holding them at bay. After they had recovered the body the same four "Joyeux" carried it all the way during the terrible back-breaking twenty kilometer retreat. On the morning of May 29, although harassed by fatigue and lack of sleep, they organized a short funeral service, glorifying the officer who had fallen at their head.

On June 1 the same battalion, supported by two companies of other battalions, after being almost submerged by the German waves, threw itself, the officers leading with drawn revolvers, into a hand-to-hand encounter with the Germans, who fell back in disorder, abandoning their field and machine guns.

"Frenchmen From Africa"

The Germans have applied the common name of "Frenchmen from Africa" for the soldiers of all the French regiments which in time of peace served in Africa, including legionnaires, zouaves, "Joyeux," colonials, mitrailleurs—Arab and black sharpshooters recruited in northern Africa—Spahis and African chasseurs. These corps are especially feared by the enemy and form one of the firmest bulwarks of the allied defense.—Chicago Daily News.

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AMERICANS DROVE POCKET INTO FOE

His Only Step to Retire From Argonne Forest, and Our Men Are Nearing Railway, Says Gen. March.

GERMANY IS ONLY NATION THAT IS STILL FIGHTING.

Chief of Staff Tells Where American Soldiers Are in Thick of Battle.

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 3, 1918

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The debacle of Germany's allies is being pressed to completion, Gen. March said to-day, and the events of the last week in the world war have resulted in the concentration of enemy resistance in one nation.

The new Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne, the Chief of Staff explained, has progressed already to such an extent that a decided pocket has been formed in the German lines, indicating that the enemy must make an early withdrawal from the northern portion of the Argonne Forest. This would bring the American forces with their heaviest artillery nearer the main German railway line through Stenay.

The resistance of the Germans on the west front has continued, and the greatest Allied advance has been registered on the Italian front, where the maximum progress of thirty-seven miles has been made. The General said the object of the Allies on this front was the cutting of the Austrian line of withdrawal, and he added, "this has been accomplished." He identified the American forces in Italy as the 332d Infantry Regiment, with Ambulance Battalions 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13, Field Hospital 102. In addition there are some air service training units.

He said the 114th Engineers was with the First Army west of the Meuse and the 52 Pioneer Infantry with the 5th Army Corps in the same territory. These are not part of any division.

The 89th Division of troops from Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona) was last reported in action on Oct. 29 between the Argonne and the Meuse. The 35th division (Missouri and Kansas) has not been on the front line since September, although it is attached to the 1st American Army. The 92d (negroes from Camp Dodge) is on the line east of the Moselle. The 37th (Ohio) had been on line in the Vosges, but more recently its headquarters was reported in the Woevre. The 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Western Illinois), commanded by Major Gen. William Weigel, is on line in the Belfort sector in Alsace near the Swiss border; the 26th (New England) has been in action east of the Meuse.

The 80th Division (Virginia, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania) has not yet been reported in action. The 83d (Ohio and Western Pennsylvania) has headquarters at Lemans. The 90th (Texas and Oklahoma) was reported in action with the 1st Army west of the Meuse on Oct. 23d. The 30th Division (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia) is with the British in Picardy. The 4th Division (regulars) is west of the Meuse. The 76th (New England and New York) still is acting as a depot division. The 27th (New York) is with the British in Picardy.

Gen. March announced that influenza conditions among the troops arriving in France have improved so materially that deaths from the disease practically have stopped. A recent transport convoy carrying 25,000 men arrived at the American port of debarkation, he said, with only seventy-eight cases of influenza.

JAZZ MUSIC MAKES HIT WITH FRENCH

TTLEBORO MASS SUN
NOVEMBER 13 1918

By R. J. Kirk

Somewhere in France 'by mail'—American music greatly interests the French population and every night there is a concert by one of the army bands the natives turn out en masse. They listen with undisguised approbation to the latest "hits" from the States and stay until the final notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" close the programme.

The French fairly go wild over the American "jazz" tunes. They call that sort "chic" And when the band plays one of those rollicking one-steps they keep time with the music and vociferously applaud for more.

In one of the larger American base cities these military concerts are given about three times a week. The plaza nearly a quarter of a mile long, is always crowded with the inhabitants as well as American soldiers. The bands alternate from the various surrounding army camps As the "off the streets at 9 o'clock" order is strictly enforced on both men and officers by the military police, it is necessary that the concerts begin by 7 o'clock This is a convenient hour enough for the Americans, but it seriously interferes with the dinner hour of the French. They are just beginning to "manger" about that time. And as a consequence, many thousands of them go without supper one of two nights a week in order that they may attend the "musique Americaine"

With the overtures the iron chairs in the plaza begin to fill with humanity, and by the time the strains of the second number have reached the waterfront hundreds of working girls hurrying home from the shops, are arrested by the music and decide to substitute the hour and half's entertainment for the usual meal at the "pension"

Vocal solo numbers by some Yankee private soldier are enjoyed as much as the band numbers, although of course, there is not one in hundred in the audience that understands what he may be singing.

French band music in the district "behind the lines," at least, is rather a rarity these war days, so the American concerts add an appreciable morale to the civilian population.

One of the most popular and best known American bands in the "Service of Supplies" in France is composed of the negro stevedores. The men are in a draft outfit and come principally from Western Pennsylvania and Tennessee. They are all natural musicians, and when they are not trucking guns, food and other supplies from American ships and loading them on waiting freight cars they are practising for their next concert.

The negroes scraped up their instruments wherever they could. Some brought their horns and flutes along with them from the States. By saving their payday francs and having good luck at crap shooting they managed to get enough ahead to finish their complement from the French shops.

But then they lacked music. So their leader turned on the phonograph in the Y. M. C. A. hut and jotted down the music for each of his men They play for retreat each night, take part in the infrequent parades and celebrations in their district, and each Sunday entertain huge crowds of visitors to their camp.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 23, 1918

The War Unites Americans.

To the Editor of The World:

The main objective which America has set out to accomplish in this war is crushing for all time the military spirit of Germany, but there is another mission which this war is fulfilling, and that is the unification of different races and nationalities. A more rapid advancement has been made in that direction in the short time we have been at war than in a hundred years of ordinary times.

I work in a Government plant. This being Red Cross week, a Catholic priest clad in the uniform of a United States officer made a speech in behalf of that famous organization. Among other things he said: "Recently the privilege was given to me to tour the New England States in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan. Let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the response of our Jewish fellow-citizens was gratifying. Why, I have in my regiment Jewish soldiers and they are my stanchest friends. Anybody from now on that is going to write or speak anything offensive to the Jews will be my enemy." And he concluded by saying that "these are words spoken by a Roman Catholic priest."

Some time ago I read a statement made by some one in France who has watched the heroism of our colored soldiers. This morning I saw a headline in your paper, "Two Negro Soldiers Foil a German Raid."

If not for the war, no Liberty bonds would have been issued and there would have been no opportunity for this Catholic clergyman to come in contact with our Americans of the Hebrew faith.

If not for the war, there would still have existed in the heart of millions animosity and ill-feeing toward other races. This war has pushed the world a hundred years ahead. The menace of militarism and imperialism will be abolished and their place will be taken by democracy, tolerance and brotherly love. The Biblical golden rule of "Love thy neighbor as thyself" will be a reality.

MARCUS WEINGARTEN.

Brooklyn, May 20.

The Gallant Negro Troops.

To the Editor of The World:

I wish to take this individual opportunity to express my personal appreciation of the manner in which your paper has so very amiably spoken out in behalf of the "Fighting Fifteenth" boys over there.

Your publications concerning the two heroes, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, in Monday and Tuesday morning editions, and the editorial of Tuesday morning, making the comparison of bravery among our people and the attitude toward lynching of them, were masterpieces.

I feel particularly proud of the stand that you have taken. It is not far off when the people shall awake to these facts that you so grandly bring out. Again I thank you, and with such cooperation from the press I feel that something ultimately will be accomplished.

C. BION JONES,
Chairman Executive Committee Federation Young People's Progressive Organizations of Hudson County, N. J.

Jersey City, May 21.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

The Dove and the Mailplane.

To the Editor of The World:

History seems to be repeating itself after a fashion. Our mothers, if sentimentally inclined, used to sing:

Fly away to my native land, sweet dove,
Fly away to my native land,
And bear these lines to my lady love,
That were writ with a trembling hand.

How imprisoned warriors in foreign countries came to be provided with carrier pigeons was not made clear to listening children, and the aeroplane mail car of to-day, though regarded in panicky poultry yards as a hawk of gigantic size, bears no resemblance to the feathered letter-bearer of romance, but in a remotely analogical sense it suggests the text, "There is nothing new under the sun."

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, May 20.

NEGRO TROOPS GET NICKNAME

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Soldiers of 814th Pioneer Infantry Will Call Themselves "Black Devils."

NEWS OF LOCAL CAMP
LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

A systematic course of training has been drawn up for the negro soldiers in the 814th Pioneer Infantry by their commanding officer, Col. Cyrus A. Dolph. The system calls for play as well as work.

The 814th Pioneer Infantry is the second of its kind to be organized at Camp Zachary Taylor. The 801st, the first, is now on the battlefields of France.

Each negro is studied individually. Col. Dolph spends much of his time on the field with his men and reviews the regiment at retreat every night. Packey MacFarland, camp boxing instructor, has organized several classes among the officers and enlisted men.

The regiment has been named the "Black Devils," and the men have adopted a standard with a "black devil" charging with a bayonet and the words "Do it right now" written around the figure. This standard was accepted by the men, who cheered and asked that the "black devil" be made blacker. It released for publication until a later date.

Many students who attended the artillery training school and have dependents, failed to meet the requirements of the instructors, but were placed in the army as enlisted men. Officers at the headquarters have received no instructions whether these men will be discharged under the recent regulations because of their dependents. The general opinion is that students who entered under the condition that they would remain in the army in case they failed and have failed will be retained in the service.

Twenty-five members of medical detachments have been transferred to the school infirmary and will aid in caring for the sick students. Plans are under way to increase the medical staff.

* * *

Furlough For Objectors.

Conscientious objectors have been granted a furlough for one year to serve in the Friends' Reconstruction Service at Philadelphia. The objectors will be on the committee of the organization and their transportation to Philadelphia will be paid by the

Friends.

Maj. George E. Howard, Capt. Warren L. Langwith and Lieut. Arthur B. Bellwood have been appointed to investigate and report the circumstances connected with the loss of a bedroll belonging to Lieut. Alfred A. Mercier, of the Field Artillery Replacement Depot.

Maj. John M. Eager, Capt. George F. Pumpton and Lieut. L. D. Eldridge have been named as the officers of the local camp who will examine and pass on all enlisted men who apply for entrance into Central Officers' Training Schools.

LOUISVILLE BOY EAGER FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS

SERGT. GEORGE LAND.

Sergt. George Land is a well-known Louisville boy who is serving Uncle Sam at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., in a hospital corps. He is anxious for overseas service. He formerly lived at Eighteenth and Walnut streets.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT EXPERIENCES IN PARIS

By Wm. Stevenson, Overseas Correspondent of National Negro Press Association.

At the ship we were met by several Y. M. C. A. men with a truck and taken immediately to the Hotel the "Y" runs for the accommodation of its workers.

After visiting several places of interest and having dinner at the excellent Y. M. C. A. cafe, we retired for the evening.

At the depot the next morning the leader of our party took a group of pictures of the workers. Shortly after all of us boarded a train for Paris.

All along the road we saw unmistakable signs of war. Women were working in the fields, acting as porters at the depots, pushing immense trucks of luggage and on the trains serving as conductors and waiters.

At every station Red Cross nurses came through the train collecting funds, and at one place we saw a train-load of wounded French soldiers, a vivid reminder of war.

A little after eight o'clock we arrived in Paris, the great city of which we had heard so much, and knew so little about. It was dark except for a few street lights. The stillness which existed was almost uncanny. Crowds of people stood about the depot, including many Y. M. C. A. workers. Immediately an autobus was filled with members of our party and driven hurriedly across the River Seine to our hotel on the Rue de Rivoli. After we had unloaded our baggage, which consisted of almost every kind of luggage, and which we had packed under and over us, we entered the hotel and immediately sat down to dinner. There we were met by some of the officials of the Y. M. C. A., who made us welcome, and wished us good luck in our new and perilous field of labor.

At eleven o'clock we retired, worn out, having traveled almost continuously for twelve days. The next morning we reported to headquarters, and, incidentally, saw some of the city of Paris.

At seven o'clock in the evening, accompanied by three other "Y" men I had dinner at the restaurant of the Y. M. C. A.

We had just left the dining room and were congratulating ourselves upon our safe arrival in France when, suddenly, we heard a shrill noise. Chills ran through my body. What could this thing be?

We stopped. At each other we looked in amazement. We could do nothing else. People were running hither and thither. We heard voices but could see no one. Finally, looking down, we saw in the cellars the people we had heard. Then we knew, we were positive an air raid was on, for we had read in the newspapers, as all the world has, that when the Germans attack London and Paris from the air the people flee to their cellars, the safest place to go at such a time. The noise we had heard was the siren whistle, and was mounted on one of the many automobiles which run swiftly through the city notifying the populace when the Germans are about to make a raid. It was the signal to "take to cover." Every Frenchman knows what it means, and obeys, and now every American knows and has learned to obey the warning.

In a few moments we heard the booming of guns, hundreds of them, it seemed. These constituted the barrage which the French put up around the city to prevent the enemy from coming in with his Gothas.

Most of the few lights we had seen were now extinguished. Every now and then we heard reports, different in sound than all the others. These were made by German airmen.

The streets now presented an even more dreary scene than before. Except for Red Cross ambulances and Y. M. C. A. conveyances, without lights, and running speedily, all traffic had ceased; every one had obeyed the warning to "take to cover."

As I stood at the door of the hotel looking up, an automobile stopped at the curb. Out of it stepped a Y. M. C. A. man with a metal hat on, the first of its kind I had seen. He had just returned from the front. I talked with him a few minutes and he told me of how the shells had dropped all around his dugout while he was serving soldiers within. The half can never be told of the great service the men and women of the Red Triangle are rendering voluntarily.

I have mentioned the fact that I stood at the door of the hotel and looked up. I would not do it now during a raid, for I have learned better. All I saw that night was two or three flares, said to have been signals dropped by French aviators. One day I saw three French machines, but in each instance I could barely make out a small spot as large as my hand, which glistened in the sunlight as it darted here and there in search of the enemy.

In about an hour we heard the signal announcing the end of the raid. The Germans had been driven from the city by the master airmen of Paris. Immediately the people came from cellars and other places of comparative safety and retired. Once more they were safe.

As I passed the hotel clerk's desk, on the way to my room, he requested that I "put out the lights as soon as possible." As the elevator ascended I kept thinking of his request—"put out the lights as soon as possible."

While I knew that the Y. M. C. A. had cabled my family that I had arrived safely, still I was anxious to write them a letter. However, I promptly obeyed the request, retired and was soon asleep.

One does not lie awake long in a French bed. They are provided with plenty of covers, including a small curious feather comfort, and are high and large, resembling very much the kind your grandparents slept it. I had been asleep about half and hour when, suddenly, I was awakened by the same shrill noise. For a few moments I lay there trying to decide whether or not I should get up. However, it did not take me long to reach a decision, for not only did I hear the people upstairs hurrying down to the cellars, but I also heard again the barrage. At once I dressed myself and went to the street below, there again to look for that which I could not see. I was really not frightened, but bewildered and anxious, not knowing when or where a bomb might fall.

I could not appreciate, as the French people do, what an air raid means, for many of them have lost their loved ones. Therefore, I could not feel as they do. Nevertheless, I thought it best to go downstairs, for I had been told that when a shell strikes a building fairly it goes through several floors. I was pretty close to the top of the building and did not like the idea of being killed in bed.

Every morning and evening afterward, for three days, the city was the target of air raids. Toward the end of the week I had become accustomed to getting up, dressing myself and going downstairs, and there remaining in the darkened lobby of the hotel until it was declared off.

On the fifth day the people were very much puzzled at the discharge of shells every twenty minutes. They were puzzled because the French aviators were unable to locate any German machines.

That day, accompanied by two friends, I visited the great Luxembourg Gardens. It was, there we learned that the despicable Huns were attacking the city from the front—about seventy miles away—with a long-range gun. I know these shells fell every twenty minutes, for, like many other persons, I timed them.

However, the people continued to go about attending to their business and enjoying themselves. Their spirit is not broken, and it will not be, for they are fighting for the ideals they have so long cherished.

At one place I saw an amusing piece of verse, printed in English, which ran as follows:

"Here's to the Kaiser, the Limberger cheese,
May the swell in his head go down to his knees;
May he break his d—n neck on the Hindenberg line,
And go to h—l croaking the 'Watch on the Rhine!' "

The Kaiser's effort, by way of air raids, to spread terrorism has only resulted in strengthening the French peoples' determination to win.

Strange to say that on the day the Germans began to bombard the city I saw more of Paris than on any other day. This was not my fault, however. My time was growing short, and I wanted to see as much of the city as possible.

Among other things I saw was the wonderful Column Vendome, which was erected to the memory of Napoleon. It is said to have been constructed out of the cannon captured by Napoleon, and on it are many figures, depicting the wars of the world.

I also visited the beautiful Tuileries Gardens, the site upon which, I was told, one of the kings of France lived. These gardens are located across the street from the hotel where I stopped. One of the shells from the big gun fell there. No one was hurt, but there was a large hole in the ground, and a wall which it struck was partly de-

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French Girls and U. S. Soldier Sweethearts

The Combination Is Not So Dangerous As Has Been Supposed—and the Reason Is Comforting, if Unromantic.

Photo by Gertrude A. Brugman.

Miss Neysa McMein, the brilliant American girl artist, who has been entertaining our soldier boys in France.

By Karl K. Kitchen.

GATHER 'round me, girls. This will interest you, especially if you have a soldier sweetheart in France. Have you been afraid your doughboy might "fall" for one of those fascinating French females?—to drop from Cardinal Newman English to the vernacular of Manhattan-on-the-Dual-Subways.

Don't worry. The particular object of your devotion may be quite fickle—but there is little danger that he will fall in love with Yvonne, Simone, Gabrielle or any other more or less fair daughter of France. He may arrive minus an arm or even a leg, but his heart will probably be intact, not merely as his cardiac pumping station, but for YOU.

12—22—18

MISS NEYSA McMEIN, who has just returned from France where she spent six months with our doughboys, is the bearer of these glad tidings. As the only American girl artist at the front, not to mention her activities as a Y. M. C. A. entertainer, Miss McMein had unusual opportunities to observe the attitude of our soldiers toward the dear unfair sex of more or less sunny France. And she reports "nothing doing."

"Even if it were leap year, our doughboys would be in little danger," said Miss McMein to the writer. "Our soldiers—I am speaking of the enlisted men—have the greatest respect for the women of France—both old and young, but love is something else again, isn't it? There will be a few marriages in exclusive circles. But the great majority of our troops have not seen, and never will see, Paris. The France they know is the France of the provinces. And without any intent to be 'catty' I must say that even the marriageable girls in these parts are not likely to be the ideals of our boys. As dozens of them put it to me—the girls of the French provinces seem to lack the winsomeness of the average American girl. There are several reasons. Here is one:

"I come from out Chicago way—where girls have been accused of finding baby grand pianos in the toes of their stockings on Christmas morning. When one is at a susceptible age a pair of provincial French feet is an even more terrible blow to romance.

"Our boys are crazy about the French children—there is nothing that interests them more than a kiddie of six or seven. But the women over there from seventeen to fifty have no dangerous fascinations for them.

"IN the first place," Miss McMein went on, "very few of the enlisted men speak any French. Their vocabulary is limited to "Bonjour, mademoiselle." "Merci, beaucoup," and "Vive la France." So, except with little children, their conversation is not every illuminating, for the French girls in the

(Concluded on page 15.)

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One of the negro doughboys who captured a German band.

"Go to ——," he said politely. Of course the dear old French lady didn't understand a word of English.

NEGRO SOLDIERS GOOD FIGHTERS

(The Censor, May 29)

St. Louis Dispatch—6-31-18

In an editorial, the Censor publishes an article concerning the Negro and his position in this country as a soldier and citizen.

After a brief review of the fighting qualities of the Negro from Crispus Attucks to Needham and Johnson, The Censor continues:

"Yet it is a fact, beyond dispute, that the blacks have been denied the full rights of American citizenship in many parts of the country, more particularly in the South. There is food for thought in contrasting the reports from France about the splendid fighting ability and courage of these people with the current reports from several Southern States of the lynching of black civilians and black soldiers, and even black women, usually on the mere suspicion of infraction of the law, and not infrequently in response to mere clamor and to glut the appetite of the mob spirit.

These brutal lynchings, several of which have very recently been reported, are but part of the great injustice inflicted on the black race in the South. Court trials are denied them, and practically all the rights of citizenship inherent under the constitution of nation and states. Black men are not to exercise the right of franchise, and have practically no voice in the administration of the affairs of the country or in the election of public officials. Yet they are made a valuable asset in the census as basis for unjust over representation in congress and in the electoral college.

This grave injustice is not confined to the far South or the former Slave States. Right here, in St. Louis, Negro voters are made the victims of the same kind of political injustice. In the recent presidential election, Democrats in control of the election machinery, disfranchished Negroes by wholesale, on one pretext or another. Almost any pretext served. This was so notorious that the attention of fairminded and prominent men, like Paul Bakewell and others with a sense of justice, was attracted, and a movement inaugurated towards righting or at least exposing the wrong and the men who perpetrated it. These fairminded and patriotic gentlemen investigated and found full verification of the

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Dad's Xmas Letter From France

The Christian Recorder

CHAPLAIN NOAH W. WILLIAMS WRITES FROM OVER THERE TO THE FATHERS OVER HERE—SYMPATHY FOR INFLUENZA STRICKEN PASTORS.

France, Nov. 24, 1918.

Doubtless all in America know that this day has been designated as Dad's Letter Day for the A. E. F., when every soldier is expected to write a letter to his father or some one's else. Since my father has departed to the realms of eternal bliss and peace, I am addressing a letter through the papers of the race to the fathers of the soldiers generally and the fathers in the African Methodist Episcopal Church in particular. The former because of my interest in all the troops and because I know that their fathers are anxious concerning their sons. The latter because I owe a debt of gratitude to the A. M. E. Church that I shall never be able to discharge.

Not that the cessation of hostilities has taken place no more do you hear booming cannnon, bursting shells and shrieking shrapnel, all of which constantly occupy your mind with uneasy thoughts concerning the welfare of your comrades-in-arms whom a good chaplain comes to love as his own dear children. I have read in the press dispatches how universal was the rejoicing in the United States when active hostilities stopped, but you should have been in France, bleeding, beloved France, on the night the news was received if you desired to witness a sure enough celebration. I happened to be in Dejon, a city of about one hundred thousand inhabitants, in the advance section, whether I had gone in company with Chaplain H. M. Collins to visit some colored troops who had no chaplain, being on detached duty. The streets were crowded with men, women and children, and from the very oldest to infants in their mother's arms. Soldiers representing nearly all the Allies also mingle freely with the civilian population in the grand fete. Widows in black, with their careworn faces lighted up with the joy of victory purchased by the sacrifices made by husbands, fathers and sons who died not in vain; orphan children in scant clothing, forgetful of their constant occupation of asking alms of American soldiers especially, whom all thought to have an abundance of money; old men bent with the awful sorrows piled on their many years; all, all rejoiced with an unrestrained joy. And as I beheld the throng and mixed with them, as I made mental notation of the awful world struggle now about to end in a conquered peace, based potentially on the principle of universal equality and brotherhood and knew that in this conflict the blood of all the races and nations of the earth mingled on the field of battle as freely as the different races and nations commingled in France on that night of rejoicing, I thought of that day, sure to come, when the Christ Life will have won a complete victory in the heart of every man and all mankind, in the whole universe.

Could you have been with us on that glorious night and then the next day visit the hospitals where are the sick and wounded for the cause of humanity, and from there have gone to the cemeteries and looked at the crosses that mark the resting places of your victorious dead, I am sure that your sorrow would have had in it a feeling of pride and thanksgiving. I do not know how soon we will be on our way home. Home—How dear that name to us, but I do know that I could never forgive myself if I even entertained the thought of asking to be relieved and return to my home, leaving others behind to finish the work that still of necessity must be done before the American forces are withdrawn.

And, too, I would not have you understand that it is all work and no play or recreation. Every four months the men and officers alike have a week off to visit, at the expense of the nation, some place of interest and delight. The time it takes to go and return is not counted in the seven days' leave. I am very reliably informed that the time is to be extended. My associate chaplain, Lt. H. M. Collins, leaves tomorrow for Nice, Marseilles and other points on the Mediterranean Sea. When he returns I expect to

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COLORED WAR CORRESPONDENT REACHES FRANCE

The Freeman

RALPH W. TYLER OFF TO FRONT FOR NEWS OF OUR GALLANT SOLDIER BOYS AND TO TELL OF THEIR VALIANT FIGHT FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY.

11/9/18

Some Striking Incidents of the Voyage Over—Fraternizing With Press and Humanitarian Forces Aboard Ship—Diversions by Colored Battalion of 10 Per cent Americans.

(By Ralph W. Tyler, Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.)

PARIS, France, Sept. 28.—I have just reached this city, after a ten days' voyage, which was, for the most part, uneventful. We experienced delightful weather from the time we steamed out of New York's harbor until we cast anchor in a port over here. Had it not been for the democratic spirit prevailing aboard the big liner, and which gave me a most satisfactory taste of this "world democracy" for which the Allies are fighting, I might have considered the voyage monotonous. Aboard the ship was quite a galaxy of notable writers for the big dailies and magazines; feature and fiction writers who were taking a respite from that occupation to write "straight stuff" for dailies they are to represent. Among them were celebrities like Will Irwin, Robert W. Ritchie, Damon Runyon, H. J. Foreman, erstwhile managing editor of Collier's, and Applegarth, usually known as "Appy" by the pencil pushers and readers, of the Pittsburgh Post. Each and everyone of these notable writers—former newspaper reporters, seemed to have made ar especial effort to make me forget, —which I did,—that my skin was several shades darker than theirs, and by so doing to convince me that this "world democracy" for which the Allies are fighting is neither a barren ideality nor a rainbow vision, but an actual probability whose advance courier is discernible with the naked eye. The treatment accorded me by the newspaper men aboard was but typical of the treatment accorded me by all the other passengers. Among the nearly two thousand souls making up the ship's passenger list were many Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army workers. These all displayed a most notable evidence of a healthy spirit of democracy by their fraternizing as if they were all members of the same organization. Among the Y. M. C. A. workers aboard were five colored secretaries: Fritz P. Cansler, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Thomas M. Clayton of Piqua, O.; F. L. Clark, of Leavenworth, Kas.; D. D. Mattocks, of Philadelphia, and G. W. Jackson, of Louisville, Ky. The Y. M. C. A. certainly made no mistake in selecting these five men for overseas duty, for they represent the highest type in the race, and by their bearing won the respect, and even admiration of all on board the ship.

Diversion By Serv[illegible] on Aboard

Aboard the ship, also, was Colored service battalion, belonging to an Engineer regiment. They were stout husky fellows whose good humor was effervescent, even contagious, and their rollicking songs and plantation melodies cheered all, making them, those whose thoughts had involuntarily turned to submarines—Germany's acme of kultur, forget them, and banish all fear from their minds. One of the songs which they frequently sang, and with a gusto which gave further evidence of their 100 per cent Americanism, and which never failed to elicit rapturous applause from the white passengers, was "Three Months From Now We Will Be in Germany."

I had heard it said that the big waters frightened Colored soldiers, but these Colored soldiers aboard the ship I sailed appeared as contented, self-centered, and care-bereft on the big ship at night, when lights were out, as they were down in Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi, and other southern states from whence most of them came.

Their contentment at sea, and when in the submarine zone, constituted another disillusion. Among these troopers were some clever boxers, and the monotony of "just sky and water" was frequently broken by some rattling boxing matches between these troopers for pretty substantial purses which the white passengers contributed merely out of admiration and respect for these big, brave black boys, who did not fear to come over here to fight for world democracy.

An amusing incident took place, the second day out. Forty or fifty of the Colored soldiers had formed a circle and were singing to their hearts' delight, and the delight of the passengers. One of them, seemingly, changed his voice with each song or hymn. "What do you sing?" called down, from the upper deck, a good natured son of the Emerald Isle. Quick as a flash came the answer, "Sometimes I

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New York Is Thrilled as Citizenry, Turned Soldier, Parade Here

N. Y. C. OUTLOOK
MAY 22, 1918

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.)

dreds of persons without credentials of any kind were allowed to pass the police lines and to swarm into the most desirable seats.

When they were ousted later Fifth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second streets, became so congested through laxness at the police lines that the head of the procession was halted above Forty-second street almost fifteen minutes while belated efforts were made to clear the thoroughfare.

In that task the police were aided valiantly by a detail of infantrymen from the newly recruited Seventy-first regiment, N. Y. G., under the command of Captain George Morris. These men had been assigned as an escort and guard of honor at the reviewing stand for Secretary Daniels, the reviewing officer. In the emergency Captain Morris had them port their rifles and press back the obtruding crowd toward Forty-second street, where it was forced out of the way. As is usual in this city, however, it was a good natured holiday crowd and no serious damage was done.

Secretary Daniels Cheered.

Secretary Daniels arrived at the stand well ahead of the procession. He and his aid and escorting members of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence rode up in a limousine which carried the blue flag of the Secretary of the Navy, a catted anchor in the field and four stars at the corners.

There was a mild demonstration as Mr. Daniels mounted the snow covered platform. It was not so conspicuously cordial as that which, a few minutes later, greeted the advent of Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor. He was attended by Grover Whalen, Mayor's secretary; by Lieutenant Kennel, police aid, and a platoon of mounted policemen. From his automobile flew the municipal flag.

Brigaier General Evan M. Johnson, acting commander of the Seventy-seventh division, with his staff and many other high military officers, already occupied the places immediately surrounding the reviewing officer.

Many Officers in Reviewing Stand.

Some of these were:—

Brigadier General William H. Hay, Brigadier General Thomas H. Rees, Brigadier General J. M. McDonald, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Rhea, Major Lloyd C. Griscom, Adjutant of Division; Captain P. L. Thomas, First Lieutenant George A McCook, Lieutenant Hill, Brigadier General William A. Mann, Captain John B. Coulter, Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, Lieutenant Frost, of the New York Navy Yard; Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck, Adjutant General Charles H. Sherrill, Lieutenant Colonel Crall; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Burleigh, Lieutenant Commander Josephthal, Major Howard C. Smith, Major M. Friedsam, Major Howard Kingsbury, George McDonald, acting chairman of the Mayor's Committee; Major Connolly, Major W. E. Moore, Chaplain General to the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes; his aid, the Rev. Captain Dineen; Edward Riegelmann, Borough President of Brooklyn; Eric Palmer, his secretary, and Louis G. Kaufman, treasurer of the Mayor's Committee.

At its rear the reviewing stand was about six feet above the pavement. Between there and the front of the Public Library the crowd, in its persistent effort to find a vantage point, scaled the rear of the fragile structure, and tore down the protecting pine rails surrounding it. That part of the stand was a wreck before the police cleared the space, and posted a guard to bar intruders.

Heads Bared to Storm.

As Mr. Daniels took his place the Police Department Band, stationed across the avenue from the stand, played the national anthem. So far as could be observed, every civilian stood with hat in hand, despite the fact that cold, wet and extensive snowflakes were beating a tattoo upon the hair of those who had some, and upon the chilled pates of those who boasted little or none.

The platoon of mounted policemen heading the line passed the reviewing officer at precisely fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Then the crowd began to beat time with its numbed feet as it heard the stirring strains of "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile!" A rattling crescendo of applause ran along the pine stand and through the sidewalk crowds as Brigadier General E. Fitzenmyer, commanding the division, was seen stalking along with soldierly pride, followed by his staff. The brilliant pennants of the staff officers were fringed with the white of the falling snowflakes.

In the place of honor in line marched the men of 302d Engineers, Colonel C. O. C. Sherrill. They are a fine loking body of troops.

All In Service Uniforms.

Like the infantry regiments which followed them, all marched in service uniforms, their long olive drab overcoats girded in by their cartridge belts, with rifle at shoulder, short pack between the shoulder blades containing blanket, poncho, one-half of shelter tent and one extra pair of socks. On their heads all the soldiers wore the raksh winter caps reversed, with peak and earflaps tucked in at the back. Officers wore belts, and revolvers or automatic pistols slung in holsters, the latter of such new and spotless leather as to indicate a recent emergence from the quartermaster's stores.

Leading the 153d infantry brigade, which followed the Engineers, came the 305th infantry, Colonel William R. Smedberg, Jr., the 306th infantry, Colonel George Vidmer and the 305th Machine Gun battalion, Major Charles C. Winnia commanding. Each infantry regiment, following closely the present scheme of regimental organization, had at the front its headquarters company, with its quota of orderlies, while at the rear of the column came the machine gun company and the sanitary and hospital detachment, with its ambulance and stretcher bearers—grim suggestion of the sorry work awaiting them "over there."

Change in Men Remarkable.

Already the swirling snow had topped those rakish hats with white crests, while the tops of the packs carried at the shoulders bore an added white burden—winter's seal upon the hardiness and fit sturdiness of those men, many of whom barely five months ago had been weaklings, anaemic of skin, rounded of shoulder and lacking in self-reliance and initiative. It was an almost startling contrast to compare the ruddy and rugged countenances of these lads, after five months of military work out of doors, with the faces of the average young men civilians who lined the curbs to see them pass, and yet only a few weeks ago spectators and marchers had been much after the same pattern.

Commenting upon the splendid bearing of the soldiers, a French officer in the reviewing stand said:—"If that is not a living argument to the people of your country for the utility of compulsory military training, then nothing could be."

At the head of the 154th infantry brigade, which comprised the major part of the parade's second section, marched the acting brigade commander, Colonel Isaac Irwin, and staff. Like its predecessors, all the regimental units in this brigade had their own brass bands of enlisted men and also field music of fifes, drums and bugles, which kept a merry rhythm ringing up and down the avenue, while the falling snowflakes danced a rigadoon in harmony with the swinging step of the soldiers.

308th Marches Proudly.

Colonel Irwin's command comprised the 307th infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Reuben Smith commanding; the 308th infantry, Colonel Averill, and the 306th machine gun battalion, Captain George Gaston. These regiments easily maintained the high standard of marching set by the preceding brigade. The 308th seemed to march with an outstanding precision and pride of bearing, perhaps because it was the superb exhibition given over the same route by that regiment a few weeks ago which was largely responsible for the clamor for more of the same kind on the national holiday.

The 308th upheld the laurels it already had won. For its rivals in the column it is high compliment enough to say that they suffered nothing in the comparison. New York learned that, excellent as is the 308th, "there are others."

And now came the one battalion of negro infantrymen from the 367th infantry. It is attached not to the Seventy-seventh division, but to the Ninety-second. Its white commander was Colonel James A. Moss. He looked proud of his command, and well he might be. There was no unit in the splendid line that won a greater meed of applause as its tawny skinned athletes stepped out to the music of their own band, under the leadership of their own black drum major.

Negro Band Plays "Dixie."

"Dixie" was the appropriate air to which they were marching as they obeyed the order, "Eyes right!" at the reviewing stand, and Secretary Daniels swung off his snow covered silk tile with particular gusto in acknowledgment of their salute.

At the right of line, where the tallest men always march in the platoon front formation, in which alignment all the troops came down the avenue, it seemed that many of these black troopers were veritable giants in stature and strength. Their shoulders, hips and caps were crested with snow. The sticky flakes had adhered to their kinky hair and even to the heavy eyebrows of scores of them. Punctiliously as the colors of each regiment were borne past. Making, as one spectator remarked, "a virtue of necessity," many, after uncovering, shook out half a bushel of snow from the tops and brims of their headgear before replacing it upon their heads. The dignitaries in the reviewing stand by this time all wore snow epaulettes upon their shoulders and little white pyramids upon their hat crowns.

Battery A, 305th field artillery, with its big guns and caissons, evoked plenty of applause as it swept past. Here were the only mounted men in the procession. The task of the saddle riders in holding up their mounts on the slippery asphalt was no sinecure, but those statuesque fellows riding on the caissons, with little to keep the blood circulating save an occasional setting of a brakebeam, probably had the coldest job in the parade. Their faces and bodies were masked and crusted with snow, but not one of them made a motion not prescribed in the regulations.

One ambulance company, with thirteen ambulances and the requisite detail of surgeons and stretcher bearers from the Medical Corps, brought up the rear of the division.

But now there came booming down the avenue the sharp bark which men who have been under fire recognize as the voice of the rapid fire gun. Spectators wondered what it was that uttered such warlike sounds, until presently they saw lumbering along the middle of the flag decked vista of the avenue the "Britannia," the doughty tank sent over from Flanders to stimulate American recruiting some months ago. It was completely manned and its bow gun was spitting out from its hooded turret spurts of flame, each with a boom that echoed back and forth against the tall façades of the skyscrapers. At the stern of the huge land battle ship, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, side by side, were whipping out in the blast of air shot from the leviathan's exhaust.

War Stamps Are Sold.

Behind the last of the parade proper followed a battalion with placards and an army truck inscribed in the interest of the selling campaign for the war saving stamps. Fifth avenue 'buses also were stationed at convenient corners along the line of march manned by volunteers from patriotic organizations, who were selling stamps to the throng as it broke away and started for home.

No unit of the division received a more demonstrative welcome than did the negroes of the First battalion, 367th infantry, on their way to the mustering point. They had arrived from Camp Upton only yesterday morning and had been fed generously at luncheon as guests of the Hotel Men's Association, at the New Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth street. From that point their line of march took them up Eighth avenue to Fifty-seventh street, directly through a neighborhood populated largely by the people of their race. Flags bristled from hundreds of windows—service flags from many of them—and negro men and women, keeping step to the battalion's band, trooped along beside their friends block after block, lavishing compliments upon them.

so that their serried ranks were literally a virile study in black and white. After their own band had passed out of hearing the Police Department Band took up the rollicking lilt of "Dixie" and played the favorite air of the Southland until the last of the sturdy blacks had gone by.

Everybody in the reviewing stand and most of those in the street uncovered

incomplete

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First Account of Colored Soldiers in First Line Trenches Tells of Desperate Fight Against Heavy Odds

RECEIVE COVETED FRENCH CROSS

Afro American 5-24-18

Johnson and Roberts, Tho Wounded, Hold Huns at Bay and Save Important Sector From Capture by the Enemy

By THOMAS M. JOHNSON
Staff Correspondent of The Evening Sun

With the American Army in France, May 20.—The fine heroism of two Negro soldiers who, although wounded, beat off a raiding party of twenty-five Germans, killing and wounding five of them in a fierce hand to hand fight, offers an auspicious opportunity for announcing that the American Negro troops, many of whom are New Yorkers, are holding the front line trenches in the region of Ste. Menehould, west of Verdun.

They've been there more than a month and they have acquitted themselves splendidly. Every one, white or black, in New York or anywhere else in the United States can justly be proud of them.

The Negro troops have many unique accomplishments to their credit. They've already been over the top in company with the French, entering German trenches under barrage and bringing back three German prisoners, and No Man's Land has no mystery for them or their patrols. They've been all over it and have gone as far as the Boche wire entanglements almost every night.

"Why, we are the best patrollers in the whole army," was the way one of them put it to the correspondent of The Evening Sun. "Dem Bush Germans can't see us at night, and we don't need nothing to black up our faces with."

COMMANDED BY NEW YORKER

Since entering the trenches a month ago they've taken over from the French a long sector which they are now holding. Their commander is a well known former New York official (probably William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner) and have been visited by at least a dozen French Generals. Petain himself has sent his aide to convey his good wishes.

These troops are acting in closest association with the French and practically are a part of the French army. They have been so detailed as part of our contribution in the present crisis.

In appearance they are almost indistiuguishable from the French Colonials. The difference only becomes apparent when they open their mouths, and then it is quickly seen that they are the same troops as the two The Evening Sun correspondent told of meeting a few days ago.

WHAT THE CENSOR DELETED

That meeting took place in the rest billets right behind the trenches, but the fact that it was not certain at that time whether the Germans knew they were there necessitated sending only fragmentary information.

But the heroism of the two Negro soldiers in the fight that occurred on last Thursday night now makes it possible to reveal what the censor then deleted.

It should be remarker at the outset that the deeds of these two soldiers were a fine and gallant as any achieved by any American soldiers since they came to France. Their heroism recalls some of the old tales of devotion of Negro troops in the Civil War.

The two men are Harry Johnson, 23 years old, of Monroe street, Albany, and Needham Roberts, son of Rev. Norman J. Roberts of Trenton, N. J. Both have spent much time in New York city.

They have been cited for the Croix de Guerre before the French army, which means they will receive the cross with the palm.

TEXT OF CITATIONS

The citations say that "Johnson, finding himself on sentinel duty at night and being attacked by a group of a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with a shot from his rifle, seriously wounded two others with a knife and although wounded by revolver bullets and grenades at the beginning of the fight went to the assistance of his wounded comrade, whom the enemy was about to drag away, and continued fighting until the Germans were put to flight. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

"Roberts, attacked and seriously wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to fight with grenades, although he had fallen to the ground, and until the enemy had been put to flight. A good and brave soldier."

STATIONED IN MARSH GRASS

Here is the full story of what happened: Johnson and Roberts, with three others, were on duty at 3 o'clock Thursday morning at a small advanced post. The post was on marshy land and in the midst of heavy, rank grass. The two men were on patrol while the three others were getting a little sleep in one of the dugouts.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, as the investigation later undertaken showed, the party of twenty-five Boches crawled into a bit of abandoned trench to the right of the post and then started to work their way toward the sentries.

Johnson heard them as they cut through the barbed wire encircling the post, but Roberts insisted that the noise was made by rats which infest the trenches.

But hearing the noise repeated Johnson became convinced that the Boches were approaching and shouted at the top of his voice: "Her they come."

Fifty yards back of that held by the two Negroes was a larger post, and at Johnson's cry a flare was sent up from there, which disclosed the dark forms of the Germans breaking through the wire.

BOTH WOUNDED BY GRENADES

They were scarcely fifteen yards away, and as the flare went up the Germans instantly threw hand grenades, which exploded with a crash, wounding both Negroes. Roberts was struck by fragments on the right elbow, forearm and left leg, and Johnson on the right hip and left leg.

Both were knocked down by the concussion and Roberts was not able to get up again.

But despite the suddenness of the attack and their wounded condition both of them struggled toward their own grenade supply, and although both were on the ground at that time, threw several of the grenades just as the first Boche entered the post.

Johnson managed to get on his feet and shot the Boche through the chest with a rifle. A second German leaped over the body of his fallen comrade, and Johnson, using his rifle as a club, brought it down with a crash on his head. He dropped with a groan, but there were more coming, his eye one big German throttling the helpless Roberts. Two other Germans were helping him, and the three were trying to take him prioner and carry him off.

DROPS HIS USELESS RIFLE

The infuriated Johnson cast about for another weapon, his rifle having jammed just befor he felled the second German, but found that the small supply of grenades at the post had been exhausted. He suddenly bethough himself of his "bolo knife" which he had at his belt, and drawing this brought it down with all his strength, driving the razor-edged blade into the German's head.

It must have cleft his skull, for the blade later showed blood to the hilt, and the German's cap, when picked up, was found to have been cut almost in half.

This ended that German. Another flung himself at Johnson almost before he had time to recover himself after delivering the first blow, but he succeeded in turning his "bolo" against him, also.

As he plunged the knife into the German's body the latter gave a cry of anguish and—Johnson and Roberts agree as to this—screamed out in good English, "The son of a —— got me!"

By this time Johnson was weak from the loss of blood, and when another German shot him in the right arm with a revolver he fell to the ground. He was vaguely conscious that the little post was filled with rushing figures, all jumbled together in the darkness, and then his hand fell upon a single grenade that happened to be lying on the ground. He threw this in the direction of the Germans, heard it explode, and then everything became blank so far as he was concerned.

But that grenade literally blew another German to pieces, and there is a big stain on the duckboards outside of the dugout with bits of gray cloth strewn about, to prove itc effectiveness. It was Johnson's last effort, but it was enough to put the Germans to flight.

They went so fast they barely had time enough to carry off their dead and wounded in the stretchers which, as is their custom in making riads, they brought with them.

But they did not have time to take with them two stretchers, six wire cutters, twenty-four grenades and three revolvers which they left behind as mute evidence of the fact that the two Negroes had been too much for them.

The other three Americans at the post were just emerging from their dugout when the fight commenced and were knocked down by the force of the exploding grenades. They got to their feet barely in time to see the last of the Boches disappearing. They gave chase but could not catch up with the fleet footed foe.

A few minutes later Lieut. Richard Pratt of Brooklyn and Arthur W. Little of New York came up leading a strong patrol, which also was unable to find any trace of the enemy.

When Johnson recovered consciousness the first thing he said was: "Corporal London, turn out the guard," this being what he had been shouting during the whole, breathless fight.

Both Johnson and Roberts are in the hospital and will recover. They told the commander who visited them that as soon as they recovered they wanted to go back to the trenches. In the meantime the story of their exploit has passed from mouth to mouth, and when they do return to the trenches it will be a sort of triumphal return something after the manner of the victorious Roman emperors.

Here is what the French General in command wrote to his superior about the fight:

"The American report is too modest. As a result of verbal information furnishd me it appears that the blacks were extremely brave and this little combat does honor to the Americans."

This story of the fight will make a splendid paragraph when the time comes for writing the history of the war. It will show that when it comes to a question of heroism there is no color-line.

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR.

(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)

Just what percentage of the American army over there is composed of Negro troops is conjectural. Probably the proportion is modest as yet, but already has it been established that "the colored troops fight nobly." In addition to general mention made at times by General Pershing, he has singled out for particular commendation the heroic exploit of two Negro soldiers who, though wounded, gallantly withstood a raiding party of twenty Germans, saving their comrades from capture.

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This the Louisville *Courier-Journal* declares has no element of surprise for any one who knows the American Negro as a fighter, adding: "There is no color line in the war against the black flag of the Prussian skull-and-bones. By the way, it was noticed that no participants in Louisville's great Red Cross parade received from the spectators more applause than the Negroes."

Along this same line of thought this Southron of Southern journals, speaking to the query as to why not supplement the shortage of war nurses from among Negro women, has this to say: "Most of the nursing of white people in the South before the war was done by faithful Negro slaves. Much of the nursing of both the ill and the infants in the South has been done since the war by Negro women, a few of them "practical" nurses. That Negro women have a peculiar natural aptitude for nursing is undoubted. That they get remarkably good results without much training shows that with training they would be valuable anywhere."

Another tribute to the Negro in this war is paid by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, also ultra Southern, which says: "Not long ago one of the most spectacular scenes ever enacted in Memphis was when a delegation of our black brothers left for camp. There was no tightening of the purse strings among their friends and relatives. The day was one of celebration. A dollar spent in making the departure eventful was a dollar well worth while. The boys of dark skins, just as true and loyal to the Stars and Stripes as we of white skins, left home happy and proud. They had been escorted to the train by thousands. A band of their race played the songs of inspiration and the ragtime that is part of their harmonious existence. They may be black, but they can fight, and they are Americans and they are loyal, and the men and women of their race did not seek assistance from the white man. They arranged the details of a big day and it was an epoch-making day in the history of Memphis."

It is a bit significant that the major part of complimentary comment on the chivalry of the Negro in the war has been made by the Southern press. It evidences not alone a spirit of fairness in just appreciation, but also a spirit of friendliness not unmixed with pridefulness in the prowess and the patriotism of the brother in black.

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Beat Back Force of 25 Germans, Winning French War Cross

Chicago Defender 5-25-18

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD

Special Cable to the Daily News

(Copyright, 1918, The Chicago Daily News Co.)

(This story is published in the Chicago Defender with special permission of the Chicago Daily News, as we have no correspondent at the front.)

With the American Army on the French Front, May 20.—This story of the gallantry of two American Negro soldiers who attacked a party of 25 Germans early last Thursday morning and completely routed and beat off the enemy, killing or wounding five men, although themselves wounded, carries with it the announcement that Negro troops for about a month have been holding a part of the front line trenches in the St. Menehould region west of Verdun. These troops, acting in close association with the French, have discharged their duties in the most excellent fashion, the Thursday night fight being typical of their conduct. It is described by military observers as worthy of the best traditions of the American army.

Names of the Two Heroes

Early Thursday morning five Negroes occupied an advance post jutting out into "No Man's Land." Three were asleep in a dugout and the two others were on guard. These two men, whose names should always be remembered, were Henry Johnson of 38 Monroe street, Albany, N. Y., and Needham Roberts of Trenton, N. J. About 3 o'clock, when it was still dark, Johnson thought he heard a voice and called out, "Here they come!" A sergeant back of the post shot off a flare, disclosing the figures of a squad of Germans trying out the barbed wire surrounding the post. Later it was ascertained that they had entered an abandoned trench to the right of the post about 2 o'clock with the intention of gobbling up the occupants.

Just as soon as the flare lighted up the surroundings the Germans threw grenades, which wounded Johnson and Roberts, felling both. But the two men while lying on the ground threw hand grenades at the Germans who were now forcing an entrance. As the first German came in Johnson regained his feet and shot the man through the chest, but his rifle jammed and so he used it as a club, knocking down a second German with a blow on the head.

Bolo Knife Effective Weapon

Three other Germans had slipped by and one was trying to choke the prostrate Roberts, while two others tried to carry him off. His rifle was broken, but Johnson drew a long trench knife, which the Colored men call a "bolo knife," and brought it down upon the skull of one of the Germans. Later it was found that the knife was stained with blood, as was a German cap picked up near by. Another German leaped at Roberts, who lunged forward with his knife, almost disemboweling the man. Both Johnson and Roberts swear that the German cried out in English: "The son of a —— got me."

Johnson all this time was shouting, "Turn out the guard," but another German fired at him with a revolver, the bullet striking him in the arm. As the intrepid Negro fell he managed to hurl a single grenade, which from the signs found in the morning blew the German to pieces. Then Johnson fainted.

But the Germans had had enough and they scuttled off in the darkness, bearing away their killed and wounded and leaving behind stretchers, wire cutters, grenades and revolvers. Strong patrols searched for them, but they were unable to find them.

Both Get French War Cross

Both the Colored men were awarded the French croix de guerre with palms, accompanied by army order citations reciting their deed. The Johnson citation read: "Johnson gave a magnificent example of courage and energy, repulsing with grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded, two by grenades. All are recovering and the wounds in two cases are slight."

Roberts was described as a "good and brave soldier."

Negroes previously took part in a raid in which they entered the German trenches and brought back three prisoners after finding slight resistance. This operation was executed with the French. They go out patrolling "No Man's Land" every night and have been shelled frequently. Their sector is a veritable snipers' nest and German bullets whistle about constantly, but they are full of enthusiasm in their new surroundings. They had not had a casualty until Thursday's fight. Both Johnson and Roberts will recover, though wounded in many places by grenade splinters.

Most of these troops are from New York and their commander is a former New York official. After several months spent in construction work at the ports the Negroes were given a fairly brief period of training in consideration of the work they had already done in the United States. They entered the trenches on a small scale at first, but their line was rapidly extended. They have adapted themselves to life in the trenches so well that they are making jokes about it, one Colored soldier asking permission to be sent on a "dangerous" mission. They are cheered up by the music of their famous jazz band, which has won many prizes.

PERSHING'S REPORT TO THE WAR DEPT.

Washington, May 24.—Gen. Pershing in his communique of Monday says:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary forces, May 19, 1918. —Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American Colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15 Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party, estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the two Colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of

DENY ANY NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

N Y C GLOBE
JUNE 25, 1918

Kearny Shipbuilding Plant Employs Many of Them—But Few Had Complaint to Make.

In reply to charges of discrimination against Negroes at the Foundation Company's shipbuilding plant on the Passaic River at Kearny, N. J., the superintendent of the plant, Hewitt Crosby, invited a reporter of The Globe to come out, talk to as many men as he liked, and ask as many questions about the matter as were necessary to clear up the charges.

"It is unfortunate that the question came up in this way," said Mr. Crosby to The Globe reporter, "because our plant has been known among the men and the labor unions to be one of the fairest. Let me say that on my part and on the part of the Foundation Company there is no discrimination against Negroes. Frequently individuals make their own shortcomings, for which they are penalized, the ground for charges of race discrimination which does not exist. In point of fact we employ more Negroes here than in any shipyard on the Atlantic coast.

Many Negroes Employed.

"We employ about 400 skilled Negro ship carpenters out of 1,600, with four colored foremen, and we have at least 200 Negroes working as laborers. However, you are free to walk about the plant, talk to the men, and find out for yourself."

Throughout the plant there were numbers of Negroes driving teams that were hauling logs and doing other labor. There were also a number of Negro ship carpenters working side by side with white men.

Two of these Negro ship carpenters had a grievance which they were instantly ready to urge.

"Yes, there is discrimination against the Negro," they said in reply to a question. "Why is it that so many Negroes are laid off and so few whites? Last week more than a hundred Negroes were discharged, some of them on mere pretexts. They were discharged because of their color. Any reason will do to get rid of the colored man."

Keep Only Skilled Carpenters.

When this statement was subsequently brought to the attention of Mr. Crosby, he replied:

"Yes, it is quite true that a hundred or so Negroes were laid off last week, but so were more than a hundred white men. We are discharging as many as twenty-five men a day. We have at present all the ship carpenters that we need, and only those men who are personally known to the foremen as expert men are being taken on. It so happens that not many of the Negroes who apply are thus personally known, but there is no race discrimination against them. As to the laying off of men—they are discharged, whatever their race or color, only if they are not as good workmen as other men we can get."

Two other Negroes chosen at random by The Globe reporter said they had nothing to complain of.

Two Colored Soldiers.

"The Colored troops fought nobly," was a Civil War catch phrase that persisted to our own times. The performances on the fire-swept slope of San Juan, when the Twenty-fourth Infantry, steady and strong, helped the Regulars to save the day and win the all-important crest, gave it a new meaning. When, in Mexico more recently, a handful of negro cavalry died under our flag in an ambush fight, we recognized again the fine soldierly qualities in trained Americans of the dark skin. Col. Hayward when he organized the old Fifteenth Regiment of the Guard, understood what he was doing. "I am very proud of them," he says now, with reason for his pride, "for they are clean brave men, fearing nothing." They are the 369th Infantry, and two of their number have been selected for signal honor by the French Government, on whose territory they are sustaining the old tradition. Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts are the heroes. On sentry duty they sustained a charge of twenty-four Germans. Both were wounded in the first rush, but both fought like wounded lions. Hand grenades, pistols, bayonets, and notably the "bolo knife" of Johnson, did such execution that the ground around them was full of dead and wounded when at last they went down under the heap. Re-enforcements drove off the foe and stretcher bearers carried in the two indomitable and indestructible American soldiers. Once more "the colored troops had fought nobly." In the words of the official order conferring upon Johnson the Croix de Guerre with the rich Golden Palm, that soldier "gave a magnificent exhibition of courage and energy," while Needham, in the same order, is characterized as "a good, brave soldier." Thus, they take their place on the roll of the illustrious, representing worthily one of the elements of this wonderful American amalgam that is the best national material in all the wide world.

New Yorkers in Alsace When Peace Was Declared

The Cleveland Advertiser-Herald

London Times Cable to the Chicago

THANN, Alsace, Nov. 12.—When the fighting ceased the most advanced section of the western front was held by the American troops, who were brigaded with the Seventh French army.

They formerly were the Fifteenth New York Infantry, the famous Negro regiment.

The whole valley was bedecked with British, French and American flags and filled with the joyous clanging of bells, which for four years had been rung only for the dead.

The first to cross the line were Alsatian peasants carrying food and warm clothing to relatives across the line, but at 11 o'clock German troops began to come over unarmed, pleading for tobacco.

The men passed over No Man's Land without hindrance other than deep belts of barbed wire and an elaborate system of pitfalls which made a frontal attack impossible on this sector. It took fully an hour of strenuous effort to cross the eighty yards which separated the lines.

The Germans were either very old or very young troops and seemed well fed and warmly clothed, which was in marked contrast to the plight of the civilian people in Alsace.

The morale of the German troops was utterly bad and they acted as men without honor or sense of shame and openly rejoiced that they had been beaten.

Nothing mattered in their eyes so long as they had to fight no more.

Refuse to Go Back.

At night star shells and rockets were sent up, and the scene was like a fireworks display on a gigantic scale. Back of the American lines we heard that some of the Germans had refused to return to their own lines, and were sent to the rear under guard.

All through reconquered Alsace the joy of the people was contagious and profoundly impressive. French officers said the people's faith had never wavered. French was spoken everywhere, all traces of Teutonic occupation had vanished, and one looked in vain for even a tradesman's sign in German.

If Alsace had not been truly French no such transformation would have been humanly possible.

Soldiers — 1918
Europe

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The Supply Company Of The 808th Pioneer Infantry In France

The Aegis

Sergeant-Major Clifford Sends Herald Interesting Story Of The Boys Of The 808th

12-13

"Hail¶ Hail¶ the Gang's all Here, Going to get the Kaiser, Going to get the Kaiser¶ Three thousand stalwart members of the Dashing 808th Pioneer Infantry so sang as they stepped into a Supply Depot at an American port for the purpose of being equipped just prior to their departure. These boys, although having had previous dealing with a Regimental Supply Company had never before seen a regiment supplied in such a wholesome manner and the effect of clothes stacked to the ceiling of a warehouse which could accommodate thousands of men rather excited their vanity, for they realized that by a little patience they could get a real stylish fit. The Supply Company realizing this advantage at the outset followed the lead of the Regimental Supply Sergeant, Sherman G. King, and proceeded to try on. The staff, consisting of Sherman King, Lincoln Weaver, Littleton Gamby, Roye Marshall, John Easterly and Joseph Watson and General Frank Curtis were most successful in getting perfect fits for Lincoln, he got a nice looking thirty-four coat and although the sleeves were about three inches too short yet it was such a swell fit about the chest; then Roye he got a pair of seven shoes which slipped on perfectly—with the aid of powder, in fact, all of the boys were "dolled up to a Queen's taste.

When the old ship pulled out the Supply Company was one of the nattiest looking of all. The song mentioned above again broke out and was considered very appropriate for one could almost feel the dash and spirit of such a nifty set and no one doubted their ability to get the "old bird."

We are now three miles out at sea and strange to say quite a different atmosphere exists. No song si heard, no cheering, very little joy making. In fact the nineteen thousand soldiers seem to have almost melted away and for what reason? I will tell you of my conversation with Doc Weaver which will throw light on the subject: "Say fellow, take my shoes off, please I am afraid to bend over and see if you can get me a lemon I feel so funny in my stomach". So I was made to realize that the sea was the real cause for the cesession of all joy. From that time on things really picked up for gradually the boys 'took the count' and the natty Supply Company in their form fitting clothes began to realize that there are other advantages of clothes thon style. Easterly's collar got too tight and wouldn' hook, while the beautiful pair of sevens that Marshall had forced on a nine foot tried to equal fire in its burning ppropensities. Gamby soon realized that he couldn't put any confidence in his trousers so even though his strange feeling was coming over him yet he hesitated about sitting down and was thus left on deck between the 'Devil and the Sea.'

These are just a few of the amusing incidents that happened duling the first seven hours. The fun however, has just begun. Night and the danger zone are yet a head and almost everybody is sick. When a fellow feels badly and then is given one thousand different rules to follow in case of a night attack it is bound to add to his uncomfortable feeling and so when I made a general tour of the boat I saw sights I shall never forget. In the quarters where Marshall. Mays and Weaver were sleeping was quite a sight. There they were with eyes as big as saucers crouched on a bunk. The first with life preservers on that came about half way around those fifty-six waist while the latter had on one that looked like an overcoat. Reid, Easterly and several others had completely taken the count and had absolutely given up—most of them to die. Now we will go down to the fellows themselves, the thousands about one mile below the sea and to be assured that we will get there alright we get a map and begin our journey, which is completed in about one hour. There we see Sergeant Quigley pleading with a guard for just a moment on deck and following him comes Frank Curtis of whom I will tell you more later, with both hands on his stomach in the background—well it is too much for me to describe for the 'dash" had almost been completely left the 808, being replaced by the 'Splash."

This same condition of affairs continued for several days until one day an incident happened which resulted in a wonderful discovery in the science of medicine. Something suspicious on the water was met with a volley of guns and as if by magic seasickness vanished into nothing. Corporal Waters who had been recommended for the hospital was completely restored to very active service and until today has had no relapse. So it was with most all of the rest and we arrived in port in fairly good shape with the exception of several days loss of sleep, cramped limbs and one million wrinkles in our clothes.

Fortune did not smile upon us tho for the clouds were dense and it was raining, chill and penetrating. The tinght shoes and coats began to fit more snugly and buttons began to pop as the heavy pack took on more weight with the increase in the distance we had to march. At the command "Pitch Tents" I was of the opinion that an error had been made for to me the command should have been "Lower Boats," for it was a veritable sea of mud.

As my story is mainly of the Supply Company I will give you some idea of the operation which now began. The "Old Top Kick", as the fellows call John Easterly, the first Sergeant, began giving orders and blowing his whistle for all kinds of details such as wood, water, food ect., and although miles from home they seemed to realize their importance and the absolute [illegible]ity of getting these things qu[illegible] before long everything was 'p[illegible]es.' This preparation though ga[illegible]e the Commanding Officer of the Supply Company opportunity to thoroughly educate his command in the new art of "Salvaging." Now friends the art of salvaging is explained in these few words, "Now you see it, now you don't" and it is certainly being carried out by all the members of this famous company. In the course of our 'visit' over here they have salvaged everything from Chinese cigarettes to a Packard truck. By no means put your cap, coat, shirt, automobile, shoes or anything down for even a minute because when you return or look around it will be "Salvaged."

We are now at another place; it is early morning and a strange atmosphere surrounds for when we started on our journey experienced sardine packers supervised our entraining. The train consisted of about fifty real "French" box cars and what I mean is that these cars are an exact imitation of one of Watson's moving vans. Fifty of us to a car made standing room a valuable asset much less a place to sit down. The three days ride made these small respective masses of humanity sort of melt and go into one mass so that when we were told to get out the action was painful. One hardly knew where his own legs, arms or feet were so intermingled was the mass. Early morning found the fellows limping, aching and shivering. Have you ever seen "Doc" come down Druid Hill avenue on a cold day? —well the picture he presented then was nothing compared to him this morning—humped all up, hands deep in his pockets of the outer layer of numerous coats, blouses and shirts. There was however camp to pitch and break fast to get.

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Hardly had all the fellows rolled out before the boys of the Supply Co. were put to their usual task of distributing supplies when a shrill whistle and the clatter of horses feet attracted everyone's attention. A guard came dashing up the road shouting "Under Cover." The way that crowd dispersed was wonderful. Henry Larkins, Ed Hill, Croxton, Harrison Fisher and William Green led the way followed by Fred Brown, Sherlock Wallace, Eugene Staten, Eugene Shippley, Charles F. Lewis, Robert Hill and any number of others. They must have thought that they would find the "Kaiser" in one of the numerous dugouts that dotted the hillside judging from their desire to get to them. No foot race ever pulled off in Baltimore could equal this one. Roye Marshall finished about third but he and John Mays, coming from an opposite direction, got to that two by four door at just about the same time and wedged. Consternation followed by finally the force behind broke the blockade and sent this six hundred pounds clear to the back of the little room where it landed on Frank Curtis, the personal representative of Sergeant King, both of whom were seated already awaiting the end. John Johnson said he didn't mean to run but the draft caused by

the other fellows was so strong that it just picked him up and carried him in.

The Dashing part of the title adopted by the 808th is indeed well upheld by the Supply Company for for the first two or three days they "dashed" so often to the dug-outs that they became real adepts at the art of finding shelter. The fellows soon got accustomed to this dangerous sector and would get much fun out of every incident. For instance, one night the air raiders made it necessary for all of us to hunt holes and John Johnson, our third Battalion Sergeant Major and Lincoln Weaver, Regimental Supply Sergeant happened to be in the same dug-out. Well "Doc" in his fright seemed to be blocking the exit and thereby hangs a tale. I can't tell you for it takes Gamby to tell those things for Gamby is the President of the Baltimore Club of the Supply Company and nightly conducts arguments in the office. The fellows say he "DOOMS" is necessary.

Many unbelievable things have happened under the influence of bullets, for instance, Lincoln has gotten real GOOD; Marshall succeeded in getting into two left shoes sized six; Sergt. Watson tried to use a mess kit for a gas mask; and Frank Curtis succeeded in taking the entire supply staff out on detail.

In conclusion, I must say though, that the entire 808th Pioneer Infantry is proud of Supply Company under the wonderful leadership of Captain Reid, commonly called "Pop" by his fellow officers. An officer of the old school which has taught him the art of looking out for his men and as Regimental Supply Officer he has seen that the regiment wanted for nothing. Supply Sergeant King and First Sergeant Easterly are non-coms that make his work a success together with the others whom I have mentioned above. Three cheers then boys for the Supply Company.

M. C. CLIFFORD,

Regimental Sergeant Major,

808th Pioneer Infantry.

NEGRO TROOPS ARE NOT AFFLICTED WITH BLUES

Colored troops in France are not afflicted with the "homesickness blues," at least this cannot be said of the 372d Regiment, according to Harry Wilson Reid, a member of the medical department of the regiment, who writes THE AGE as follows:

"The European war is the greatest war the world has ever witnessed, and today you will find all true American citizens of the U. S. A., especially those who have husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts in France, eagerly watching the newspapers morning and night, in hopes of finding some good news concerning their loved ones in France, who are so near the front. The majority of the people think that we are homesick and blue; but they are mistaken for there is no sign of the "homesickness blues" among the colored troops in Europe, especially among the 372nd boys.

"From the time they started to pack their clothes for the oversea journey to the present date, there has been a continuation of joy and pleasantness among our boys; and I have not the slightest doubt that this feeling will follow us throughout this great struggle and until we reach the soil of the dear old U.S.A. again.

"Each day you will find every officer and enlisted man busily engaged trying to learn every secret of modern warfare that will be of an advantage to America in helping to win this great war. It has not only been said, but thought among many of the people that we would never have an opportunity to help our loyal white citizens of America to win this great struggle for democracy; but as time is the only true fortune teller, it has proven their words and thoughts to be wrong. Because we are actually serving our country now.

"Each day the boys go about their daily duties, not only willingly, but cheerfully singing and whistling their old American melodies. Old Kentucky Home seems to relieve the boys from Kentucky of the idea that they are away from home, while Home Again In Indiana lifts us from our feet. Take Me Back To Old Virginia is a stimulant to all our Virginia boys. It is useless for me to mention the popular song, Old Black Joe, because it is known as one of our favorite songs.

"The boys receive so much pleasure out of their daily work they seem to forget all about the surrounding excitement. I must not forget to mention the attitude of the French people to all American soldiers. They do all in their power to make it pleasant for us; and it is highly appreciated by all of the soldiers.

"There is one thing which I wish to impress upon all of our people, and that is they should write to their soldier boy as often as they can. A letter is highly appreciated by all soldiers. These few lines are sufficient to let the people know that we are all O. K.

(Signed)

"HARRY WILSON REID.

"372nd Regiment, Med. Dept."

Negro Artilleryman Gus Evans' Relative Writes From France

Almost all of the adult population of Austin know Gus Evans, one of the oldest men in the negro population of the city. He was born here and always lived here. He has a grandson named Joseph G. Browne, who lived in San Antonio and worked there as a newsboy before he entered the army, becoming a private in the artillery—the only brigade of artillery ever organized for the army of the United States. The young man went to France with the expeditionary forces and in the course of time saw active service there. Evans exhibits with pride one of the letters written by the young artilleryman to his mother in San Antonio, dated Oct. 20, which is given herewith:

Dear Mother: Your letters of Sept. 11 and 14 and Betty's received with joy. We soldiers would rather see mail day come than pay day. It is hard to find words when one writes so often. I will endeavor to give you some facts of my organization. The 167th Field Artillery Brigade is the first and only colored artillery in the history of the United States. It consists of two light artillery regiments, the 349th and 350th, and one heavy artillery regiment, the 351st. The light artillery was formed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and the heavy at Camp Meade, Maryland. The decision of the administration to have an artillery brigade composed of the colored race is a just acknowledgement of the negro's rapid advancement and progress since 1865. Of his fitness and aptitude for the technical and higher branch of military work the officers have nothing but praise. We have gone through the grilling schooling with an interest and vim which no doubt was surprising to all concerned, and now the crucial test is to come, but we will face it with coolness and sternness, which is characteristic of the race in battle. We have no fears of the outcome, but expect to put the battle-scarred records of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry far in the shade.

"I was very much pleased and interested in the action taken by The Express Publishing Company in offering a reward for the conviction and punishment of lynchers. Such actions give the dusky boys of the A. E. F. renewed courage and assurance.

"It brought me back to the days when I used to sell The Express, appreciative of the opportunity, being conscious of the fact that the privilege of selling papers was not granted to colored lads in all the cities of the State. Long live The Express.

"Hoping that you are all well and wishing you a hearty Thanksgiving, I am, lovingly, your son, JOSEPH

FRENCH GIRLS LIKE OUR NEGRO SOLDIER

SAN ANTONIO TEX. EXPRESS DECEMBER 9, 1918

C. C. LEEL WRITES FROM FRANCE OF LIFE IN THE WAR ZONE.

That American negro soldiers are getting their full share of glances from the French girls is evidenced in a letter received from Charles C. Leel, a former San Antonian now in France with the Young Men's Christian Association. Speaking of the negro soldiers, Mr. Leel writes:

"The French girls like our negro troops. They say that they are such a 'beautiful black color.' The negroes impress (?) the French lassies by telling them that they are the original American Indians and that the bunch of white men in France are mere interlopers."

In telling of the work that has been done by the association for the men returning from the trenches Mr. Leel says that the men come in bespattered with mud and grime but that they are the most optimistic men imaginable. Some have colds and coughs and can hardly speak, he says, but all come proudly back with Boche helmets, guns, and everything but the actual German scalp.

"The women in France are doing wonderful work," he writes. "I 'take off my hat to them.' The men coming from the trenches, in many instances, have not seen an American woman for months. Many have said that the greatest pleasure they have experienced since arriving back from battle was to have a talk with one of these women. The soldiers do not talk of the Germans they have killed, they delight in telling of what they did and say with the exception of going into detail regarding killing. They all are anxious to come back home now. We all long for the Texas sun as I know I have not been really comfortably warm since leaving Texas."

Mr. Leel writes that he has taken part in most every kind of duty since arriving in France. Enumerating, he says, that his line of occupations runs all the way from assisting Red Cross people in carrying wounded to bossing gangs of French soldiers as they unload coal from trains.

COLORED YANKS HAD STRANGE EXPERIENCE

The American 12-21-18

PARIS, France, Dec.—An incident that will linger long in the memory of those who took part in the gallant advance of the 92d division in Champagne came when, as will happen sometimes in all battles in all armies, the artillery was falling short.

The advance had been so swift that there were no wires by which the warning could be sent back. The need for action was so immediate that there was no time to send a runner back and no certainty that a runner could get back.

Then, abruptly and on his own initiative, a signal corps sergeant started to shinny up a telegraph pole. Under the crossing fire from the two artilleries, in full sight and within wickedly easy range of German snipers and German machine gunners, he went up that pole, and, from that high and conspicuous place, signaled the message back.

When he came down an officer congratulated him warmly and asked for his name and outfit. The sergeant grinned and started to fade away.

"But you dont' understand," the officer explained. "I want to recommend you for a D. S. C."

'Yes," said the sergeant, just before he faded away entirely, "thats just what I thought."

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THE LEDGER MAKES A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Indianapolis Ledges suggests "the appointment of a Colored American whose duty it shall be to go to the center of warlike operations and gather all available facts regarding the deportment, the deeds and doings of all Colored soldiers fighting democracy's cause, whether they be under the flag of France, of Great Britain, of the the United States."

That is a valuable suggestion and The News will give it whatever support we can to make it a practicability.

Students of history have been shocked and disgusted at the writers of history who have ignored, in all modern histories, the contributions made to the world by the darker races.

History is supposed to be the Truth—unvarnished, unprejudiced facts. But the historian of today, is rare indeed who does not carry his predilections and prejudices into his writings.

We want to know not only what the darker races are doing in this fight for democracy, but particularly are we interested in the "needs and deportment" of Colored Americans.

We are sure we will not get all the facts unless a Colored American is sent to gather them. For despite the fact that white representatives of the great dailies do make mention of the Colored soldiers there is almost always apparent a feeling not wholly free from bias.

The Ledger further says such a representative could be sent from funds raised in a campaign for such a purpose. That is all right, too. Name the man and start the campaign and The News will do its best to make the proposal go.

"FAST BLACK—WON'T RUN," THE VERY LATEST SLOGAN.

FORT PIERCE FLA TRIBUNE AUGUST 8, 1918

This story comes from France: "To one encampment where there were 5,000 negroes, Gen. Pershing sent word that he wanted 1,500 men for a particularly dangerous feat. So they lined up the 5,000 and asked every man who was willing to volunteer to take one step forward. The whole 5,000 stepped one step forward—and they had to select the 1,500. Then the men shouted the slogan: 'Fast black—won't run!'"

Soldiers – 1918 109
Europe

Letter From Private E. Everett Lane, Sporting Editor Of The Daily Herald

The Daily Herald

TELLS OF THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF BOYS OF THE 92ND DIVISION

K – 12 – 18

Tells Of Arrival Of Baltimore Boys Who Came Too Late To Take Part In The "Mix Up"

Co. B 325th Field Sig. Bu.
A. P. O. 766
Annex Forces, Nov. 20th '18.

Dear Mr. Andrews:—

We can hardly believe the Great World War has ended. We seem to miss the never-ending roar of our artillery, putting over their most effective barrage, and the constant hum of the allied planes. All France gave great demonstrations over the wonderful triumph, yet paying great honor to those who have made the Supreme Sacrifice.

Our boys were advancing close on the heels of the enemy at the very moment hostilities ceased. Great credit is due our boys for the wonderful progress they were making over difficult country, which afforded the enemy many natural positions for defense. Had it not been for the sudden ending of the great war, some day not far off, we would have taken part, in what would have been a great battle for Metz. Many of our boys received honorable mention for the heroic deeds displayed in the last two days of battle. Of course some of them fell on the last two days and we, as well as all the people of uor race, fell proud of our gallant heroes, who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Droves of prisoners from many allied countries are filing through our village, which is on a direct road from Metz. British, French, Serbs, Italians and Roumanians are among the line of marchers. Some seem pale and to have lost weight, others as robust as the ordinary soldier. I talked with some French and British and all said they were fed very little, and these had been prisoners for four years. They were dressed in anything that could be gotten in the camps, some had on old German uniforms and women's clothing. anything that would keep them warm. Quite a few had souvenirs, one which impressed me most, was the small piece of Black German bread, given them, for a day's rations. The great joy on going home overshadowed all their tales of pity.

Now that the war is over, the foremost question on the lips of all the fellows is, when do we go home? Much speculation is being made, and the various opinions are amusing. One of the fellows told me this morning, our barrack bags were in Paris, that we are due there Dec. 2nd for a parade, from there to a seaport and then to Hoboken. That sounds fine doesn't it? I think it will be Spring before we can commence to think seriously. Naturally the suspense is uncomfortable, but it's great to know we are going home——sometime.

General Ballou Takes Higher Command.

Great credit is due General Ballou in trying to make the 92nd one of the foremost in the U. S. Army. Surely it ranks high, for every unit of the famous "Buffaloe" Division, as it is known, has been complimented highly, for the part it played in various stages of the war.

General Ballou's services were in demand, hence he takes leave of his troops to go to a higher command. Before going General Ballou issued the following memorandum, on Nov. 18th, 1918.

"Five months ago today the 92nd Division landed in France. After seven weeks of training it took over a sector in the front line, and since that time some portion of the Division has been practically continually under fire.

"It participated in the battle of the war with creditable success, continually pressing the attack against highly organized defensive works. It advanced sucessfully on the first day of the battle, attaining its objectives and capturing prisoners. This in the face of determined opposition by an alert enemy, and against rifle, machine gun and artillery fire. The issue of the second day's battle was rendered indecisive by the order to cease firing at eleven A. M.—when the armistice became effective.

"The Division Commander, in taking leave of what he considers himself justly entitled to regard as HIS Division, feels that he has accomplished his mission. His work is done and will endure. The results have not always been brilliant, and many times were discouraging, yet a well organized, well disciplined, and welltrainedc olored Division has been created and commanded by him to include the last shot of the great world war.

"May the future conduct of every officer and man be such as to reflect credit upon the Division and upon the colored race."

The Division was an experiment. General Ballou was commander of the experimental division. He acknowledges its success, hence it has proved that we measure up to the same standard in war as in peace.

Some Baltimore boys came in two days ago as Signal Corps replacement. All were eager for Baltimore news, none having received mail since being on French soil. All were sorry they did not reach us before the war ended, hence they did not have a chance to hear the boom of a gun fired in the world's greatest war. They wished to be remembered to the folks back home. Their names are as follows: William Brooks, Bernard Barney, Cleon Bullock, James Gardner, Peyton D. Goodloe, John A. Groomes, Leo Harrison, Charles Hopwell, William House, Arthur Jenkins, Carl Lane, James King, James Lewis, Joseph Lyle, Howard Mason, Lloyd Sample, Isiah Scott, Hawthrone Smith, Wm. A. Smith, Frank J. Sorrell, Henry L. Taylor, Marcellus Walker, Wm. Wansel, John Yancey, Robert Young and Clarence Yates.

I would like to get some occasional copies of the Herald, hoping you are meeting with much success, I am,

Respectfully yours,

E. EVERETT LANE.

Co. B 325th Field Sig. Bu A. E. F.

AMERICAN NEGRO TROOPS SINGING WAY TO FAVOR

PITTSBURG PA PRESS
MAY 15, 1918

By Thomas M. Johnson.

Staff Correspondent, THE PRESS.

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With the American Army in France, May 14.—In the half light of the setting sun two soldiers sauntered down the battered streets of a ruined village Somewhere in France. They were clad in khaki and walked jauntily, with their hands in their pockets. As they came a little closer it was disclosed that they were gentlemen of color. "French colonials," we remarked, for at first glance they were the spit and image of Senegalese or Moroccans. They approached still closer, and suddenly we seemed to detect something homelike in their shining faces and in the cut of their hair.

Increduously we tried an experiment.

"Where do you come from?" we asked and back came the answer with a broad grin and a flash of white teeth, "We're both from New York." So the lost are found. New York's negro troops are in France. At one place in the village where they are is a dove cote containing carrier pigeons and one negro trooper after watching his officer labor seriously writing out a message to be tied to the legs of one of the birds said:

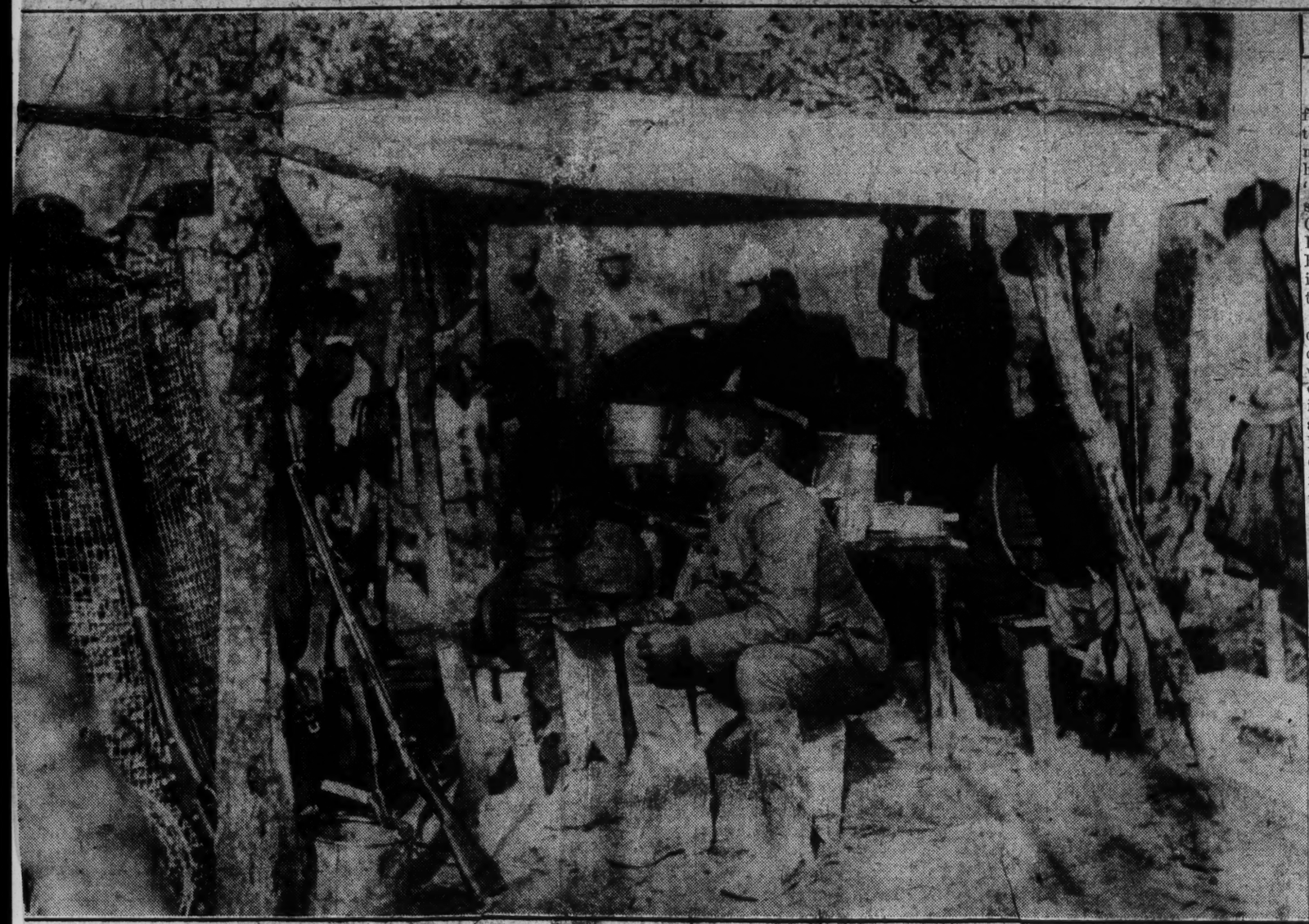
"Say Cap-n why could'nt we cross this 'yere' pigeons with parrots, and then they could speak the messages?" 109

They're always good natured. Perhaps this is because they are always singing of an evening, and when we passed through the village we found one company of them drawn up, and raising their full, rich, melodious voices in a famous negro song, under the leadership of a former aid to Governor Whitman.

The song was "Little David Play on Your Harp" and they sang it with a will. The performance is repeated every evening while they are resting in billets greatly to the delight of the villagers, one of the striking features of their new life being the harmony existing between them and the French soldiers. This harmony prevails despite the difficulties of different languages, and the soldiers of the two nations can always be seen gathered in little knots engaged in conversation. Occasionally some of them will break out into laughter belying the old saying about the difficulty one nation has in understanding the jokes of another. They're fine upstanding men, these negro soldiers, and the praises of their officers are confirmed and borne out by the ocular evidence of their earnestness and courage.

It has been said "The lost are found." This needs explaining as does also their chaplain's biblical message that these troops have had a checkered career. After no less than four false starts from Atlantic ports in the United States due to accidents to transports they finally landed in France a tthe beginning of the new year. From hten uniti sometime in March they were at one of the ports of entry where they did everything under the sun. They unloaded ships, loaded trains, laid rails and built docks until they despaired of ever seeing the trenches.

Finally, however, early in March, they got the welcome orders to move elsewhere. One of their sources of greatest pride is their band which has a jazz accompaniment and which has played at Aix-les-Bains for the American soldiers on leave, winning several cups. The band was trained by James Europe, the famous negro bandmaster. The instruments were the gift of a well known New Yorker. The only source of worry to the troops has been that the home mail went astray, but now some of this is beginning to trickle through. The reason the mail failed to reach them at first was that their movements from the time they left the port of entry for the interior were shrouded in mystery.



The Way Our Sammies Dine In The Trenches.

Note the Camouflage on the roof to deceive the Boche Birdmen.

A GRADUATE Y. M. C. A. WORKER "OVER THERE"

The Southern Letter

France, October 3, 1918.
Hq. 365 Inf. A. E. F.

My dear Principal:

I am sure you have read with interest of the effective work in the present drive. Our Tuskegee men were a part of it all. They have helped to reclaim French soil from the Germans. I saw Ammons, C. C. Smith, Drye, Fearing, and a number of other Tuskegee fellows yesterday. They are well. Kelley is very near me. The young man you mentioned in your speech in Des Moines wishes to be remembered to you. I only wish I could tell you in detail what we are doing. Yesterday, a Tuskegee boy was among a number of our men getting the Croix DeGuerre. Today I have travelled over much of the land occupied by Boches five or six day ago. You can tell from the maps and piles of stones that there were towns at some of these places. I was working today on a hill where one of the most famous battles was fought, and among the men making maps of this memorable spot, for engineering purposes, were Gaillard and Carroll of Virginia, our boys. The fellows are very happy to know that their interests at home are not suffering. The "grape vine telephone," to which Mr. Washington would so often refer, brings the news over here. While I write you, I hear the noise of the cannons. Regards to Mrs. Moton and all of the Tuskegee people. We think of them often. Send us publications of the school; several STUDENTS each week.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD L. SNYDER,
Class 1909.

Negro Boy Honored

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICA
MARCH 23, 1918

IN HONOR of a negro elevator boy formerly employed at the Union League, and recently killed in an explosion on a United States naval vessel, an extra gold star with a border of black was yesterday added to the Union League service flag. Ersel Martin, the former employe of the club, was among those numbered on the service flag and is the first to meet death in the service of his country. The black-bordered golden star was added just below the big star on the flag which gives the total number of those gone from the club to war.

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
MAY 26, 1918

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OTHER POINTS OF VIEW

Privates Bill and Needham.

Mrs. Henry Johnson—she knows him only as Bill—had faith in the prowess of her husband, if nobody else thought that he was of much account. "Bill ain't big, nor nothing like that," she said, on being informed that he had won the French war cross on the American front, "but, boy," she went on to the reporter, "he can go some." That must be the conviction of survivors of the German raiding party that tried to wipe out Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts of the old Fifteenth regiment of the New York National Guard—it seems but the other day that the proposal to organize the negro regiment was received with tepid enthusiasm.

The Germans were in force; the two colored privates on sentry duty did not appear formidable, or much of an obstacle. It is true that in the rush they were desperately wounded, but the supply of hand grenades happily held out—Bill, as his wife calls him, also brought a bolo knife into play, handier than a razor; and, shot, clubbed, cut, and grenaded, the Germans soon had enough of Bill and Needham, leaving some dead men and fragments of others on the ground. Twenty-four to two, and the two at last in possession of the field, with three wounds apiece and the glorious feeling of victory.

According to the divisional order of the day, Bill of Albany, "gave a magnificent exhibition of courage and energy," and Needham of Little Old New York, "continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee—a good and brave soldier." The French Croix de Guerre for both, and for Bill, who slashed in such a timely way with his bolo knife, the "gold palm," a much-coveted distinction. It is said that the whole regiment is now clamoring for bolo knives. Private Johnson's particular personal weapon having proved so handy. The Germans will have to find as apt a name for the American negro fighters as they have given to the kilted Scots, whom they call "the ladies from hell." Something demoniac there certainly was about Bill and Needham.

It was an excellent thing, after all, to organize the Fifteenth National Guard regiment of New York. A merger has effaced the name, but the negro soldiers, whom Gen. Foch speaks of as "very strong and stout-hearted and very rash," fight well under any numerical designation. It is now the 369th regiment. France regards them, no doubt, as the American Chasseurs d'Afrique. "I am very proud of them," says Col. William Hayward, "they are clean, brave men, fearing nothing."—New York Times.

NEGRO SOLDIER IN FRANCE.

Buried With Every Honor a General Could Have Had

BUFFALO N Y COMMERCIAL
MARCH 11, 1918

A day or two ago we had our first funeral. It was not one of ourboys, but a colored boy from Alabama, who had been brought into our hospital. For some days it was known that he could not live, and I had visited him several times. No coffins had come, so the boys made a pine box. We gave him a soldier's funeral; as good as a general would have. We wrapped him in the United States flag, half-filled the grave with holly, then taps were sounded. How shrill it sounded over the chilly French fields and how white the boys' faces looked in the fading light. So that is the end of the colored boy from Alabama. Aye, not the end, but the beginning. He must have had a spark of idealism or he would not have been here. Somehow it got hold of the boys and me. —From letter of Rev. Henry Wilds Smith in the Lee Gleaner.

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WOUNDED TROOPS WALKING ON "DUMMY LEGS"

The Chicago Defender, 9-7-18.

—Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

Comrades in misfortune learning to walk on dummy legs in a hospital at London. Their legs were shot away in stopping the Huns' onslaught. Artificial limbs for these soldiers are being prepared at Roehampton. Lady Marjorie Dalrymple and Lady Gertrude Crawford have charge of the making and fitting of these dummy legs.

Letters from Boys Overseas

SENDS COPY OF "THE STARS AND STRIPES"

Sergeant Wynn D. McCullough Writes Interesting Letter Telling of 92d Division's Splendid Services.

U. S. Army Post Office,
A. P. O. [illegible] M. E.
Nov. 20, 1918.

My Dear Father Williams:

I have contemplated writing you for some time, but the censor regulations and other strenuous duties have prevented me from doing so. Now that it is all over and peace is near I feel at liberty to write you. I am enclosing you a copy of the "Stars and Stripes," the official organ of the A. E. F. I would especially invite your attention to the several marked paragraphs. You will note that reference is made to several picked units of the A. E. F., among which you will find the 92d division.

Here couched in one or two brief statements is the epic of the American Negroes' contribution to the winning of the great war for democracy. Where the battle was the hardest there he was, and not only was he there, but when the armistice stayed his progress, he was of all America's troops nearest to the Rhine.

Time and space will not permit me to write you of individual deeds of heroism, although I would like to do so, but suffice it that I quote a few paragraphs from a memorandum recently issued by the commander of the 92d division, General C. C. Ballou, before being transferred. Here is what he says:

"Five months ago today the 92d division landed in France. After seven weeks of training it took over a sector in the front line, and since that time some portion of the division has been practically continuously under fire.

"It participated in the last battle of the war with creditable success, continually pressing the attack against highly organized defensive works. It advanced successfully on the first day of the battle, attaining its objectives and capturing prisoners. This in the face of determined opposition by an alert enemy, and against rifle, machine gun and artillery fire. The issue of the second day's battle was rendered indecisive by the order to cease firing at 11 a. m.—when the armistice became effective.

"The division commander, in taking leave of what he considers himself justly entitled to regard as his division, feels that he has accomplished his mission. His work is done and will endure. The results have not always been brilliant, and many times were discouraging, yet a well organized, well disciplined, and well trained Colored division has been created and commanded by him to include the last shot of the world war. May the future conduct of every officer and man be such as to relfect credit upon the division and upon the Colored race."

I also invite your attention to the poem I have marked in the paper enclosed, it is the work of one of my comrades in the army postoffice. It was very favorably commented on by the A. E. F.

The Monitor comes to me regularly for which I thank you. It is very interesting and newsy and all the boys like it.

With best wishes to you and your family and inquiring friends, I am yours very truly,

WYNN D. M'CULLOCH,
Sgt. A. P. O. 766.

The writer of the above interesting letter was No. 1 in the first selective draft. He felt proud of this fact and was eager to go. While anxious to be on the firing line he with three or four other Omaha boys were selected for the army postal service.—Editor.

RAY PARKER'S FIRST LETTER HOME

November 18, 1918.

Dear Little Mother and Folks:

Well, little Mawhy, we did our stuff and the kaiser's dream ended with an abrupt bump. We did not get into action, as things went a little too swift. On Sunday, November 10, we were snoozing in the hay when, about four o'clock, our commanding officer awoke us and said: "Boys, make up light, pack, fill your canteens, oil up your guns, and get ready for the line. We are going in to stop things now."

We lit out at six a. m. and by noon we could hear the roar of the big guns just over the hills. But a dispatch rider rode up and stopped us. He said that the boches were hauling it so fast that we couldn't catch up with them. Every road to the front was so choked with khaki that we simply had to look on. On Monday the armistice was signed, and that is the nearest thing to fighting I have done.

But, mawsy, I shall never be the least bit sorry for the time I have spent in the army. I have found many things out that I never realized before, and most of all I have had a chance to see provincial France, beautiful France. We are now close to German soil and in a country which the Germans held for four years. This chain of hills was used by the Huns for a recreation ground and they certainly tried to make it a little paradise for the soldier. Of course soldiers do not look for flowry beds of ease and chicken a la king served by nymphs of perennial beauty, but these dudes came as near to it as possible. There are several ruined towns around here as business was rushing hereabouts. Yesterday was Sunday and I took a long hike exploring this place. There is an amusement park about three blocks from our barracks that must have taken a year or two to build. Leading to it are six stairways, each about a mile long, leading up to the different barracks. These stairs are made of trees about an inch in diameter and cut about a foot and a half long, and laid side by side. When you get down to the valley you enter a beautiful park built entirely of trees. The drives and walks are all of concrete. They had theaters, cafes and dance halls, and the officers had palaces strewn around that make things look as you dream Greece must have looked. They burned most of it when they had to make a hurry-up getaway, but there is still enough left to give you an idea of what the whole had been. It is too bad that Uncle Sam had to interfere with Bill's plans and make him mess everything up so, but it had to be did.

Well, folks, I am writing under difficulties. I never did shine as a penman and when I have to do the writing stunt under difficulties, it's some job. We will soon be making tracks toward the Big Muddy, but don't look for me until about spring. Adios, for this time. I mean, au revoir. The other is Spanish and just now I am trying to be French. Love to all,

RAY.

MUSTERED OUT IN HOME STATE

Camp Dix, N. J.—Instead of releasing at Camp Dix the thousands of Negro soldiers awaiting demobilization new orders of the war depart-

ment received here direct that the troops here be returned by detachments to their home states, where at central points they will receive their discharge papers and final army pay.

It is evident the new scheme will provide against the Southern Negroes becoming stranded in northern cities and insure a normal distribution of the Negroes to meet labor conditions in Southern states.

COLORED SOLDIERS AGAIN ON FRONT PAGE OF WAR NEWS

Color Sergeant Under Fire From Enemy Planes Refuses to Lie Down and let the American Flag Touch the Ground.

Negro soldiers "Somewhere in France" have again moved up to the first page in the war news. This time the distinction goes to the color sergeant of a regiment. The report tells of the Colored men being shelled by enemy planes while they were on the march over shell-marked roads in France.

The Colonel sensed the situation, and ordered that the men should get off the road and lie flat on the ground.

"Fall out! Take cover!" went down the line. The well trained soldiers scattered like a covey of quail, and a minute later there was no target left for the swooping hawks, for the road was clear and the men were scattered khaki dots against the gray earth.

The road was clear for all but one man. Erect in his place, calmly holding the flag high and steady against the breeze, was the color bearer.

"Did you hear the order to lie down?" a lieutenant asked.

"Yes, sir," quite respectfully, "but while I can stand up, I don't never mean to let this flag touch the dirt."

The Colonel heard and he did not need to stop and ponder.

"Let him stay where he is," he said.

So the circus flew past and disappeared and the flag flapped high and clear, unharmed. Then the regiment reformed, and plodded on down the muddy road to meet their new comrades in arms, and to do their work.

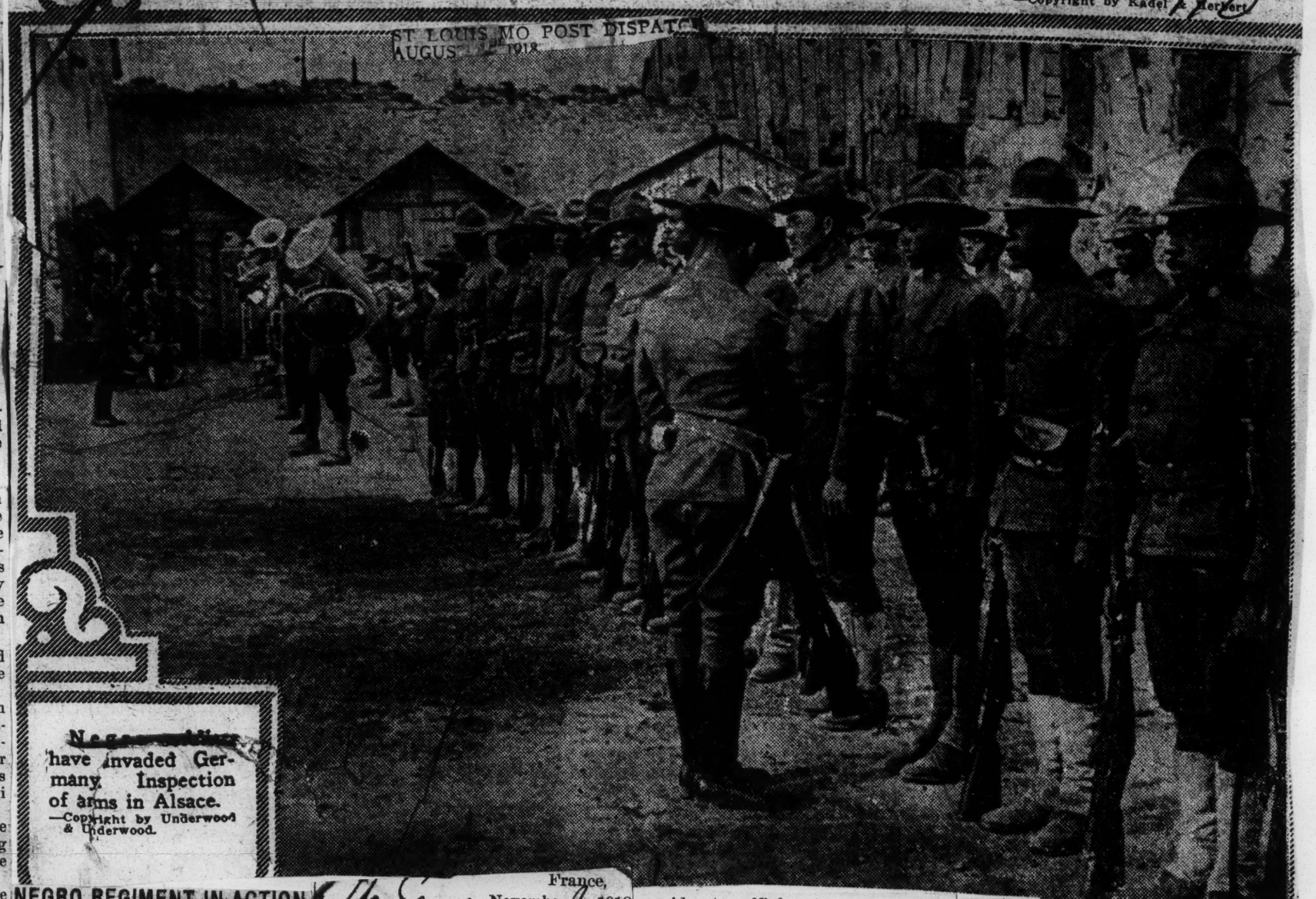
NEGRO SOLDIERS CITED FOR BRAVERY

CHARLESTON S. C. TIMES JUL 8 1918

With the American Army in France, Sunday, July 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Henry Johnson and Robert Robinson, negro soldiers from New York, have been cited for bravery while fighting with their unit in a sector of the French front. They put to flight in No Man's Land a party of Germans estimated to number forty. The citation comes from the French command.

Tommy Atkins is a skilled washerman as well as a first-class fighter—hanging out laundry near No-Man's-Land.

—Copyright by Kadel & Herbert



ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH AUGUST 12 1918

Negro soldiers have invaded Germany. Inspection of arms in Alsace.

—Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

NEGRO REGIMENT IN ACTION.

N Y C TIMES MAY 20 1918

Hayward's Command Now on the Battlefront.

A dispatch from France yesterday, stating that two negro soldiers, members of an American infantry regiment, had beaten twenty-four Germans, killing half of them, was the first intimation that the 15th New York Infantry, now the 369th United States, had got into action. The 15th, a New York City regiment composed exclusively of negroes, is commanded by Colonel William D. Hayward, formerly Public Service Commissioner, and was the second unit from this city to reach France.

The regiment was organized two years ago, and for a time had hard work getting recognition by the State. It was the first of the New York National Guard regiments to reach war strength of 2,002, and later when the Government decreed 3,605 as the mimimum regimental personnel, the negro outfit was first to reach those figures.

France,
November 4, 1918

Dear Mother:

Just a line to let you know I am well but still thinking about the States. I would like very much to have you know exactly where I am, but this is forbidden by the censorship. However, suffice it to say that I am well and trust that you are not worrying about me because the war is almost over and if our boys keep up this drive why I may be home sooner than you think. Whenever I return I will have some history to tell the family. Ask Mr. Clarence did he get the razor I sent him by parcel post. I hope to be back home in about six months, judging from the way things are going with our boys now. In case you would like to send me something let it be cigarettes and not any money. I have some very considerate officers in my company and you need not worry about the way I am faring. I don't get worried about home except at times. We have plenty of rain here but is is not so as cold as it is at home. I guess the government has sent you your money by this time. Hoping to see you shortly and that you are well and happy,

Your devoted son,

Frank.

Address: Pvt. Frank Smith,
Care of 88 Pioneer Inf.,
Medical Detachment,
A. E. F.

TO SERVE AS CANTEEN HELPERS IN FRANCE

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the War Service Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, who was asked some time ago by the War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association to help select the women who are sent to France to do canteen work, has announced that the Council will choose four colored women to serve as canteen helpers at the canteens for colored troops.

This ruling has been made to show recognition of the war service of colored women which has been fine in every way. Candidates for canteen service must fulfill many requirements. They must be in a position to volunteer their services, women of good education and character, of mature age, strong physique, have a knowledge of French and a talent for social service work.

They must be willing to do menial work if required and yet must be fitted to advise young men wisely and give motherly comfort. Two colored women have already been engaged for the service and two others are under consideration and will probably be selected in the next few days.

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Cleveland boys in the trenches "Somewhere in France." These boys are members of former Co. D, Ninth Battalion O. N. G. now part of the 372nd Reg. 92nd Division under command of Major General C. C. Ballou.

EMMET J. SCOTT ISSUES STATEMENT

The Advocate Cleveland Ohio

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war on matters relating to Colored soldiers, has given out a statement pronouncing "untrue and ridiculous" reports of ill treatment of Colored troops. The statement follows:

"The Colored people of New York city, particularly those in the Harlem district where a large Negro colony is located, have been agitated recently because of rumors of mistreatment of Colored troops. The rumors have been to the effect:

"1. That in the American Expeditionary Forces only Negroes will be used as 'shock' troops.

"2. That Negro troops abroad are severely abused by their officers.

"3. That the Germans have threatened to torture to death any Negro soldiers captured in battle.

"4. That there are now at Columbia hospital (Base No. 1, New York city) 200 Negro soldiers with their eyes gouged out and arms cut off by Germans, the idea being that after the Germans got through with them they were sent back to the American lines and have been shipped here.

"These rumors are, of course, untrue and ridiculous. Negro soldiers, as well as white soldiers, are being utilized in every branch of military service. There are now more than 1,000 Negro commissioned line officers in the United States army, nearly 300 of whom have received commissions in the medical reserve corps. An entire regiment of Negro engineers is being formed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Thousands of Negroes are being admitted and trained in the United States signal corps, field artillery, ambulance corps, infantry division, etc. Two regiments of Colored cavalry are performing active duty in the service of their country. There are white stevedore and service battalions as well as Colored stevedore and service battalions, and likewise white American soldiers will fight and die by the side of black American soldiers in the trenches overseas.

"To deal with isolated cases of alleged mistreatment of Colored soldiers by white officers in the various camps and cantonments Secretary Baker ordered a special investigation on Nov. 30, 1917, and has continued to order such reports investigated whenever they have come to the war department. Wherever there has been ground for the charge of mistreatment and official responsibility therefor has been fixed the guilty officers or others responsible have been discharged from the service or adequate punishment inflicted.

"In the case of local exemption boards whenever there has been evidence to show pronounced discrimination against Negro draftees or registrants as a class the war department in several specific instances has ordered the discharge of such exemption boards and has ordered reference of such cases to the department of justice for prosecution.

"Under recent date a special order was issued by the secretary of war, Hon. Newton D. Baker, unequivocally announcing his policy to discourage discrimination against any person by reason of their race or color.

"The third and fourth rumors mentioned are so ridiculous that no intelligent or fair-minded person would pay any attention to them.

"There is no evidence that Colored American prisoners of war are treated differently from white American prisoners.

"There are no soldiers at Columbia hospital, New York, who were mutilated by the Germans—that rumor is a falsehood."

GREENVILLE NEGRO WRITES OF FRONT

John Duncan, in Letter to The News, Says He Is Doing Hit Bit For Democracy

WITH ENGINEERS

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
MAY 13, 1918

The News has received from John Duncan, a colored native of Greenville, a very interesting letter—the first which has come to this paper from a member of the race in active duty in France. He mentions in his letter the names of several prominent people of this city, who, he says, knows who he is. In a postscript he gives the information that he belongs to the Engineers, "which is known as the Black Boys in Brown."

The letter in full follows:

"Dear Editor: Here you will read just a few lines from one who was born in your dear old city, Greenville, S. C., and from one who is now fighting over here for a cause which is a good one and one that is to defend the Nation and to keep Old Glory on top, now and forever. Of course I answered the call from the State of Ohio, but you will remember that I am one of Greenville's true sons, and when your country and mine sum up the number that has been given, why just put me down on your roll. Because to save my soul I can't give to some other city that which belongs to my home town. So now that I am "Somewhere in France" will you be so kind as to see that the news of my whereabouts are carried throughout the city of Greenville so that certain people and friends may know that I am yet alive, for many have thought me dead. And I also send my best regards to such friends. Sir, here are some special places that I would be glad to have these few lines find the way: G. W. Sirrine, Sr., who once lived on E. McBee avenue, and Mrs. Saddie Dyer, who lived on North Richardson street near Coffee street, and also the employers of the H. C. Markley Coach Factory, in which my grandfather worked for a long time and was well known, in fact I myself was reared in and about the old coach factory, and I was well cared for by the dear old lady, Mrs. Saddie Dyer. Mr. Editor, you may wonder from whom this letter came, but when you have asked any of the old settlers such as Mr. James McGee, or Mr. R. E. Allen, or Mr. J. F. Hunt, or Mr. James Birnie of the Piedmont Savings and Trust Co., they all can tell you about Bob Duncan of whom they all know so well. And so I chance to be the grandson of his and why I was well known around there myself. But now I am sleeping under the sound of bursting shells, and at times can see the reflection of destructive towns. So far we have not lost any of our men and the flank that we are holding, but we are expecting the great drive among us. Who would not gladly give his life and every ounce of strength to defend what we have left behind, and these are our women and children, and we will stay behind Old Glory to see that she is well cared for. Just a few more words and am through.

"While we are over here to give our lives to defend the nation, wont you all give your dollars to defend your sons? Buy a bond and help the Y. M. C. A. also, for they are doing great work over here and at home.

"Best wishes to you all and success to your press, the Greenville Daily News. And may the city and press forever prosper. From one of the true sons of Greenville city and county.

JOHN DUNCAN,
"Somewhere in France."

TIMELY SERVICE Appreciated

Freeman

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Being advised today that Mrs. Pearl Henderson, of Dayton, Ohio, widowed mother of Sergeant Joseph Henderson, of the 372nd regiment, the first Colored soldier to die in action over in France, was in urgent need of funds to pay her house rent, installment on the furniture in her modest little home, and her isurance. The National Colored Soldiers' Comfort Committee immediately dispatched a check to her for a substantial sum to take care of all her immediate needs. The promptness with which the Committee responds to calls for aid is earning for it the love and confidence of the race. The Committee's contribution to the relief of this poor sorrowing Colored mother who had given a son for the cause of "our new freedom," is not a loan, but a gratuitous gift to a needy and deserving mother.

Negro Troops Enjoying a Quiet Game of Dominoes After Battling With the Boche in the Marne Salient

N Y C GLOBE
JULY 27, 1918

(Copyright by Kadel & Herbert.)

WHY SOLDIER IS A FIGHTER.

Henry Johnson, a negro with the Yankee forces in the Tou sector, recently killed or captured a round dozen Huns all by himself.

When a reporter for the New York Evening Post interviewed him and chided him for trying to win the war all alone, the soldier answered:

TACOMA WASH NEWS
JUNE 6, 1918

"I am seven. You see, I couldn't do much less."

The reporter was interested. He asked the Yank fighter how he happened to be seven men.

The negro made it plain. He represents seven stars on service flags, and he must make good for each of them.

A star represents him on the service flag in his home on the fourth floor rear of a Harlem tenement.

He shines as a star on the flag of the office building where he was once an elevator operator in New York.

The service flag of his church flies a star for him.

He represents a star on the flag of the negro Y. M. C. A.

The Frederick Douglas Marching Club has put a star in its flag for him.

The Upper Fifth Avenue Baseball Club has not overlooked one of their star players in France.

And lastly he is a star in the service flag of the Industrial Life Insurance company, to which he formerly paid 10 cents a week.

"I leave it to you if I could have done less than I did do," said the warrior.

The correspondent acknowledged the justice of the claim, and he asserted that he would turn the whole German army over to the said Mr. Johnson, who fights for seven stars in seven service flags.

COLORED BOY AMONG THE MISSING "OVER THERE"

Guardian 5-18-18

Boston Post, May 17, 1918.

Desperate hand-to-hand fighting against superior numbers of Germans during the battle of Seicheprey by the 102d Infantry and the 102d Field Artillery, composed mostly of Connecticut men, in which a large number of thtir members were taken prisoners by the Huns, is the story being told by the daily casualty lists issued by the War Department. At least 100 New Englanders in these units have been reported as missing in action to date. All of these men are believed to be prisoners behind the German lines.

Norman C. Elliott of Webster, who has been reported missing in action, was the only colored volunteer in B Battery, 102d Field Artillery, and enlisted June 1, 1917. During the month of April Elliott was presented a war cross by the French government for bravery by staying at his listening post 55 minutes during heavy bombardment by the Germans. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, reside on School street. He was 20 years old May 13.

COLORED TROOPS ROUT GERMAN FOE— NOW ARE AIMING TO REACH BERLIN

The Freeman 9-7-18

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, August 31.—Since August 21 the Colored divisions of troops, both the 92nd and 93rd, have shoved forward on the enemy's line by 12,000 yards, and continue to advance daily. It is a fact that America's Black Devils are sounding the death knell of trench warfare The Colored troops are forcing open fighting upon the enemy since the failure of the German drive in July. The Huns seem to be greatly inferior at the style of fighting that these Black Americans put up. The Germans had been used to fighting a while and resting a while, but with the Colored troops there has been no resting but continued fighting with the fierceness of tigers.

Early today one division of Colored troops advanced 600 yards without a single loss. It is a noticeable fact that the Germans fear the American Black troops because of the fierce manner in which they combat the enemy with their bayonets, shooting and singing as they charge on the fleeing enemy. When they began their attack on the towns of Sandemont and Recourt they ran the Huns from their trenches and kept them on the run until they captured both towns and several villages on the other side of Recourt. It was then that a command was given them to halt or retire to receive rations and rest, but not a man obeyed the command until they had driven the enemy out of sight. Monday, August 26th, both Colored divisions almost annihilated four fresh divisions of German Reserve troops who had been sent into the enemy's line to drive back those Black Americans in their attack on the town of Bertincourt, but the town was soon taken by the Negro troops capturing 800 Hun prisoners.

"What we're aiming to do," said a sprightly young Colored officer, "is to push our way right on into Berlin without stoppin', as we promised the folks at home we'd do, and we don't aim to be long at it, either," he continued as he leaped from the first line trenches to join his comrades in the thickest of the fray just as they were getting ready to make another savage attack on the enemy, and from the way they were going at it, it won't be long before they will enter Berlin.

FAITHFUL TO THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

Battery C, 350th F. A., A. E. F.
August, 1918.

Dear Dr. Moton:

I write to express my best wishes for the uplift of your work and the teachers who are co-operating with you to protect what I regard the garden spot of the earth, the Tuskegee Institute. I and others join in telling you that we are well and glad to be here. Southwester

There is a large number of our boys here whose names I shall not mention. I do not dread being in the army because duty calls me here, and where duty calls, I am willing to serve. I consider this a great privilege to be in the Field Artillery.

Sir, the respect dwells in my heart for you. I am glad of the good instruction that was given me while I was there. (Only one regret I have, and that is I was compelled to leave school before I graduated, but yet and still it is my earnest intention to return and be a student again.

I shall now close. I desire a letter from you at your earliest convenience.

I remain your student,

(Mess) Sergeant WOODIE N. COLVIN.

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IN "HELL FIGHTERS'" HABITAT

Evening Post Sunday magazine
2/22/18

Harlem's Negro Colony, Whence Came Most of the Men of the 369th Infantry, Is a Veritable City in Itself—Population of 100,000 Is Prosperous

By NINA DEFORD HILL

WHENCE came the men of New York's own negro regiment, those swarthy fighters who went to France as the 369th Infantry and returned the other day to be hailed as New York's conquering "Hell Fighters"? Was it, perhaps, a surprise to some that New York was able to furnish such a regiment—and not New York merely, but a relatively small section of the upper part of Manhattan? It should not have been a surprise, for the city has the distinction of possessing the largest and wealthiest negro colony in the world. It was from this colony, largely, that our Black Watch was recruited.

Less than a score of years ago a single house on 134th Street was turned over to negro tenants. To-day, within the area stretching north from 131st Street to 144th Street and east from Eighth Avenue to Madison Avenue, there lives a population of 100,000 negroes, equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Albany or of Dallas, Texas. The negroes of this district carry on their own businesses, work out their own problems, follow, as well as they may, their own ideals, care for the aged, the sick, the poor, the orphans of their race; in fact, conduct the affairs of their community as if it were a separate city instead of a part of cosmopolitan New York. The rapid growth of the colony and the progress made by the negroes living there are highly significant.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue is the heart of the negro district. The Lenox Avenue subway has a station at this point and the Lenox Avenue and crosstown surface lines intersect. Up and down the broad stretch of Lenox or across town on either side can be seen rows and rows of apartment houses inhabited only by negroes and scores of stores and business offices that are run by negroes and for negroes. Spires of negro churches jut above the housetops; here and there an American flag makes a patch of glorious color against the sky. Except where it touches the Harlem River, the district is hemmed in with white residents. But all along the edges are enclaves where the negro colony has thrust out arms as if for breathing space in quarters already too small. Once past this fringe and you enter the negro city proper.

IT is difficult for the sightseer to believe he is still in New York. Not a white person is in sight. Negroes are gathered into groups on street corners, about the subway entrances, in front of shop doors. Negro mothers, well dressed and prosperous looking, are piloting their children to or from school, or wheeling baby carriages in the sunshine. An aged negro cripple is seated on the curb picking quaint old plantation tunes on a battered banjo, his brimless hat carefully placed upside down beside him. Five or six negro soldiers swing past just back from overseas duty, their trench caps tilted at rakish angles. Close behind them prance a score of small boys trying desperately to imitate the soldier stride. Delivery wagons and taxicabs have negro drivers. Limousines glide past guided by negro chauffeurs and carrying wealthy negroes to business or the club. Through the shop windows negro proprietors and negro clerks are seen at work. And everywhere is heard the soft, thick burr of the American negro's voice or the English accent of the West Indian negro.

"Land sakes, what yuh-all doin' up here?" is a greeting often heard as some Southern negro sights a recent arrival from Dixie. A few minutes later a rich Irish brogue may cause you to swing about in astonishment to find that it is not an Irishman speaking but a negro, an immigrant from Monserrat Island. Several thousand West Indians live in the district and a sprinkling of negroes from other countries, but the mass of the population is made up of Southern negroes, many of whom came North in the great migratory wave of the last three years, crowding into the district faster than accommodations could be found for them.

The houses of Harlem are very different from the ramshackle old buildings that the negroes of New York were obliged to live in before the uptown colony was opened in 1900. The district was once an exclusive residential section for whites and the houses are well built and attractive in appearance. Many of them are high-class elevator apartments. Rents are high accordingly, many apartments renting for $50 to $75 a month. Cheaper flats are to be had, some as low as $3 a room. But the average apartment of the community is of the better class where rents range from $7 to $10 a room.

Not all of the negroes, however, live in apartments. The district is studded thickly with private houses. Nearly all of the prominent negroes of the city live in this uptown colony and many of them own handsome homes. One of the finest is owned by no less a dignitary than Bert Williams, the comedian.

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IN the negro district there is none of the hurry and bustle of New York—the mad rush that leads the uninitiated to believe that New Yorkers are being catapulted continually from some vast machine. With the blacks it is a racial instinct to take things leisurely and Harlem's "black belt," set down in the midst of the busiest city on the face of the earth, has about it a hint of a homey little Southern town and its easy-going ways of life. But under the appearance of ease there is much business energy. At least 300 business enterprises are owned and run by negroes exclusively. It has been said that from the junction of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue can be seen the business signs of negroes whose holdings aggregate $4,000,000.

Many are successful real estate operators. The firm of Nail & Parker has large holdings in the district, as has also the Philip A. Payton Company, managed by W. H. Wortham, an educated and public-spirited young negro. Here and there on the door of a store or office is the name of some nationally known firm, whose agent, a negro, has opened a branch office among his own people. A group of colored merchants are organizing a Board of Trade and making efforts to obtain property along the Harlem River where negro factories may be established. Already more than twenty manufacturing concerns in New York city are controlled by negro interests, and one of them, making dolls and toys, plans to put up a large building in the Harlem section and employ only negroes.

The negro women of the "Black Belt" are industrious. A unique form of industry which has become widespread in the district is "hair-straightening." About five hundred women have hair-dressing establishments and "beauty shops" which they conduct in their own homes. For every "beauty shop" on the West Side guaranteeing to put an "everlasting curl" into the hair of "white folks" there are two in Harlem guaranteeing to take the "everlasting curl" out of the hair of "black folks."

Harlem publishes its own newspapers and magazines. The *New York News*, the *Amsterdam News*, the *Defender*, the *Independent*, the *Negro World*, and the *Voice* are all weekly newspapers owned and published by negroes. George Harris, a Harvard graduate and a student for two years in the Harvard Law School, is editor of the *New York News*. His entire staff is made up of negro college graduates. The circulation of these newspapers is growing rapidly. One publisher claims that he has increased his edition by 1,500 copies in the last four weeks and yet cannot supply the demand.

Three magazines are published also. The *Hotel Messenger* has probably the largest circulation. There are many hotel messengers living in the district and besides the magazine which is published for their especial benefit, they have a club house. Other magazines published by negroes are the *Challenge* and the *Crusader*.

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A STRAIN of intense religious emotion runs through the entire black race, and Harlem's negro city boasts of twenty-five regularly established churches. Two of these are Episcopal, eight or ten are Baptist, five are Methodist, and one is Catholic. A Congregational Church and a Spiritual Church also have many attendants. Probably the best known among the negro churches is St. Philip's Episcopal Church, established one hundred years ago as a branch of old Trinity. St. Philip's has an endowment fund that yields a yearly income of nearly $20,000. The church, built from the plans of a young negro architect, is beautifully designed. An Old Folks' Home and a four-story parish house are connected with the church, which also owns a block of six apartment houses on 133d Street and another row on 135th Street. Two thousand negroes are members of the church and 1,000 boys and girls are pupils in the Sunday school.

The Catholic Church of the district has a congregation composed almost exclusively of West Indians. Ten years ago, when the Rev. C. J. Plunkett moved into the rectory at 138th Street, only a few negroes were members. Most of the congregation was white. Father Plunkett and the nuns of

the convent next door have watched the white families move away one by one and the negro city spread wider about them. The Catholic Church draws no color line and the blacks were received as freely into the church as the whites had been. Asked why he did not follow the exodus of whites, the gentle old priest replied, "Would you have me believe that souls in white bodies are the only ones worth saving? Some of the whitest souls I have ever known have been in the bodies of these black folk about me." More than one thousand negroes are members of this church and the nuns of the convent conduct a school that has accommodations for 400 children.

Harlem is rich in negro musicians. A Music School Settlement, which was chartered in 1915, now has 350 pupils. J. Rosamond Johnson, a well-known negro musician and member of the New England Conservatory, has management of the school. The Mask and Wig, an organization connected with the school, has an unusual custom of giving dramatic performances at midnight. There are many musical and theatrical clubs in the district. A vaudeville association has a large membership and furnishes negro comedians, singers, and dancers for all sorts of private and public entertainment.

It would be a hopeless task to enumerate all of Harlem's clubs and organizations. The negro has a passion for organization which is almost racial. He does not like to be alone in good works. Suggest to the average colored man the need of something for his community and he immediately proposes an organization. There is scarcely a thing in religion, in education, in business, in politics, in fighting race prejudice, that is not the object of organization. Perhaps the most widely known of all negro organizations is the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which has a branch office at Seventh Avenue and 135th Street. Close by a big Y. M. C. A. building for negroes is nearing completion.

They have their own professional men. There are twenty or more physicians in the community who received their medical training at various universities and colleges. In the legal fraternity there are twenty-five lawyers from Harvard, Yale, Syracuse, Columbia, New York State Law School, and Northwestern University. There are eight dentists from Howard and New York Dental Colleges, two architects from Cornell University, and four registered pharmacists who are conducting large drug stores. Finally there are about fifty trained nurses who have a Nurses' Home on 135th Street.

Negroes of the district hope soon to have a hospital owned and run by their own people. The charter of the McDonough Memorial Hospital property, owned by negroes, has been revived and plans are being perfected and funds raised to open the hospital.

SEVERAL plans are under way to establish a negro bank. It is very difficult to estimate the wealth of the community, for there are no definite data on the subject. Statistics published three years ago gave $15,000,000 as the sum which negroes of New York city had in savings banks. Since then the Harlem district has increased in size and war wages have poured in a stream of wealth. It would be safe to assume that now the residents of the Harlem district alone have more than that sum in banks.

Public School 89, at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, is in the heart of the negro city. Of the 2,050 pupils, 90 per cent. are colored. There is a hint of prophecy in the pathetic persistence of their faith that emancipation from poverty and race prejudice alike will come through academic education. Parents make almost any sacrifice to send their children to high school or college. All but three of this year's graduating class at Public School 89 expect to go to higher institutions of learning.

Overcrowding is rather a serious problem in the negro city. Real-estate operators find it impossible to supply the demand for flats and apartments. Scores of applicants are turned away from their offices with the words "nothing vacant." As a consequence there is far more doubling up and crowding of families than is good for the community.

The community itself does not appear to object to this. The residents accept without complaint a condition they cannot help. Pushed aside by the whites, they have gathered more closely together and have developed a willingness to hold out a helping hand to those of their own race. They have that rarest of all charities in New York city—kindness one to another. They adopt the child that has been deserted and feed the next-door neighbor, even though they may have little themselves. Their hospitality is overflowing. "Five frens jus' come up f'om the Souf," a woman said who was only recently from the South herself and lived with her family of nine in a six-room apartment. "I jus had t' tek 'em in when they couldn't rent no flat." She opened her heart and her home to the stranded five and thought no more of the menace to health which fourteen persons in one flat threatened than she did of the pure charity of her act.

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MANY persons believe that the "Black Belt" is a "black belt" in more senses than one. There is crime in the community—what community is without it?—but a majority of the residents are quiet and respectable. What crime there is the negroes themselves deplore. They believe, moreover, that were they allowed to police the district with picked negro policemen crime would be lessened to a marked degree. As one negro said, "Culled folks is a bit like the mules we used to have down South. You can coax 'em to do 'most anything, but you cain't drive 'em anywhere. The culled man knows what to expect when trouble comes with a white policeman. He knows and he takes his revenge right then and there." The better-class negroes are undoubtedly trying to make their district so law-abiding that the white race may have no occasion to lay the blame for the individual lawbreaker upon the entire community and point to the "menace" of the colony.

Fear of the negro slum has caused the whites to do their best to thwart the growth of the colony. It was started in 1900 by Philip A. Payton, a negro and wealthy real-estate operator who believed that one of the first requisites for the progress of his race was living conditions equal to those available for the white race. He realized that something must be done to better the condition of the New York negroes, most of whom were living in houses unfit for human beings.

At that time New York's most thickly segregated negro district was between West Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth Streets, Tenth and West End Avenues. Here the tenements were of the old double-decker and dumb-bell types, poorly ventilated and holding twenty-one families to a house. In the lower part of the city, around the Thirties, a number of rear tenements were occupied by colored people, and still farther south, about Cordelia Street, others lived in dilapidated former dwelling houses. On the upper East Side from Eighth Street north to 130th were a few very small negro settlements. The city's negro population was confined to these districts, all overcrowded, all more or less unfitted for human habitation, and all neglected by those interested in the moral and civic welfare of the city. It is not to be wondered that Payton, interested in the progress of his race, seized eagerly the chance to obtain real estate at 134th Street which a dispute between two white property owners gave him. One of the disputants turned his property over to Payton to be rented to negro tenants only.

Negro tenants gladly moved in. The house was better than they had been used to, and they were happy in the belief that at last they were to live in houses "fit for white folks to live in." The "white folks" were not so jubilant. A wealthy syndicate of whites managed to buy the house controlled by Payton and promptly evicted the tenants. Payton looked about, and in cooperation with J. M. Thomas, a negro undertaker, bought three flats near by and evicted the white tenants. These three houses formed the nucleus of Harlem's negro city of to-day.

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ONCE firmly established in houses owned by negroes, the blacks could not be put out. Therefore the whites gave way and house after house passed to negroes. The block between Fifth and Lenox Avenues was soon filled with colored tenants and the block to the west, on 134th Street, was invaded.

It is not hard to imagine what the opening of the uptown colony meant to respectable negroes who had been living in the houses of the old colonies. During the first few months thousands moved up town into clean and comfortable modern houses. The colony grew rapidly. By 1912 it covered eleven city blocks and included about 750 tenements and dwellings, valued at $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 worth was held by negroes. To-day it includes fifty-two city blocks populated solidly by negroes and has a fringe reaching out to both sides. It is considered the most prosperous negro district in the world.

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Europe

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AMERICAN ~~NEGRO~~ TROOPS IN BILLETS IN FRANCE

N. Y. C. EVE WORLD
JUNE 29 1918

AMERICAN COLORED TROOPS IN ONE OF THEIR CAMPS IN FRANCE © COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

The incident which took place at the Lafayette Club, somewhere in France, a few days ago, when two Negro Lieutenants, United States Officers, entered the Club and seated themselves at a table, furnishes some food for thought.

It was noon hour, the hour when the natural appetite suggests the finding a place to eat. No doubt, those Negro officers were hungry, and we dare say they were not merely looking for a place to associate with the white officers, and perhaps the social side, other than each other had not entered their minds. But consternation followed, the "Monster Prejudice" asserted itself and for a moment it seemed that every white officer was ready to walk out, but "the democracy of khaki covered them all."

If a democracy comes out of this war that will enable the Colored man to get a morsel to eat, or a little refreshments when thirsty at the places where all other races freely enjoy in the United States, then we shall all feel that the Democracy for which Our Boys are freely fighting, is truly a Democracy for all the people.

We have some appreciation of the sacrifice that white men, especially men of Southern birth and traditions must make, when they accord their black brother an equal opportunity in the race of life, but this present war calls for Sacrifices. Great Sacrifices. Men every where are giving up those things that are Little, and which have contributed nothing to the advancement of civilization, for the Big Things. The magnet which is called "Democracy," on her onward march is drawing all men unto her.

Not that we feel that those two Colored officers were highly honored by being allowed to have a morsel to eat at an exclusive club in France, but we are pleased to know that the lines of prejudice are fading away.

351st and 358th American Safe In France

7-6-18

Word has been received in this city that the 368th Infantry and the 351st Field Artillery Regiments have landed safely overseas. Most of the Artillery Regiment is composed of Baltimore boys and since they left Camp Meade several weeks ago there has been some speculation as to just where they were. No definite information concerning there whereabouts was received, however, until Monday, when cards were received announcing the safe arrival of the boys "over there."

No information is obtainable as to just what port they landed as this information is not given out by the War Department. The Infantry companies are commanded for the most part by colored officers and folks at home are looking for them to give a good account of themselves.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS OF THE U. S. A. IN FRANCE.

Richmond Planet

Infirmary 372nd Infantry,
R. I. U. S. S. P. 215 France,
June 6th, 1918.

7-6-18

The European war has the name of being the greatest war the world has ever witnessed; and to day you will find all true American citizens of the U. S. A. especially those who husbands; sons; brothers and sweethearts in France eargerly watching the news papers mornings and nights in hopes of finding some good news concerning their loved ones in France who are so near the front.

The majority of the people think that we are homesick and blue; but they are mistaken for there is no sign of the homesickness blues among the colored troops in Europe especially among the 372nd boys.

From the time they started to pack their clothes for the over sea journey to this present date there has been a continuation of joy and pleasantness among our boys; and I have not the slightest doubt that this joy and pleasantness will follow us through out this great struggle until we reach the soil of the dear old U. S. A. again.

Each day you will find every officer and enlisted man busily engaged in trying to learn every secret of modern warfare that will be of an advantage to America in helping to win this great war. It has not only been said but thought among many of the people that we would never have an opportunity to help our loyal white citizens of Aemrica to win this great struggle for Democracy which they are now fighting so bravely for; but as time is the only true fortune teller; it has proven their words and thoughts to be wrong. Because we are actually serving our country now.

Each day the boys go about their daily duties not only willingly but cheerfully singing and histling their old American melodies. (Old Kentucky Home) seems to relieve the boys from Kentucky of the idea that they are away from home, while the song of (Home Again in Indiana) lifts us all from our feet. (Take Me Back to Old Virginia) is a stimulant to all our Va. boys; if there is any thing that makes us blue it is the song of (Dear Old Girl;) which makes us think of friends and sweethearts which we left behind. It is useless for me to mention the popular song of (Old Black Joe;) because it is known as one of our favorite songs.

The boys receive so much pleasure out of their daily work until they seem to forget all about the surrounding excitement. I must not forget to mention the attitude of the French people to all American soldiers; they do all in their power to make it pleasant for us; and it is highly appreciated by all of the soldiers.

There is one thing which I wish to impress upon all of our people and that is they should write to their soldier boys as often as they can; as a letter is highly appreciated by all soldiers.

These few lines are sufficient to let the people know that we are all O. K.

Very truly yours,,
HARRY WILSON REID,
372nd Regiment Med. Department.

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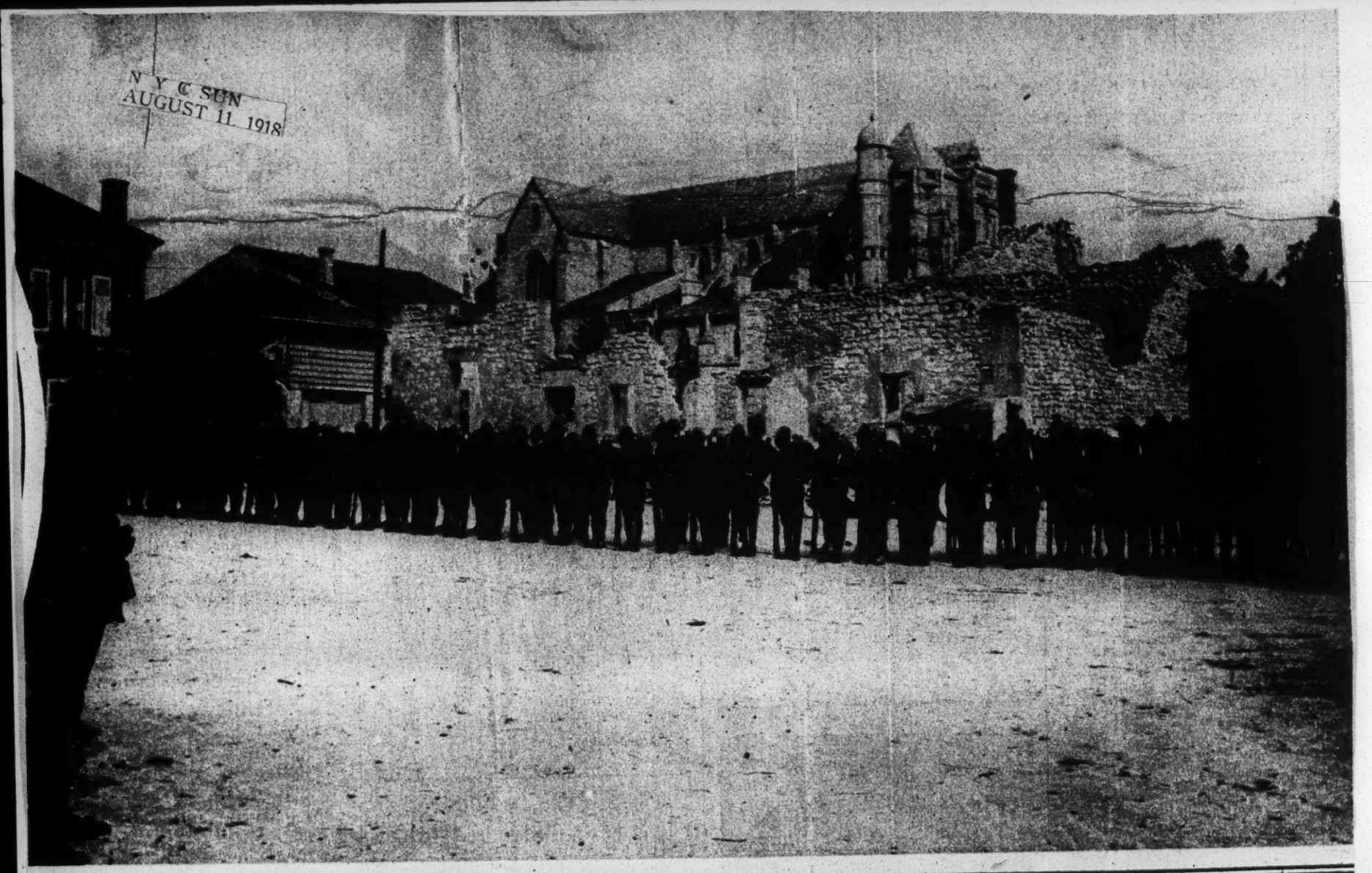

N Y C SUN
AUGUST 11, 1918

These are some of the American negro soldiers who have rendered such an excellent account of themselves in the fighting on the Marne and elsewhere on the front in France. The location is a partly destroyed village just behind the lines.

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

Colored American Troops Crush German Offensive

Cleveland Advocate 7-27-18

EXTRA

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE MARNE, July 22.—The American Colored troops are sweeping everything before them in their attack against the German fifth offensive. Alone they have taken many towns and villages and are steadily advancing on their end of the line of attack shouting and singing as they go. Their move appears to have been a surprise to the Germans, judging by the map, which shows a great area of forest covering the ground before the Colored troops who it is said had been preparing for this great drive for the past three months behind these scenes. Any number of times had they requested the favor of being permitted to take over part of the line of attack, though they had been holding a piece of French sector for the last three months without relief. Today they assumed a front line position and broke up all counter-attacks that were hastily made by the Germans. The enemy's whole left flank was menaced so badly that the German officers quickly gave orders to draw in their line of troops from this end of the front. An eye witness says the Colored boys refused to stay in their dug-outs but almost ran in their advance over the first, second and third line barriers, rapidly firing, shouting and singing as they went.

Today they regained entire possession of the river northwest of Chateau Thierry, that had been lost in the early fighting by the French army. Repeatedly the black troops were attacked by the Huns but they were broken up and driven back under a deadly barrage for nearly a mile. "The enemy was totally surprised at the action of the black troops, who fought long and at times like devils, and seemed to care nothing for their lives as they advanced. They left their white comrades behind in their eagerness to win the day."

~~COLORED TROOPS~~ GOOD SOLDIERS

Prove Their Value as Fighters in German Attack East of Verdun.

SHOW BRAVERY UNDER FIRE

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Sustain Only Two Wounded in a Heavy Raid.

BRLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
JULY 1, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 1.—American colored troops proved their value as fighters in the line east of Verdun on June 12, it is now permissible to state. The Germans attempted a raid in that sector, but were repulsed by them. The Boches began a bombardment at one minute after midnight, throwing over between 3,000 and 4,000 shells from guns ranging in size from 67 to 340 milimeters. The bombardment was concentrated on small areas. Many of the shells made holes from ten to fifteen feet across.

In the midst of this inferno the soldiers coolly stuck to their posts, operating machine guns and automatic rifles and keeping up such a steady barrage that the German infantry ~~failed to penetrate the American~~ lines. The Americans sustained only two wounded.

"Dixie luck was ah workin' with us," explained one. "We all got knocked down lots of times, but every man got right up."

Private Henry Gaillard, of New York, under shellfire, took his automatic rifle from its place of concealment, placed it on the parpet and met the Boches with a rain of bullets.

Private Harry Brown, also of New York, a member of the signal corps, found a telephone line not working. Ignoring the barrage, he went out to repair the wire. He made twenty-five repairs.

During the attack the crew of a machine gun was bowled over by a minewerfer projectile which made a 15-foot hole ten feet from them. They all got up, remounted the gun and continued shooting until it jammed. Then, despite the bombardment, they fixed it, and again turned it on the Germans. This incident was repeated twice.

Both French and American officers reported the colored troop performed like veterans. They obeyed orders promptly, took risky duties voluntarily and compared well with the best troops on the west front.

A German raid east of St. Die, in Alsace, was repulsed by American machine gun and rifle fire Saturday, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

An American lieutenant and eighty men successfully raided German positions in Fontaine wood, near Montdidier, Saturday morning, capturing an officer and thirty-five men and inflicting heavy casualties.

In Lorraine American airplanes conducted several reconnaisance expeditions.

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A DETACHMENT OF COLORED INFANTRY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER A WHITE LIEUTENANT, IN ACTION IN THE FRONT-LINE TRENCHES

HUNS JOIN BIRD FAMILY AS BLACK SOLDIERS CHARGE

Colored Fighters From America Have Made the Boches Take to the Tall Timber by Their Fierce Charges—"Black Devils" Are Sounding Death Knell to Trench Warfare—Are Forcing Teutonic "Kultur" Exponents to Fight in the Open—Germans In Deadly Fear of Our Black "Boys"—Taking Prisoners and Capturing Towns.

The Houston Observer 9-14-18.

Special to The Observer.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.—Since August 21 the colored divisions of troops, both the 92nd and 93rd, have shoved forward on the enemy's line by 12,000 yards, and continue to advance daily. It is a fact that America's "Black Devils" are sounding the death knell of trench warfare. The colored troops are forcing open fighting upon the enemy since the failure of the German drive in July. The Huns seem to be greatly inferior at the style of fighting that these black Americans put up. The Germans had been used to fighting a while and resting a while, but with the colored troops there has been no resting but continued fighting with the fierceness of tigers.

Early today one division of colored troops advanced 600 yards without a single loss. It is a noticeable fact that the Germans fear the American black troops because of the fierce manner in which they combat the enemy with their bayonets, shooting and singing as they charge on the fleeing enemy. When they began their attack on the towns of Sandemont and Recourt they ran the Huns from their trenches and kept them on the run until they captured both towns and several villages on the other side of Recourt. It was then that a command was given them to halt or retire to receive rations and rest, but not a man obeyed the command until they had driven the enemy out of sight. Monday, August 26th, both colored divisions almost annihilated four fresh divisions of German reserve troops who had been sent into the enemy's line to drive back those black Americans in their attack on the town of Bertincourt, but the town was soon taken by the Negro troops capturing 800 Hun prisoners.

"What we're aiming to do," said a sprightly young colored officer, "is to push our way right on into Berlin without stoppin', as we promised the folks at home we'd do, and we don't aim to be long at it, either," he continued as he leaped from the first line trenches to join his comrades in the thickest of the fray just as they were getting ready to make another savage attack on the enemy, and from the way they were going at it, it won't be long before they will enter Berlin.

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Afro American 1-2-18

Our Fighters on Duty Outside A Red Cross Station Just Back of the French Battlefront

Notice the horn on the side of the little house to give warning of approaching Hun Air Raiders. Copyright Western Newspaper Service

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 8, 1918

An inspection of arms in the camp of American colored soldiers in Alsace. The American colored troopers have engaged in battle with the Hun a number of times and have succeeded in beating the Boche in every instance.

French Official Photograph. C., U. & U., N. Y.

Two More Regiments Are Over in France

Cleveland Gazette 7-20-18

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BALTIMORE, Md., July 13.—Drum Major Charles Landm, Colored, of the Three Hundred and Sixty-eight Infantry Regiment, the fellow who made President Wilson laugh at the big Meade parade held in this city on April 6, has arrived in France.

Word has been received in this city that the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Field Artillery Regiment and the Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth debarked in that country a few days ago. Both of these regiments are Colored organizations and were stationed at Meade.

The two regiments left the Maryland cantonment about three weeks ago, a few days after the Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth had given a concert at the Lyric theater.

U. S. NEGRO SOLDIERS FEARED BY GERMANS

The Constitution

With the American Army in France, September 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The enemy heavily shelled towns in the Woevre sector behind our lines Monday morning. One of his patrols attacked the American outposts, but was easily driven off.

There was considerable activity in the Vosges district Monday night. One encounter took place, the enemy retiring with one wounded man. Negro troops have occupied one Vosges village in which French civilians were held prisoners. The Frenchmen on coming through to the American lines declared that the Germans were considerably excited at finding themselves opposed by negroes, of whom they are said to be afraid because of reports that the American negroes cut off the ears of their prisoners.

The negro soldiers in this sector recently had an example of German treachery when a German patrol attacked after shouting "kamerad." They are thoroughly determined to have their revenge.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JULY 23, 1918

HEROES CITED FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION ON FRENCH BATTLE LINE

Special to The News.

Houston, Tex., July 22.—Information has been received here to the effect that the 370th Infantry, formerly the Eighth Illinois, composed of negro troops, under command of Colonel F. A. Denison, has participated in the recent engagements on the French front and that two of the men have been cited for bravery.

Two troopers, Sammy Ransom, a noted football player of his race, a private while in Camp Logan, now a lieutenant in France, and Binga Dismond, a former University of Chicago sprinter, are the two men receiving special mention for bravery in participating in raids on German trenches.

Germans in Fear of American Negroes

N. Y. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 9 (delayed).—The enemy heavily shelled towns in the Woevre sector behind our lines this morning. One patrol attacked the American outposts, but was easily driven off.

There was considerable activity in the Vosges district last night. One encounter took place, the enemy retiring with one wounded man. Negro troops have occupied one Vosges village in which French civilians were being held prisoner. The Frenchmen on coming through to the American lines declared that the Germans were considerably excited at finding themselves opposed by negroes, of whom they are said to be afraid because of reports that the American colored troopers cut off the ears of their prisoners. The negro soldiers in this sector recently had an example of German treachery when a German patrol attacked after shouting "Kamerad."

They are now thoroughly determined to have their revenge.

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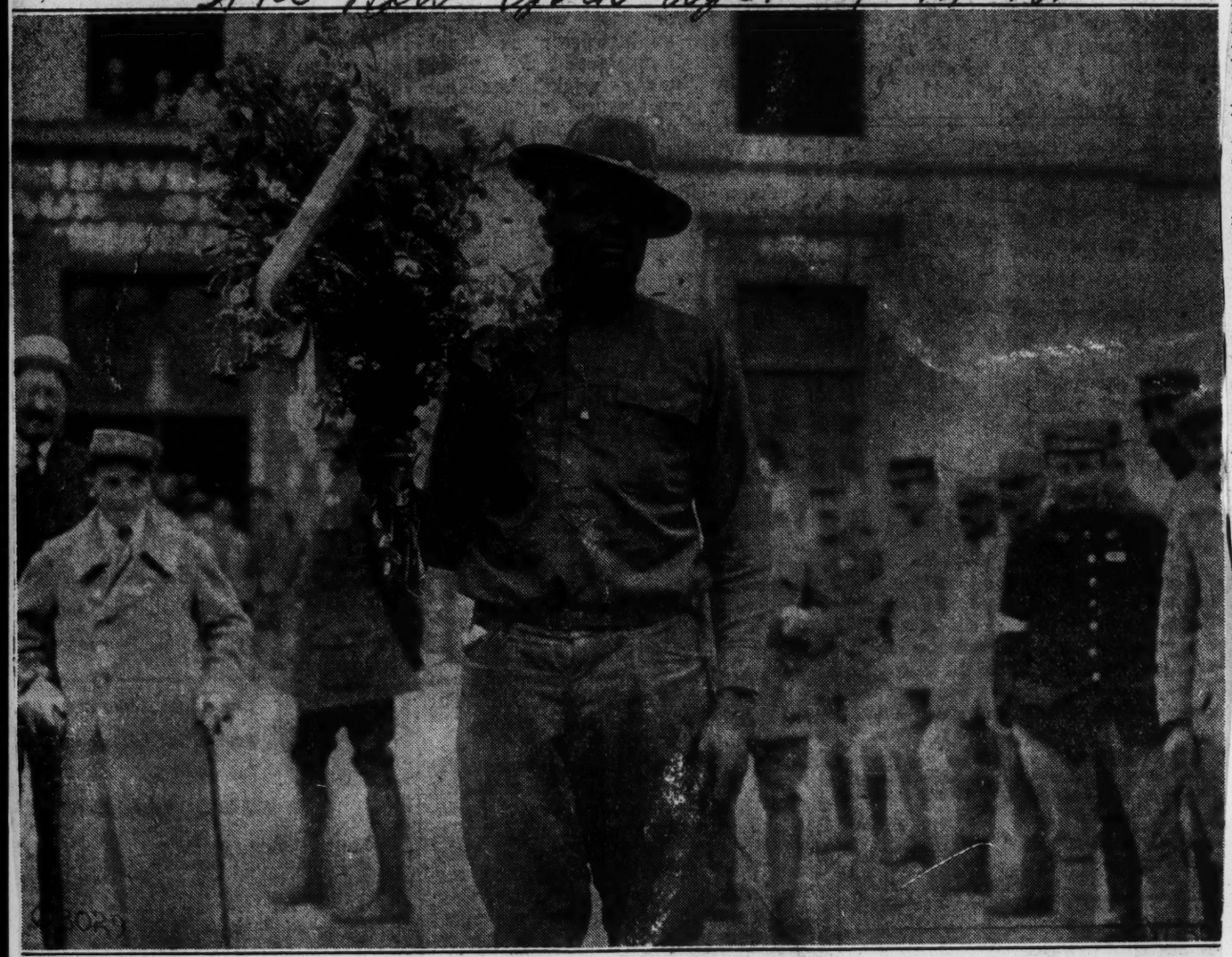
AN AMERICAN HERO IN FRANCE

The New York age. 9-14-18.



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LETTERS FROM FRANCE

The Daily Herald

Letters from the boys in France will be published free, if sent to us.

12-14-18

Oct. 28, 1918

Mr. A. L. Felton,
62 Drayton Street
Montezuma, Ga.

My dear Father,

I wrote Sister a day or two ago; I guess she will get it in this mail. as our mail is not sent daily. I haven't received any answers to letters sent from "Over here." I answered several letters from Camps Grant and Upton. However, they were gladly received and highly appreciated.

I hardly know what to say, as our letters are very limited, but I will say that I am a little more accustomed to the roar of big guns. I never worry about home as an usual thing, for I can easily adapt myself to almost any old circumstances, but regardless to that, I have for the past few days been thinking of you dear ones at home very much. I realize tho that it is useless to worry, for God only knows when this thing shall be made to end and it will be by His hand only that we are delivered. I am looking forward to the time when we can again be together and I can sit and tell you all of my many experiences. I know you will be a patient listener to all that I shall have to say. I am praying for our victory and safe return. I know you people at home are praying daily for us, and the least thing we can do is to pray for ourselves. I feel that I shall not be lost, but shall see the honors of the war finished and return to the dear old U. S. A. a real man, ready to complete my plans.

How is business and everything during these hard times? I guess the farmers see the best times now as their product is in great demand.

Enclosed you will find a Xmas coupon. Without it I would not get the package. Please send me a pound box of chocolate candy and a two lb. fruit cake. Please let me hear from you often.

With much love to everybody.

Your loving son,
Corp. Wm. G. Felton,
Co. L. 803 Pion Inf.
American E. F., Via N. Y.

Somewhere in France
Oct. 28, 1918

My own dear sweet Sister,

I received two letters from you last week. One was sent to Camp Grant and the other to Camp Upton. I was more than glad to hear from you, for it had been more than monh since I had heard from you. I have been on the go so much that I have not had much time to write you. Sister dear, I am somewhere in France, now situated in or, rather, under a shelter. I I have done a bit of traveling since last seeing you. I I thot that whilst I was traveling all over the U. S. A. that I was traveling some, but dearie, I had not begun. Those trips from N. Y., to San Francisco were noting compared to this. I have just left a village where I was comfortably situated in an ancient barn. The village was built up of ancient style houses, all made of stone, even stone covered. The most notable thing about the village is the hospitality of the people. They were very willing to divide with the soldiers and help them to speak a word or two in French. I made friends with an old family which had a son at the front. I visited them daily and occasionally had a meal with them. From constant contact with them I learned to speak a phrase or two in French. I shall try to perfect the speech of French, if only I have the opportunity to use it. Write me as often as possible. You may not hear from me some time for a month, but don't fail to write me. I am not always where I can write all of the time, nevertheless I am expecting to hear from you weekly. I wrote LeRoy from England. I shall expect a package for Christmas. I hope we well soon bring things to a close and we can be comfortably situated in the Sates again. You must be real sweet.

Your devoted brother,
William.

Address:
Corp'l Wm. G. Felton,
Co L, 803 Pion Inf., A. E. F.,
France, via New York.

France, Nov. 10, 1918

My dear Sister:

It has been some four weeks since I have written you, my long silence being accounted for through the fact that one of those Hun bullets struck my leg a glancing blow in a fight during the latter part of last month and laid me up in the hospital for three weeks. It might have gone through my leg and caused a serious wound but it did not strike me square. This was the third hard battle my company was in during that week, and, little girl, let me tell you it was the worst thing I have ever seen. We were next to a white company from an Illinois regiment and the way those boys and our went over the top would have made you feel good. We had just gotten on the other side of No Man's Land after a mighty effort when my pal said to me, "Look out, Charlie, there comes a grenade." I looked up just in time to shun it when it exploded and my pal was blown to pieces. This thing hurt my heart and I determined to make some one pay for my friends death even though I lost my life. In less time than it takes to tell, we were face to face with the Hun and in hand to hand tussles. By this time we were fighting like wild men, those white boys and us, and my pal's place had been taken by one of them, we were so close together and so mixed up. I spied a big German coming after me like he was going to eat me up, I set for him and as he lunged forward to put me out of business I sidestepped him and pushed my boyonet square through him. As I pushed it hard into him, he groaned and keeled over dead. I felt like I had made some one pay for my pal's life, who had earlier in the battle been blown to pieces and was about to go on when two of them rushed me from the side and were about to attack me when my new white fighting pal hollowed "Lookout" and I turned and was just missed by the bayonet of one of them. By this time my friend was by my side and we grappled with the two Huns. My bayonet in some way got loose and I was forced to use the but of my gun. I thought it was all up with me, but in some way the Hun before me must have gotten scared and as I swung my gun at him he turned and ran. My friend had brained his man and just as he started forward the man who was apparently dead on the ground raised up and fired, the shot going through his leg and bringing him down. I saw him fall and ran toward him when the man who had fled from me turned and fired. The bullet struck me in the leg but did not seem to put me out of business and I raised my gun to fire when I saw the man keel over, throw, up his hands and fall. He had been shot by the lieutenant of my white friend's company. By this time our

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comrades had gone forward and we were out of it. All around us was nothing but dead and wounded men. About two yards from us was a young German boy who had had half of his face blown away by a grenade. He held out his hand in our direction for he couldn't see but had heard us talking. My friend saw it and said, "I don't think I am so badly hurt, see what that guy wants." I went over and the poor fellow seemed almost gone. I took him up in my arms and started back of the lines with him a wounded German with his leg broken sitting up hollowed in English, "Hurry, the boy is most dead." Two doctors then came up and I gave the boy over to them and then I went back to my friend whose leg was broken. I helped him to get back out of danger and then we sat down and talked over the hell we had been through. Two stretcher bearers came up and carried my friend to the field hospital and told me to follow. At the hospital we saw that German boy that I carried off the field. He was in awful misery but the doctor said he would get well but would lose one of his eyes and part of his nose. He seem to be hardly more than 15 years old. My white friend and I were sent to the hospital, he is still there and not yet able to walk. I would not like to see anything like that battle again although it looks like we're ready for another go over the top today or tomorrow. Just think, pieces of men all around you and in the barbed wire some men were caught up and slaughtered and their dead bodies hanging there after the battle. I understand that James Wilson and Eugene Ward were killed in the same drive. They were in another company. One of my officers had his hand shot away and another had bayonet pushed clean through his leg but he killed his man and his soldiers had to pull out the bayonet. I wrote to Margaret last week telling her I was out the hospital and back at the front. I have a fine German helmet as a souvenir for little Charlie. It belonged to the German I killed. I hope Margaret has gotten her money every month and if she hasn't write her and tell her to inquire at the Red Cross about it. It looks to us now that we will end this thing soon. Ofcourse we all hope so anyhow. While in the hospital a colored lady from St. Louis, a doctor's wife, was one of our attendants and she was mighty fine to us. Her name was Mrs. Curtly. I believe. Well, I must close as I have but ten minutes to get ready for sentry duty. Don't forget to ask Margaret about her money. This label is for a box for Christmas. I don't want any eats but everything to smoke. I sent her and Charlie a little French Christmas present last week and yours I mailed yesterday. I am now tipping the scales at about 175 and am feeling fine. I have been recommended for the officers training camp over here.

Your devoted brother,

Charlie.

Address:

Sergt. Charles T. Williams,
Co O, 302 Inf., A. E. F,
A. P. O. 776, France.

France. Nov. 14, 1918.

Dear Father:

Well its all over now and I am thankful to say that I have come through with only a silght reminder of the contests we have been through, and that it I have lost a piece of my left ear which I wrote you about and which put me in the hospital for two weeks. I don't know when we are to come across but I hope soon. I am just crazy to hold little sadie in my arms again and hear her call me daddy again and to be with Sarah. You have no idea what joy the men had when they were told that the Germans had signed the armistice. The day before we had an awful fight and about twenty five of my company were killed and over fifty wounded. Among the killed was Hank Spaulding whose sister lives in Charleston and used to be in the same house with Sarah before we married. The poor fellow was leading his squad and when about half way across No Man's Land a shell burst in front of him and killed him and four of his companions. They were blown to pieces. Just as we got across the third man from me and the one behind me were killed by machine gun bullets. We were prepared for a death hand to hand fight but when the Huns saw us coming over like wild bulls they took to their heels and would not take any of our bayonet fighting. In the trip across our first lieutenant was shot through the head and fell and our first sergeant was killed by a hand grenade. The lieutenant will recover. Willie Masters lost his life just as the thing was about all over. He overtook a fleeing Hun and was just about to capture him when he was shot through the heart. We are now waiting here, so our captain says, to get orders to proceed into German territory. I am glad it is all over and that sometimes soon we will be back home. Sidney Jones lost a leg in the last fight but not until he had killed a Hun with whom he had a bayonet duel. He was pierced through the leg by the Hun's bayonet as he jammed his bayonet through the German's body. He has the dead man's helmet which he sent to his little son as a souvenir. Our boys have made a mighty good account of themselves, especially in the hand to hand fights and they are being given all kinds of good treatment by the French people in the towns round about. You remember Vance Allison. He was killed by a shell in one of our advances. He was among those leading the charge and was killed in less time than a twinkle of the eye. Another Savannah boy was also kelled in the same fight, I can't remember his name, he was not in my company. I heard that he was killed with a hand grenade as he was going across the top. During our last fight we were attracted after the battle by overhead fights between four American planes and five German machines It was a thrilling sight and all the soldiers said that it was worth the battle they had earlier in the day. The German planes seemed to be getting the best of the fight and had disabled one of the American machines which glided to earth, when all of a sudden one of our machines got above and peppered the German under him. The Hun machine wiggled and as it began to fall it burst into flames. This fellow then attacked another German and got above him and fired. The German's wing seem to snap and he began to fall and then another shot hit him and down he came. He fell just about two hundred yard from us. The other Germans then flew away with our men behind them. We all went over to the German machine that had falled near us and found three men in it. Two of them were dead and the third one unconscious when we got there he came to and seemed only dazed. He was made a prisoner. He seemed to be nothing but a boy about seventeen years old. Well, now that it is all at an end I am glad that I had a part in it but never again do I want to see such bloody things as I have seen in the past two months. Write me all the home news and send me some cigarettes for Christmas. Hoping that you are well and getting along fine,

Your devoted son,

Clarence

Address:

Sergt. Clarence Monroe.
Co. I, 372 U. S. Infantry,
A. E. F., France, via New York.

France

November 8, 1918.

My dear Wife:

I am writing you these few lines to let you know that I am well and having a fine time over here and I trust that you and the baby are well. Can the baby talk yet? While I am far away from you, somewhere in France. I trust that you are thinking of me often and long. It was awfully hard for me to leave you, but I could be no slacker and had to make the sacrifice when I heard our country's call. To be at home with you, little wife, is happiness that is true, but I could not help but be one of those to carry the Stars and Stripes to victory. I often think of those beautiful, happy days of ours at home and it makes me blue to think we are so far apart, but when I remember that it for you and your future happiness I am doing my bit I cheer up feel that nothing is too hard for me to bear. This great conflict will most likely end soon and then we shall all have that sweet privilege of returning to our loved ones at home. It is the duty of every woman who is left behind to always remember the boys they love who are on the firing line. Kiss the baby for me. Give my love to all. Hope to hear from you soon.

Your devoted husband,

Private V. J. Ebron.

Address:

Private V. J. Ebron,
6th Battery, F. A. R. R.,
U. S. A. P.o, 778, A. E. F.

France

NEGRO LADS FOUGHT WELL

Aided Greatly in Slaughter of the Huns and in Foch's Victory

HAVE BAYONET RECORD

tack Successful; Germans

tack uccsesful; Germans

Are All Dead"

With the Americans, Aug. 10.—One division now heading to drive the Huns back to Berlin and which may be labeled for purpose of future identification, when the censor permits the folks at home to know what troops have fought well, as Division DB has been at its task of strafing the Huns ever since their arrival here and without a rest or letup. There are men from the South and North in it. From the beginning of its service in France it has possessed a remarkable morale.

After a sufficiently arduous service in the training areas, Division DB was ordered out of line June 28 last. It was to be given a rest, its orders said, and a little additional training after a time. It never did get that rest. As Generalissimo Foch got additional information of the enemy plans he moved the divisions of the Allied army like checker men.

It rode in trains and rode in camions and hiked and hiked again until it finally wound up in the Chalons area in the first days of July. Here it became a part of the French army commanded by General Gouraud. In the opinion of Foch and Gouraud the fifth and greatest offensive of the Germans would be directed through the Chalons plain.

"The DB American division is needed elsewhere," was the word that once came.

"I can't spare the DBs," said Gouraud.

"One platoon was attacked by a full company of Germans," said the officer who told the story. "Major ——— happened to be in command of that platoon. He bade his men hold their fire until he gave the word. He did not give the word until the boches were near enough to see their faces clearly. Then the men fired.

"Now go to it," he yelled to his men, and the platoon went over and met the Germans right in the wire. Not a German lived through it, and not an American was hurt. They fought like wild men. Major ———'s report is still being quoted through the army:

"A platoon of G Company attacked a company of the enemy," he wrote. "The attack was successful. The Germans are all dead."

FINDS U. S. NEGROES EXPERTS WITH BAYONET

N Y C EVE WORLD
AUGUST 7 1918

Excel Even French Veterans, Declare Officers of Gen. Gourand's Forces.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Officers returning from the front describe with unmeasured admiration the valor of the American negro troops brigaded with the French under Gen. Gourud, east of Rheims. The negroes are marvellous fighters with the bayonet, in the use of which they excel even the French veterans. They have broken all French of them with the knife bayonet.

French officers have urged that more negro regiments and divisions be sent to fight at their side and alongside the African French colonial divisions.

Soldiers—1918
Europe

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U.S. NEGRO SOLDIERS TAKE VOSGES TOWN, FREEING PRISONERS

Vow Revenge on Germans Because, According to Their Custom, They Attacked After Shouting "Kamerad" —Towns Behind Lines Shelled.

N Y C TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 10, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday night (By the Associated Press).—The enemy heavily shelled towns in the Woevre sector behind our lines this morning. One of his patrols attacked an American outpost, but was easily driven out.

There was considerable patrol activity in the Vosges district last night. One encounter took place, the enemy retiring with wounded men. Negro troops have occupied one Vosges village in which French civilians were held prisoners.

The Frenchmen on coming through to the American lines declared that the Germans were considerably excited at finding themselves opposed by negroes, of whom they are said to be afraid because of the reports that the American negro troops cut off the ears of their prisoners.

The negro soldiers in this sector recently had an example of German treachery when a German patrol attacked after shouting "Kamerad." They are now thoroughly determined to have their revenge.

Germans in Flight

Two New York Colored Soldiers Receive Croix de Guerre (Cross of War) for Bravery and One Hundred Francs to Be Sent to Their Families Over Here.

The Washington Bee.

(From the Congressional Record of September 4th.)

9-14-18

Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts.

Mr. Gould—"Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes."

The Speaker—"The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?"

There was no objection.

Mr. Gould—"I ask to have read the letter of Col. William Hayward, 369th United States Infantry."

The Speaker—"The Clerk will read the letter."

The Clerk read as follows:

Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth U. S. Infantry,
Formerly Fifteenth New York Infantry,
Secteur Postal, No. 54, A. E. F.,
France, May 18, 1918.

Mrs. Edna Johnson,
23 Monroe Street, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Mrs. Johnson: Your husband, Pvt. Henry Johnson, is in my regiment, the 369th U. S. Infantry, formerly the 15th New York Infantry. He has been at all times a good soldier and is a good boy, of fine morals and upright character. To these admirable traits he has lately added the most convincing proof of fine courage and splendid fighting ability.

I regret to say that he is at the moment in a hospital, seriously, but not dangerously, wounded, the wounds having been received under such circumstances that everyone of us in the regiment would be pleased and proud to trade places with him. It was as follows:

He and Pvt. Needham Roberts were on guard together at a small outpost of a front-line trench near to the German lines, and during the night a strong raiding party of Germans, numbering from twelve to twenty (judging by the weapons, clothing and paraphernalia they left behind and by their footprints) stole across No Man's Land and made a surprise attack in the dead of night on our two brave soldiers.

We had learned some time ago from captured German prisoners that the Germans had heard of a regiment of black Americans in this sector, and the German officers had told their men how easy to combat and capture them it would be; so this raiding party came looking for the black Americans. They did not find them asleep, however, but, on the contrary, both Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts were very much awake and alert and attending strictly to their duties. At the beginning of the attack the Germans fired a volley of bullets and grenades, and both the boys were wounded, your husband three times and Roberts twice. Then the Germans rushed the post, expecting to make an easy capture. In spite of their wounds, the two boys waited coolly and courageously, and when the Germans were within striking distance opened fire, your husband with his rifle and Pvt. Roberts, from his helpless position on the ground, with hand grenades. The German raiding party came on in spite of their wounded, and in a few seconds our boys were at grips with the terrible foe in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the enemy outnumbered them ten to one.

The boys inflicted great loss on the enemy, but Roberts was overpowered and about to be carried away, when your husband, who had used up all the cartridges in the magazine of his rifle and had knocked one German down with the butt end of it, drew his bolo from his belt. The bolo is a short, heavy weapon carried by the American soldier, with the edge of a razor, the weight of a cleaver, and the point of a butcher knife. He rushed to the rescue of his fallen comrade, and, fighting desperately, split open, with his bolo, the head of the German who was throttling Pvt. Roberts, and turning to the boche who had Roberts by the feet, plunged the bolo into the German's bowels. This one was the leader of the German party, and on receiving what must have been his mortal wound, exclaimed in American English, without any trace of accent, "Oh, the son of a —— got me," thus proving that he was undoubtedly one of the so-called German-Americans who came to our country not to become a good citizen of it, but to partake of its plenty and bounty and then return to fight for the Kaiser and help enslave the world. He was doubtless selected as the leader of the party to speak English and perhaps fool my soldiers by calling to them in the darkness in English not to fire, that it was a friend.

Henry laid about him right and left with his heavy knife, and Roberts, released from the grasp of the scoundrels, began again throwing hand grenades and exploding them in their midst, and the Germans, doubtless thinking it was a host instead of two brave colored boys fighting like tigers at bay, picked up their dead and wounded and slunk away, leaving many weapons and parts of their torn, cut, and shot-riddled clothing, and leaving a trail of blood which we followed at dawn clear to their lines.

We feel certain that one of the enemy was killed by rifle fire, two by your

One-eyed But He Went to France

Cleveland

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Colored men are not dodging the draft," observed S. A. Lynch of Maryland, at the Washington. "Indeed, our Colored citizens have shown the utmost patriotism, and in all the states they have been among the first to volunteer. Somehow, the Colored fellows appear to like soldiering. I didn't wonder that the Huns are scared of the American Negro troops. Not long ago I happened to be at the railroad station when a number of Colored men were going aboard the train for the training camp. They marched down the station platform shouting and singing. Among them was a stout, dark man of 35, perhaps more. One of his eyes was completely gone. In some manner he had passed the examining board after registration and been designated for the training camp. Among the men at the depot overlooking the draftees was a draft officer. He observed the one-eyed man, and, of course, immediately went up to him.

9-18-18

"'What are you doing in line?' asked the man. 'You know you cannot be a soldier, having only one eye. How did you pass the examining board? You had better step out now. There's no chance for you to get by.' 'Yes, I will,' returned the Negro. 'When you get to camp and the officers there see you, they will send you back at once,' insisted the official. 'They won't send me back,' confidently answered the Colored man. 'When I tell the officers I was cook at the Maryland Club twelve years they won't send me back.' Sure enough, they didn't send him back, and he's in France now."

SALEM ORE STATESMAN
JULY 19, 1918

Negro Troops Valuable Along American Lines

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17.—(By The A. P.)—American negro troops are helping to hold the allied line against the fifth German offensive. They requested the favor of being permitted to take over a part of the line of attack though they had been holding a piece of a French sector for the last three months without relief.

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husband's bolo, one by grenades thrown by Pvt. Roberts, and several others grievously wounded.

So it was in this way the Germans found the black Americans!

Both boys have received the citation of the French general commanding the splendid French division in which my regiment is now serving, and will receive the Croix de Guerre (Cross of War). The citation, translated, is as follows:

——— Division. May 16, 1918.

Order No. ———.

The general ——— commanding ——— D. I., mentions in orders of the division the soldiers of the 369th Regiment d'Infanterie, United States.

1. Johnson, Henry (No. 103348), private in Company C.

Being on double sentry duty during the night, and having been assailed by a group composed of at least a dozen Germans, shot and disabled one of them and grievously wounded two others with his bolo. In spite of three wounds with pistol bullets and grenades at the beginning of the fighting, this man ran to the assistance of his wounded comrade, who was about to be carried away prisoner by the enemy, and continued to fight up to the retreat of the Germans.

He has given a beautiful example of courage and activity.

2. Roberts, Needham (No. 103369), private in Company C.

Being on double sentry duty during the night, having been assailed and grievously wounded in his leg by a group of Germans, continued fighting by throwing grenades, although he was prone on the ground, up to the retreat of the enemy. Good and brave soldier.

The general requested that the citation of the division commander of the soldier, Johnson, be changed to a citation in the orders of the army.

Some time ago the great French general, Gouraud, placed in my hands the sum of one hundred francs, to be sent to the family of the first one of my soldiers wounded in a fight with the enemy under heroic circumstances. Inasmuch as these boys were wounded simultaneously and both displayed great heroism, I think it but fair to send to each one half of this sum. Accordingly I am inclosing New York exchange for the equivalent of fifty francs.

I am sure that you have made a splendid contribution to the cause of liberty by giving your husband to your country, and it is my hope and prayer to bring him back to you safe and sound, together with as many of his comrades as it is humanly possible by care and caution to conserve and bring back to America. But it must be borne in mind that we cannot all come back; that none of us can come back until this job is done.

My cordial respects go with this letter to the wife of Henry Johnson.

Very truly, yours,

William Hayward, Colonel.

Our Negro Troops Abroad

Turn Up Smiling in a Ruined French Village and Are Mistaken for Senegalese or Moroccans.

N. Y. EVE SUN
MAY 14, 1918

By THOMAS M. JOHNSON,

Staff Correspondent of THE EVENING SUN.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 14.—In the half light of the setting sun two soldiers sauntered down the battered streets of a ruined village somewhere in France. They were clad in khaki and walked jauntily, with their hands in their pockets.

As they came a little closer it was disclosed that they were gentlemen of color. "French Colonials," we remarked, for at first glance they were the spit and image of Senegalese or Moroccans.

They approached still closer, and suddenly we seemed to detect something homelike in their shining faces and in the cut of their uniforms. Incredulously we tried an experiment.

"Where do you come from?" we asked, and back came the answer with a broad grin and a flash of white teeth:

"We're both from New York!"

So, the lost are found! New York's negro troops are in France!

At one place in the village where they are is a dove cote containing carrier pigeons, and one negro trooper, after watching his officer laboriously writing out a message to be tied to the legs of one of the birds, said:

"Say, Cap'n, why couldn't we cross these yere pigeons with parrots, and then they could speak the messages?"

Always Good Natured.

They're always good natured. Perhaps this is because they are always singing of an evening, and when we passed through the village we found one company of them drawn up, and raising their full, rich melodious voices in a famous negro song, under the leadership of a former aid to Gov. Whitman.

The song was "Little David, Play on Your Harp," and they sang it with a will. The performance is repeated every evening, while they are resting in billets, greatly to the delight of the villagers, one of the striking features of their new life being the harmony existing between them and the French soldiers.

This harmony prevails, despite the difficulties of different languages, and the soldiers of the two nations can always be seen gathered in little knots, engaged in conversation. Occasionally some of them will break out into laughter, believing the old saying about the difficulty one nation has in understanding the jokes of another.

Fine, Upstanding Men.

They're fine, upstanding men, these negro soldiers, and the praise of their officers is confirmed and borne out by the ocular evidence of their earnestness and courage.

It has been said "The Lost Are Found!" This needs explaining, as does also their chaplain's message that these troops have had a checkered career.

After no less than four false starts from Atlantic ports in the United States, due to accidents to transports they finally landed in France at the beginning of the new year. From then until some time in March they were at one of the ports of entry where they did everything under the sun.

JOHNSON'S BOLO KNIFE SURE CAME HANDY IN CLOSE FIGHT WITH HUNS

Richmond

With It Henry Johnson, Colored U. S. Soldier Split a Lot of German Skulls in a Rough-and-Tumble.

NEW AND TERRIBLE WEAPON IS NOT PLEASING TO THEM.

Americans First Came in Contact With It When They Went Into the Philippines.

Washington, June 29.—A year ago Henry Johnson a colored citizen of Albany, N. Y. was peddling ice, coal and wood in contented obscurity. To day Henry Johnson a soldier of the United States is wearing the coveted French War Cross with palms because he proved himself a brave man and because at the critical moment he got his hands on a bolo knife.

The cable has told of Henry's exploit—how on night duty with a com panion in an American listening post he "took on" twenty four marauding Germans in a swift rough and tumble, killed some of them with his rifle bombed others from his basket of gren ades and then even after he had been wounded split so many skulls with his bolo that all the enemy left on their feet after meeting Henry be came suddenly and violently home sick.

AN "UGLY" WEAPON.

The bolo knife which Henry wield ed so well weighs 1 pound and 8 ounces without its scabbard and has a broad 14 inch blade. It is sharpened to a razor edge and near the end runs abruptly to a thrusting point. But one of its chief virtues as a small arm is its cleaving power. Most of the weight of the knife is distributed along the back of the blade. The handle is serrated to fit the fingers for an easy grip and with a quick muscular swing the bolo is a bone cutter of the first rank.

Americans first ran up against the bolo in the Philippines. Over there it was originally an agricultural tool just as the machete was in Cuba and blacksmiths at country crossroads hammered it out infinitely and in all sorts of forms. The "cris" with its curly blade is a form of bolo and the "campilan" is a bigger bolo.

WAS WEAPON OF THE MOROS.

It was up among the Moros that it was developed for war purposes. In the underbrush it proved a very terrible weapon as many a trooper found to his cost. A healthy stroke in the tropical night—just one—counted for a major American casualty. After a while our soldiers found there was no particular knack in the Malay use of the bolo they could not master. Then they began to capture bolos. And so after the war ended bolos kept coming back to the United States as souvenirs.

But it was not until 1910 that the War Department tried the experiment of issuing the bolo knife as a regular part of the American equipment. It was used and tested by our men in Mexico but there it was employed chiefly as a tool rather than a weapon. It was not until our khaki clad boys went down into the French trenches that the bolo knife proved its right to be considered "the last line of defense" and a life saver to the man who unsheathed it.

Our colored troops display a special aptitude and affection for this weapon. The white fighter is inclined to rely upon his automatic pistol in an emergency at close quarters but the colored man in uniform takes as naturally to the bolo knife as he does to—well as he does to the name of "Mr. Johnson."

ISSUED TO U. S. TROOPS.

The bolo knife is issued to our troops in two sizes—the smaller size of the type which Henry Johnson used and a larger knife employed exclusively by Field Artillery batteries. This latter is practically a short sword comparable to the principal weapon of the old Roman legionaries. It is two feet long and weighs between three and four pounds. Of course being issued only to artillery men who are not ordinarily actually at grips with the enemy. It is intended mainly as a sort of superbrush cutter. But in the hands of a desperate man fighting for his life it is a terrible persuader.

NOT A TRENCH KNIFE.

The bolo is in no sense a trench knife. That is issued to every man in the ranks and is a special tool not meant for fighting save at the last gasp. But the 14 inch bolo knife is essentially a weapon. It is issued to 6 per cent. of our infantry forces—not regularly to every seventeenth man.. but as occasion may require or the immediate commanding officer may direct. Henry Johnson was given his because he was assigned to particularly dangerous duty in a listening post. Others may be equipped with bolo knives—for instance as members of a special detachment to accompanying raiding forces within the enemy lines. Their work must be quick silent and thorough. From Luneville to Cantigny the Germans have found it so.

BEST IN USE OVER THERE.

The small Arms Division of the United States Ordnance Department believes that the bolo knife has points of superiority over any knife in use on the European battle field else it would not have been adopted for our use The German uses his fighting knife chiefly for thrusting usually at the throat as the First American sentries stationed near the Rhine-Marne Canal soon discovered. But the bolo knife may be employed in any way the emergency dictates and its peculiar heft lends it an unlooked for wickedness.

Moreover this knife has a distinct psychological value. It was a com plete surprise to Fritz—if not to his intelligence department at least to himself and his associates in the trenches. What he has learned about the heritage of another successful war and a piece of steel which he is it he does not like. And to the American, convinced will do all that cold steel can it is a tried and tested weapon, man do.

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Huns Leave Foodstuffs Behind As They Run From Race Troops

"If German Line Does Not Fall Back, We Want to See What's Holdin' 'Em There," Says One of Our Brave Troopers.

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Aug. 24.—Both the 92nd and 93rd (Colored) divisions of troops were given strict orders to slow down last Tuesday night and in conformity with Marshal Foch's settled policy of not wasting the lives of his troops when time is working so powerfully on the side of the allies, the black troops have come to a halt for a brief session. The halt was made near the Aisne, where the "Black Devils" had repulsed minor attacks, advancing slightly near Bray, where French and Colored American soldiers had penetrated the outskirts of the town.

South of the Villers-Bretonneux-Chaulnes, Colored troops destroyed the railway so that the Germans were unable to move a long trainload of high explosives and were compelled to leave it behind.

On the north side of the Vesle river, where a brigade of Colored troops were holding the line, the enemy made a slight attack but were turned back repeatedly by the use of the bayonet. So often were these attacks made during the night that nearly all of the 93rd division was ordered to that end of the line. Early Tuesday morning it was discovered that there were many farm houses near the line that were well stocked with provisions, and a large amount of poultry and live stock, which places the hungry Huns were desperately fighting for. Before noon America's "Black Devils" had the starving Germans beaten back several miles from their farm houses and were preparing for a big feast to celebrate their continued victory.

During the afternoon while the order to "slow down" was in vogue the Colored troopers of both divisions sang songs of American origin in rag time with now and then a patriotic air or a jubilee melody of the South, as they "dined" on hot fowl and French wine.

It is likely that another attack along the north side of the Vesle river will be renewed by the enemy, but at present it is held secure by the Colored Americans and French.

"If the German line does not fall completely back from the Vesle river front we want to see what's holdin' 'em there when we attack the line," said a Colored trooper, as he finished a cigaret he had been smoking.

BOWLING GREEN, KY JRNL
AUGUST 15 1918

MAKING GOOD IN ARMY

In this issue of The Times-Journal will be found an interesting letter from a young colored man, Otho Haskins, who is now in Uncle Sam's army. Young Haskins came from one of our best old colored families and he is making good in the army as he and his father did in civil life. Uncle Sam is no respector of persons when it comes to giving his fighting men a square deal and regardless of color or condition of former servitude each man is given an opportunity of advancement if he proves his worth. Haskins started in as a private and made such a good soldier he has already secured two promotions. We are proud of our colored soldiers who have come out with a vim and a determination to do their utmost to make the world safe for democracy We are sure when the fighting time comes it may again be said of them "the colored troops fought bravely."

MISS ISMA DOOLEY CALLS ATTENTION OF COLORED WOMEN TO SICK SOLDIERS AT FORT M'PHERSON.

Benjamin Davis, Editor, The Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

My attention has been called to the fact that on Sunday afternoons when large parties of people visit upon the soldiers in the hospitals at Fort McPherson and take many of them to drive, that there seem to be very few visitors upon the returned Negro soldiers who are ill in the hospitals there.

I feel sure that if this was brought to the attention of the representative people of the colored citizens of Atlanta that some action would be taken in this direction, and I feel sure that there are organizations or groups of colored women who could not only visit regularly upon these men, bringing them the delecacies, etc., which are brought to the white soldiers, and I believe, furthermore, that where owners of machines among the colored people who would be glad from time to time to take these convalescent soldiers to ride, just as the others are taken.

I have not myself visited the colored wards, so I am not in position to say positively whether or not any attentions have been shown to these people, but knowing your influence as editor of the paper which reaches so many of your people I thought perhaps you might take steps towards seeing that the colored soldiers are looked after, and that they have certain recreations which are permitted convalescent soldiers.

Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan,
ISMA DOOLEY,
Atlanta Constitution.

369th Regiment Across Seas Is Made Part of French Foreign Legion

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 5.—Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the 369th United States infantry, the first regiment of Negroes sent to France, has written to his father the following letter:

"I hope you will forgive me for not writing oftener, but I am busy every moment getting my company ready for a tour of duty in the trenches. We expect to be ordered up in ten days, and naturally there is a lot of polishing up to be done, so that we can give a good account of ourselves on our introduction to the Boche. After all our wanderings and experiences it is difficult to realize that we will be facing German bullets, and I hope, taking German helmets before you get this letter. I understand that helmets are the only things we are allowed to keep, and also to send home.

"Our regiment is the most er American regiment in France, and i.. the greatest opportunity to make a wonderful record. We are with the French army and have the incomparable advantage of the instructions and experience of the French. We are, to all intents and purposes, a part of the French army, and supplied by them with all of our rifles, bayonets, helmets, gas masks, knapsacks, food and ammunition. The men looked splendid in the American khaki uniforms and French leather equipment and brown helmets. I wonder what the Germans will think when they take one of our boys prisoner and find that he cannot speak French and comes from Harlem.

"I am a great believer in the fighting quality of the educated American Negro, provided he is well led. If the regiment does not make a splendid record, it will not be the fault of the men. I believe, if the censorship regulations were abolished, the 15th New York, (now the 369th U. S. infantry) would be as well known as the Rough Riders were in the Spanish-American war, before peace is declared. We were the second New York regiment over here, following closely on the old 69th, and, I believe, the first Colored regiment to land in France. Today we are the American Foreign Legion of France. We are sending back our old 15th New York infantry flag to Governor Whitman, to be placed with the other old regimental flags in the State Capitol at Albany. It is quite appropriate that the flag should be returned to Governor Whitman, as the regiment was ordered during his administration, and owes its success to his personal interest and efforts in its behalf.

"We are billeted in a small village not very far from the front and are not bothered by German shells, but we can plainly hear the incessant rumble of the artillery. On clear nights the front looks like a Fourth of July celebration with rockets, flares and flashes of big guns. Most of the firing is now done at night time, because the artillery on both sides shell the lines of communication to prevent the bringing up of supplies and movement of troops. There are plenty of German airplanes hovering about, especially at night, and there have been several air fights in the vicinity of our village. One of our battalions has already gone to the trenches. It was an interesting sight to see our troops march out of the little French village while our band played the 'Sombre' and 'Meuse,' the 'Marseillaise,' and our national anthem. There were no flowers and no good-byes, as our boys marched out to give battle, but just the same those of us who saw them go were greatly impressed by their martial appearance."

Hero of Toul Sector Severely Wounded

[illegible], N. Y., June [illegible]—Henry Johnson, who was reported as being severely wounded in todays casualty list, is one of the two sentries who were mentioned by General Pershing in his communique of May 19th for bravery and devotion. The communique, after describing the attack upon the sentries by a German raiding party of twenty men, said that Johnson and his companion "continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of grenades by a superior force." Johnson is a member of the 15th New York Regiment.

Crack Colored Yank Division Fight Like Demons Over There

Colored Troops Praised by Men in High Command for Their Remarkable Morale

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—One division now helping to drive the Huns back to Berlin and which may be labeled for purposes of future identification, when the censor permits the folks at home to know what troops have fought well, is Division DB has been at its task of strafing the Huns ever since their arrival here and without a rest or letup. There are men from the South and North in it. From the beginning of its service in France it has possessed a remarkable morale.

After a sufficiently arduous service in the training areas, Division DB was ordered out of line June 28 last. It was to be given a rest, its orders said, and a little additional training after a time. It never did get that rest. As Generalissimo Foch got additional information of the enemy plans he moved the divisions of the Allied army like checker men.

It rode in trains and rode in camions and hiked and hiked again until it finally wound up in the Chalons area in the first days of July. Here it became a part of the French army commanded by General Gouraud. In the opinion of Foch and Gouraud the fifth and greatest offensive of the Germans would be directed through the Chalons plain.

"The DB American division is needed elsewhere," was the word that once came.

"I can't spare the DBs," said Gouraud.

"One platoon was attacked by a full company of Germans," said the officer who told the story. "Major ——— happened to be in command of that platoon. He bade his men hold their fire until he gave the word. He did not give the word until the boches were near enough to see their faces clearly. Then the men fired.

"Now go to it," he yelled to his men, and the platoon went over and met the Germans right in the wire. Not a German lived through it, and not an American was hurt. They fought like wild men. Major ———'s report is still being quoted through the army:

"A platoon of G Company attacked a company of the enemy," he wrote. "The attack was successful. The Germans are all dead."

CONCORD N C TIMES
AUGUST 15, 1918

American Negroes Surprise French in Throwing Grenades.

Dr. C. R. Harding of Davidson has received a second letter from Dr. Thomas L. Lingle, formerly of Davidson, who is now on the other side. Dr. Lingle said among other things:

"I am enclosing a letter received today from Marshall Thompson. I believe he was from the Laurinburg section. His letter shows a fine spirit. About five weeks ago I ran across him accidentally when he was with a division of Americans in my sector for some weeks. He left with his division for that one of the present six sectors held by Americans, that is nearest Paris. They have had a hot time of it there, but the division has made a world reputation as fighters and I see in the Paris paper this evening that the Americans there have taken more than 500 prisoners in the past few days.

"It looks as if American baseball is to be an important factor in winning the war No other nation has a universally popular game that develops the arm for throwing so successfully. The British correspondent with that division says in The Daily Mail of Paris yesterday that the Americans in actual fighting throw the grenades twice as far as the Prussians, and that as grenadiers they have never had a rival in all history. I talked recently with a French lieutenant who had been instructing a regiment of American negroes in grenade work. He was enthusiastic over them and said they throw the grenade on the average fully 20 meters (a fraction less than 22 yards) farther than Frenchmen who have been in that service for two years, and with as much accuracy.

"Cordially yours,
"THOS. W LINGLE."

Negroes in Front Line of Battle Prove Fear Proof

BUY LIBERTY

Display Mania for Fighting and Fatalistic Indifference to Enemy Fire—If Shell Doesn't Hit Them Believe It Ain't Got Their Number on It."

N Y C TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 2, 1918

BUY LIBE

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Tuesday, September 17 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.—American negro soldiers in France are a source of nevr-ending interest and amusement to the French, who do not tire of watching and listening as they wield picks and shovels, and chant as they work in a wierd minor key.

They have shown a fearlessness amounting almost to utter indifference—if their white officers are with them—a carelessness where personal danger is involved that is at once amazing and sometimes annoying to the officers, and a desire to fight that amounts to a mania.

The American negro soldier, in the words of a colonel who commands a regiment of them and has for years known a good deal about their characteristics, is very close to a fatalist when it comes to fear. Repeatedly his own troops bandy remarks among themselves, the gist of which is about as folows:—

"Don't worry about that shell, Rastus. It ain't got your number on it."

As the shells screams by, the negroes who believe it had not their number stand idly around and expose themselves as they should not. The colonel frankly admits being afraid when big shells are flying about, and seeks cover.

The first regiment which went into action went in primarily because it threatened to decimate itself in inactivity. Razors and knives came more and more freely into play, and then men demanded so frequently and so insistently of their officers why they might not get some action that it was finally arranged for them. They proved quite as strenuous fighters in the line as they had behind it.

tI goes without saying that the negro soldier is as boastful as any in a similar profession. The mraines had just covered themselves with glory in the Chateau-Thierry fight when a delegation from a negro regiment in line in a quiet sector waited on the commanding officer and asked if they, too, might not get in on the "fun."

"Let us go in, Colonel," they said. "We are the only real fighters. The Marines are all right, of course, but just let us have a whack at the Boche. Then the Marines wont' be in it. And as for the rest—Lord, they don't count at all."

NO COLOR LINE IN BRAVERY OF U. S. TROOPS

N Y C JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Louisville Lieutenant Captures German Saloon and Its Two Bartenders.

By NEWTON C. PARKE,
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 20.—All branches of the cosmopolitan personnel of the American Army are acquitting themselves with unusual merit whenever called upon. This applies to supposedly non-combatants as well as fighting men, and to all Americans, regardless of the color of their skin.

The American patrol composed exclusively of full-blooded Indians has been doing particularly effective work west of Moselle. Adopting the tactics of their ancestral warriors they are locating scores of enemy machine gun nests, killing or capturing the gun crews, and bringing in the machine guns to be turned on the enemy.

CAPTURES SALOON.

Lieutenant Clayborn Arthur, of Louisville, Kentucky, is probably the first American to have the distinction of capturing a German saloon in its entirety, including the bartenders.

Arthur was advancing with a detachment of men toward Norroy. Although hunting for Germans, his hunting days in old Kentucky wouldn't permit him to pass up a couple of rabbits, flushed en route. He killed both of them.

At Norroy he looked up a French woman and persuaded her to cook them for him. From this woman the lieutenant learned that two Germans who had been operating a saloon were still asleep and unmindful of the approach of the Americans.

Arthur entered the cafe, captured both of the bartenders and a large supply of beer. (What happened to the supply is deleted.)

NEGROES TAKE PRISONERS.

During an American attack on the northern flank of the front six negroes, employed in laboring detachments, wandered through the forest in an effort to get a better view of the battle. Suddenly they came upon a detachment of twenty Germans.

The negroes had no weapons save picks and shovels, but they charged, and the Germans surrendered. The negroes marched proudly to the rear with their prisoners.

American tank officers are enthusiastic in their praises of American engineers who have been advancing ahead of the tanks, filling up pitfraps left by the enemy and enabling the tanks to make unusually rapid advances.

NEGRO TROOPS MAKE GREAT SHOWING.

American Negro troops, operating under the direction of the French, have captured Binarville in the sector of the Argonne Forest.

A certain unit of our colored troops that had previously fought brilliantly under the French in the Argonne participated in this offensive west of the Argonne under command of the French. A report from a French corps recently specifically mentioned that "American colored troops did good work last night," referring to the advance near Bouconville. Several of these colored soldiers won the Croix de Guerre early last spring.

One of the finest feats performed by the Americans was the capture of a German strong point called "Abris St. Louis," which fell before the rush of New York troops. It had been holding up our advance on the edge of the Argonne Forest.

During the afternoon the German batteries became active and Gesnes was vigorously shelled.

An amusing incident accompanied the taking of Binarville. The colored troops explained that "it was the first strange town they had been in."

(The capture of Binarville was reported by the French War Office on Tuesday).

It has been strangely quiet on the center and right wing in the absence of the usual cannonading. There were spasmodic shots from field guns, but no firing by the long-range pieces nor the big-caliber cannon.—Atlanta Georgian.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

N Y C HERALD
JUNE 9, 1918

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As a negro citizen and taxpayer I feel proud of what the New York negro regiment is doing for freedom on the bloody fields of France.

When I appeared before Governor Sulzer and asked him to sign the bill for this negro regiment I told him that in case of war our negro soldiers would do their duty—and could fight just as well, and just as hard, and just as bravely as their white brethren.

For many years the negro taxpayers of New York urged legislation for this negro regiment, only to have Governors and legislators shut the doors of justice and opportunity in their faces.

All honor to Governor Sulzer, who had the courage in the face of tremendous opposition to sign the bill. All honor to the brave legislators of 1913 who had the courage to vote for it, and all honor to our negro soldiers of New York who are fighting bravely for our cause.

HENRY W. KNOX.

New York City, June 7, 1918.

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Stories of Heroic Daring Trickle Through About Colored Troops Abroad

The Cleveland Advocate

Acts of Valor Show the World that America's Black Troops Are the Equal of Any on Earth

10-19/18.

By Special Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT.—If Emperor William in recent weeks has been on his historic observation post at Montfaucon, where he saw the fighting before Verdun in 1916, he would have seen American Negro soldiers holding a portion of the trenches in the Forests de Hesse. The units had been a part of six different French divisions since landing in France and has always been progressing toward the hotter spots in the line until now it is believed to be ready for the supreme test of a real fight in equal to those in which the light-skinned Americans have written pages of valor. They have already shown that they are able to withstand big shells bursting on all sides—an ordeal which in the first year of the war shook the nerves of earliest Negro units put into the front lines.

"I have as much confidence in the Negro soldier as in any other body of troops with the same amount of fighting experience," says the colonel, a seasoned regular army officer who is the only white man in command.

The story of how Corporal Isaac Valley, of Gerald, Kan., won the distinguished service cross is an inspiration to every man in the unit. Valley is one of the few Colored soldiers who thus far has won that honor. He served three years in the Twenty-fourth Infantry before he was transferred to this regiment. A private in attempting to throw a hand grenade dropped it in the trench in the midst of his comrades. Valley had no time to pick it up and throw it out, he therefore put his foot on it and shoved it into the mud. The grenade exploded and tore off part of his foot. His only comment as he was carried back was, "I saved the others even if it did get me."

When General Pershing heard of the incident he awarded the ribbon, which is the ambition of every fighting man to possess. "That man will be back in a few days," said the colonel to me one day.

One night a big German raiding party came over and penetrated behind the first lines of this unit before the Americans opened up and without the loss of a single man, drove them back.

The Negro soldiers are not only anxious for real fighting but many of them have high ideals of their duty.

"We are here," said Sergt. Greenleaf Johnson of the Colored Y. M. C. A. in Washington, D. C., "not because we think the Negroes of the United States ought to be represented, but because we are American citizens and it is our duty to help our country in the war.

"We believe in taking a part, even if it be small, in the great contest to make the world better morally, socially and economically. We realize that any thing helps our country helps the world and makes life better for humanity."

Sergt. Johnson also described the bravery of Capt. Sylvester Epps, a Spanish war veteran and for many years chief messenger for successive war secretaries in Washington. He was in charge of the men who repelled a raid the Germans made on the lines in the Vauquois forest. Capt. Arthur Davis, a clerk in the Washington post-office, also took part in the same fight, in which the enemy lost 100 men in killed and wounded and 50 prisoners.

Privates Frank F. Moore, of Pittsburg, and William Curtiss Washington, of Meridien, Conn., were jarred by the same grenade which was stamped into the ground by another Colored soldier and won for him the distinguished service cross.

Corp. Robert S. Ellington, of 3149 Dearborn street, Chicago, has returned to his unit after receiving a stray bullet in his leg while directing rifle practice on a field within range of enemy snipers.

Private Andrew Mills, of Richmond, Va., is convinced that Colored men are just as visible at night as their white fellow soldiers. He shows a dent in his steel helmet made by the bullet of a German sniper when he peeped over the parapet of the trench on a bright moonlight night.

COULD NOT HOLD NEGRO TROOPS

The Amsterdam News.

Colonel, in Answer to Reprimand, Said Whole German Army Couldn't Do It

HAMMERED WAY THROUGH

Y. M. C. A. of C. Taking Splendid Care of Negro Fighters at Front

9-11-18.

By JOSEPH J. CANAVAN

Unofficial reports filtering back from the fighting front in France have added the final touch of amplification to the phrase contained in a German official statement when the big drive by American troops was at its heights a few weeks ago, and which noted that "black Americans" had hammered their way gloriously through the Hun lines.

It was not, though, until the battle was over, according to the unofficial version of the same fighting, that the brigade commander summoned the colonel of a Negro regiment before him and demanded to know in terse military fashion why that colonel had not maintained better control over his troops, and why, above everything else, he had not "stopped" his men and kept them from passing beyond their appointed objectives, and, in fact, hacking their way through ahead of their own protective barrage.

"Stop them?" queried the colonel, "Stop them? Hell, man, how could you expect me to stop them, when the whole German Army couldn't do it?"

The brigade commanders reply is not recorded, either officially or unofficially, but the story, is only one of a thousand that is being told of the admirable dash and courage of the Americans who compose the Negro units of the expeditionary force and which every day are out there in the thick of the fighting and holding their place in the line wherever they may be called upon to do their military bit.

In just the same manner, the men who compose those regiments are partaking of the carefully built up welfare work that is being accomplished on both sides of the water by the Knights of Columbus on War Activities. In fact, they are receiving special attention, both in the camps in this country and K. of C. huts in France, and the work among the Negro troops is being broadened as rapidly as the numbers of the Negro troops grow, under the operation of the selective service laws and by voluntary enlistment, the latter apparently being a particularly inviting method for Negroes getting into the army.

Under the system as it now has been worked out, the Negro soldier needs no other countersign than his khaki uniform to gain for him every advantage offered by the Knights of Columbus service.

92nd Division Is in Thick of Fight

The Cleveland Advocate

Paris, Oct. 10.—(By Mail.)—The Ninety-second division, which includes all the Negro draftees of Minnesota who were called into service last fall, is now in France and is making good at the tasks to which it has been assigned to date. 11/9/18

A majority of the Minnesota Negro draftees are assigned to the 366th infantry, the unit of the Ninety-second division which was trained at Camp Dodge in the winter of 1917-1918 and the spring of 1918.

Major General C. C. Ballou, who was commandant of the Negro officers' training school held at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in 1917, and who commanded the 163d depot brigade at Camp Dodge, Iowa, prior to his promotion to the grade of major general, is in command of the Negro division.

Part of Fourth Corps.

The Ninety-second division is one of the six divisions comprising the Fourth American army corps. Maj. Gen. George W. Read commands the Fourth army corps, which comprises the Eighty-third, Eighty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Nineteenth and Ninety-second divisions. In addition to the Colored troops, the Fourth army corps includes former National Guard units of Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and former National Army units of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma. This line-up is permissible because of announcement by the chief of the general staff of the composition of the first five army corps on or near the front in France.

The chief of staff also announced the officers commanding each regimental, battalion and brigade unit of the five corps. In the Ninety-second division the 366th infantry is commanded by Col. Ralph B. Parrott, who, it will be recalled, was commandant of the first officers' training school to be held at Camp Dodge.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
NOVEMBER 23. 1918

Black Soldiers in France.

A writer in the Wall Street Journal says: "I asked an enterprising international banker to name the most interesting and impressive things of the war. He responded promptly: First, the extraordinary use of black troops by the French. Nine hundred thousand black men fighting and dying for France is a marvelous fact."

All the reports that have come from France in regard to the conduct of American negro troops have been highly favorable. Their officers, the French and British observers and correspondents in the field have given them high praise as soldiers in peaceful service and as fighters. They have met all requirements and have won the admiration and respect of those who had doubted their quality. Their bravery can no longer be questioned.

The 900,000 black men referred to were not all from the United States, of course. England had negro troops from South Africa and there were dark-skinned soldiers from Morocco and Algiers. Also there were Hindoos who might carelessly have been counted as black men. But it is in our own negroes, that the United States has special interest. They fought for [illegible]e because they were loyal Amer[illegible] ready to obey their country's bidding. They did their part just as white men did, and as well. They faced the guns of the enemy with courage; they were found among the wounded and among the dead.

Grateful France will know no difference between the graves of black soldiers and white, but will lay flowers on all alike. It is for this country to pay equal honor to living veterans with black skins and to white soldiers on their return and to give the black men an equal chance in the occupation of civil life. They have earned that right.

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 7, 1918

5,000 IN TRENTON JOIN TO HONOR BRAVE NEGRO

TRENTON, Nov. 6.—Headed by Mayor Donnelly and City Commissioner La Barre, 5,000 negroes and white persons to-night gave a public reception for Sergt. Needham Roberts, negro, who recently returned from France to recuperate from wounds received in action. The reception was held in the Grand Theatre. Roberts is the man who, with another of his race, captured thirteen Germans.

369TH INFANTRY COMMENDED BY COMMANDING OFFICER TO GOVERNOR WHITMAN

The Houston Observer. 9-14-18.

Colonel William B. Hayward, in Letter to Chief Executive of the Empire State, Praises the Fighting Qualities and Conduct Under Galling Enemy Fire Demonstrated by the Black Soldiers of His Command—This Whole Regiment Was Cited for Bravery Some Weeks Ago—Greatest and Only Achievement of Its Kind In the Annals of Warfare—Kaiser Wilhelm Witnessed the Smashing of the Hun Line by the "Black Devils."

Special to The Observer.

Albany, N. Y.—The state flags of the Fifteenth (colored) Regiment and the Twenty-second Engineers, which were carried by them when they aided in repulsing the German offensive in the Champagne sector, will soon be unfurled in the executive chamber in the capitol, having been returned to the State by these units. The flags are slightly stained, but bear only a few bullet holes. As far as is known, they were the only state flags to be carried by any American troop unit to the front line and baptized by the German shell fire.

In a letter to Governor Whitman telling of the action, Col. William B. Hayward, commander of the colored regiment, says it was most stupendous and indescribable. His letter in part reads:

"We were through the big battle, the biggest in the world's history, I suppose. Where we were and so far as our part in it went it lasted ten days. It was the most wonderful, stupendous, terrifying (I am not ashamed to say it) thing. I can't describe the forces involved, the magnitude of it. It is beyond imagination. It seemed to me there must be no artillery left anywhere from Switzerland to the sea, that it was all in our sector behind us. Hadn't supposed there was so much in the world, German and Allied, as I saw and heard. Oh, it was a tremendous party. We were proudly a part of that splendid French army which stood and slew and stood and slew more, just as wonderful General Gouraud told us to, with machine guns, heavy and light artillery, grenades, gas mines, tanks and aeroplanes, until the boche no longer came, and then we went forward and picked them out of the front trenches we had evacuated purposely and left full of trouble and death for them. I think it was the most brilliant, most scientific achievement in the military annals of the world—to stop in its tracks the greatest human avalanche ever precipitated and with a previously unheard of minimum of losses on our side.

"The French papers say William Hohenzollern watched the attack from his side, not far from where we were, indeed nearly opposite the point where the old 369th was (as I figure it) on our left a few kilos. I hope he did, for if so he saw his grey hosts batter themselves to pieces on a stone wall, saw the green grass of No Man's Land covered with an ever-thickening gray carpet, and saw the rivers and creeks which here flow north, turn red and flow red for days.

"Of course, we saw but little of it, only on our own front, but we knew the same was going on along a front of fifty miles. We think it was the supreme boche effort. I think the boche is licked. It may last six months or six years, but he has passed his high point. Only the 15th and 369th were in it, and we were the only Negro regiment. So just imagine, if you can, our pride to read in the German communique, in General Ludendorff's petulant list of the Allied forces against him 'white Americans' and 'black Americans.' We were certainly happy to be among those present.

"We are back in the front line again some distance from either of our previous sectors, tired but contented. My officers were reduced to thirty-six at the time of the battle, four company commanders were carried through on stretchers. I was on crutches. The boys were splendid.

"Where and when the next big drive will come we wonder at, guess at, surmise. Possibly right here, this grand army and it will stick, just as it did before. 'On ne passer ont pas' does not aply solely to Verdun now. Haven't the Americans done creditably everywhere? Still we have so much to learn. I've been a colonel longer than anyone in the world, eighteen years or so, but I learn, learn from my French brother-in-arms more each month than I ever knew all told before coming to them. On the military maps and official records a P. C. (Post de Command) is always given a proper name. On the maps and records of this great battle of Champagne there are shown two Posts de Command, where the 369th was. One is P. C. Whitman and the other is P. C. Leland. You can imagine the boche would have had to fight harder than he did to take either of them.

"Our boys are rich with booty now. Helmets by the score, haversacks, Mauser rifles (which, by the way, they are using because they are similar to the Springfield) thousands and thousands of rounds of ammunition, overcoats, field glasses, etc."

U. S. MEN MASSED INTO ONE ARMY

Nearly 95 Per Cent. of American Troops Brigaded With British and French Withdrawn.

SAYS THE SHIPPING IMPROVES

N Y C TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 8 1918

Washington Bureau, b
The Morning Telegraph,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.

Nearly 95 per cent. of the American troops brigaded with the French and British have been withdrawn in France, General March told the members of the Senate Military Committee to-day, and are being massed into an American army at a point not designated. They will form the First American Field Army under General Pershing.

General March, in his weekly statement, said there is only one division, the Thirty-second, engaged in the present battle, but the Twenty-seventh, composed of New York troops, has taken its place on the line in Flanders, while the Ninety-second, composed of negro troops, has arrived in the Vosges. American troops in Italy are still in reserve sectors, he declared, and have not yet taken part in the hostilities.

The Germans, he said, were in a general retreat on a 100-mile front from Arras to Rheims, and the Chief of Staff called attention to the fact that the Huns are now sixty miles distant from Paris at their nearest point as against forty miles on July 15.

Two Operations Did It.

Two operations were responsible for the forcing of the German retreat, General March explained. The first of these, he said, was that of the British on the Arras-Peronne front, and the second was the advance of the Franco-American troops across the Soissons plateau.

The Hindenburg line, he points out, is now only ten miles away from the advancing Allies at its farthest sector.

In this connection, the Chief of Staff announced that official reports received at the department show that the Franco-American troops had reached the Aisne on a ten-mile front last night, while the French and American troops farther north were within ten miles of St. Quentin.

Reverting to the American army organization, General March said the making up of three new divisions is now under way. They will be the Ninety-fifth at Camp Sheridan, Ohio; the Ninety-sixth at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and the Ninety-seventh at Camp Cody, N. M.

Shipping Improves, He Says.

There is a continued improvement in the transportation facilities, General March declared, and the number of ships now in use, he said, not only is being greatly increased, but the schedule of trips is being so planned as to eliminate to the minimum degree delays on both this side and the other side of the Atlantic.

Troop ships are now being unloaded in French ports in three or four days, he said, while the time for unloading cargo carriers has been reduced until now from ten to fifteen days are required.

Summarizing reports received here on the Siberian situation, the Chief of Staff said that the Czechoslovaks and the Cossack-Japanese forces had cleared the trans-Siberian Railway from Vladivostok to the River Volga. He added that the general situation was now more favorable.

CLEVELAND O NEWS
OCTOBER 29, 1918

Colored Troops Prove Marksmanship; Hit Hun Plane 100 Times

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 25 (by mail).—Our colored troops proved their marksmanship recently by bringing down a Boche plane, which had raked them with machine gun fire, in less than fifteen seconds. More than a hundred bullets penetrated the airplane.

The German appeared over the quaint old town of St. Die and swooped down to an altitude of less than 150 feet. He was forced to rise to clear the tower of the Hotel de Ville, but again glided down and turned his machine gun on the principal street, despite the fact that many civilians, men, women and children, were on the sidewalks. One civilian was wounded.

Two colored military policemen promptly unloaded their revolvers at the Hun. He climbed out of the range and passed over the city, sliding down again when he discovered a company of negro infantry, on the hike, resting under some trees.

He turned loose his machine gun again. The company commander ordered his men to open fire. The Boche plane burst into flames and fell in a field a few yards away. The pilot was killed.

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Colored Yanks Bury Dead As They Sing Old Songs

The Cleveland Advertiser

Picks Swing to the Tune of "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder" As Heroes Over There Bury Comrades

9-28-1918

(By a special correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 21.—A plain dirt road winds about the base of a low, thickly wooded hill and, passing into fields, runs along across a hollow where lie the ruins of what once was a village of stone houses. Just at the edge of the village it cuts at an acute angle another road, and in the first of the angles thus formed stands the cross of the wayside shrine. At the foot of the cross is a short, freshly dug trench whence a few weeks ago a machine gun poured out its deadly hell.

We stand there in the warm sun struck by the thought which this contrast inspires, when from the direction of the hill comes the droning sound of song.

"We'er climbing, climbing, climbing
up Jacob's ladder,
Every little round goes higher, higher,
Lord, I'm almost home."

We listen to the smooth roll of melody, then walk toward it. In about a hundred yards we come to a group of twelve or fifteen Negro laborers in charge of an American sergeant. Most of them are lolling on the ground, but three, standing elbow to elbow, are swinging their picks in rhythmic unison as they sing an old camp meeting song.

"We're climbing up Jacob's ladder—
Lord, I'm almos' home."

The words of the cadence of soft voices and the scene touch us to the quick.

On the nearby hill is Belleau Wood and the ruins of a village. The Negroes are digging a trench grave for the bodies of those splendid heroes who gave their lives in that desperate struggle.

COLORED YANK RUSHES ENEMY ROUTS TWENTY

PEORIA ILL JOURNAL
AUGUST 27, 1918

"Look Out, You Bush Germans, I'm Coming," Yells One Time Elevator Runner, As He Rescues His Lieutenant.

BY LINCOLN EYRE.

(Copyright 1918 by Press Publishing Co. New York World-Peoria Journal Cable Service.)

WITH AN AMERICAN NEGRO CONTINGENT ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 27—"Look out, you bush Germans, I'm comin'!" yelled Sergt. William Butler of New York as he leaped from a shallow pit in advance of the firing trenches and trained his automatic rifle on the enemy.

Butler, who was an "indoor chauffeur" once upon a time "came" with such good effect that he liberated his white Lieutenant and four American privates from the foe's clutches and killed at least four Boches, badly wounded a Prussian officer, who later died, and put a score of Boches to ignominious fight.

He concluded his "private war" by pursuing the Germans right up to their own line and nonchalantly tossing hand grenades into their dugouts, though at the time their barrage was biting the earth all around him.

Wins Cross of War.

Butler's exploit, for which he received the Croix de Guerre, rivals the performance of Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, privates in the same regiment, the first report of which was cabled to The World and Journal last May. It is additional proof of the fighting qualities of our negro soldiers.

The engagement in which Butler played so splendid a role took place in the early morning of Aug. 18 in the regimental sector near Maisons de Champagne, northeast of Stemenhould. Following a sharp artillery preparation, the enemy had launched a strong raiding party, which, cutting in from two sides, managed with the aid of a cage barrage, to isolate four of our front line combat posts. In one of them, Lieut. G. R. Jones, stepping over to light a starshell, was "jumped" by five Boches. He and four of his men were dragged out of the trench and shoved toward the German lines, along a disused communication trench in no man's land. On the way the raiders, with their prisoners ahead of them, passed within fifty yards of a little advanced post in which Butler crouched with two privates.

"Don't fire, Butler!" Lieut. Jones cried. "Not yet, sir, but soon," the Sergeant sang out.

Germans Confused.

The Germans were so flustered by this colloquy, which seemed to them to indicate an ambuscade, that they wheeled about towards Butler's hiding place. Lieut. Jones immediately signalled his four men to follow him and clambered up the side of the trench. As the five started back toward the American lines the Lieutenant cried: "Now let 'em have it, Sergeant."

Butler shrieked his warning to the "bush Germans" and stumbled thru the darkness to a point from which he could enfilade the trench they were in, and cut loose with the automatic. The Boches "made up a train," as the negro troops say, and without lose of time they skedaddled homeward at top speed leaving their officer wounded, and four privates killed in the trench.

Butler chased them to within their own wire, and doubtless slew some more with his hand grenades. He rambled all over the sector in search of gray-green prey, returning to the combat post only when he was completely exhausted.

"Just Ran Amuck."

"Guess I just ran amuck" he said afterward.

Lieut. Jones, whose presence of mind won him the highest recommendation, also received the Croix de Guerre. An hour after the fight Capt. John Outwater of New York, commanding the company against which the raid was launched, heard groans just beyond our barbed wire. He crawled out there and found a German officer with his right arm torn clean off by Butler's bullets, and otherwise wounded. Capt. Outwater carried him to the American trenches. Before he died the Purssian gave Capt. Outwater, who interrogated him in German, valuable data about the enemy dispositions of troops.

Capt. Outwater's courageous conduct gained him the War Cross.

SECTORS HELD BY THE COLORED SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

The Richmond Planet

(Special to The Planet.)

With the 372nd Infantry, S. P. 179, A. E. F., France, August 17.—American newspapers are publishing daily the great success of the Allied Armies in this present drive, and I am confident that the colored citizens of the U. S. A. are anxious to know what part of this great task their boys are doing and where they are situated.

9-14-1918

Against the law of the A. E. F. for me, or any one else connected with said organization to tell the names of the different sectors held by any soldiers in France, as it would afford much valuable information to the enemy, but nevertheless I will endeavor to describe the important trenches and sectors held by Colored American Soldiers during this great drive.

COLORED SOLDIERS CAPTURE A NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The Colored Soldiers, including the Fifteenth New York Infantry, Eighth Illinois or 370th Infantry and the 372nd Regiment Infantry, are holding some of the most important sectors in France, in which they have succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners and officers, including one Major.

The 372nd Regiment is now holding one of the greatest sectors in France, in which thousands of German soldiers have given their lives in a vain effort to capture. Our boys marched to this sector under a terrific shell fire, losing some men, but never wavering in their speed. Several times the enemy has attempted to wrest this sector from us, but have been unsuccessful in each attempt.

GERMANS SMOTHERED BY FIRE AND KNIVES OF OUR BOYS.

Each time they attacked they received such a fusillade of machine gun fire, grenades, bolo knives, trench mortars and shell fire, that they will have to content themselves with the knowledge that the sector is as impregnable as in the year of 1916.

During this great drive in which the German hordes have suffered such a crushing defeat, it is very important to keep a constant watch on every inch of the front which they occupy. They remind me of what my teacher used to call (mischievous students) "eye servants." They must be watched at all times unceasingly and then if you are not extremely careful they will put one over on you.

GERMANS SURPRISED AT VALOR OF ALL AMERICAN TROOPS.

They seem to be mad at heart and sick in spirit at the success of the Allies, during the months of July and August, especially the battles which the American Forces have been so closely identified, first because they were so surprised at the presence of such hordes of Americans in France, second because of their presence in the front line trenches; and greater still of their valor and dash which they deemed impossible due to information regarding their untrained and incompetent rookies.

I suppose they are thoroughly acquainted with Uncle Sam's fighting valor by now, because the Yanks have had them in constant retreat ever since they made their debut in Belleau Woods, in which one American regiment completely destroyed thousands of old German vets, especially the much vaunted Prussian Guards, in this woody fighting, where they had machine guns placed in most every other tree.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS ARE MADE PRISONERS BY ALLIES.

Considering the American soldiers in regards to numbers with that of their Allies and the short time they have had for training, their mark of efficiency and accomplishments can be recorded along with their older and more experienced comrades. The prisoners captured by the Allies during the months of July and August are as follows:

July—British, 4,500; French, 33,400; Americans, 4,300.

August—British, 28,000; French, 8,426; Americans, 4,008.

The Germans have been driven back 21 miles during July and August, and they are still advancing towards Berlin instead of Paris

Very truly yours,
HARRY W. REID,
Pharmacist, 372nd Inf., U. S. S. P., 179, France.

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THE FIGHTING BLACK.

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1918

How American Negro troops outfought the Boches in the Verdun sector is graphically told in a belated story from the front. It furnishes added proof that the fighting black may be relied upon to stand by his guns to a finish, and should compel those who have found occasion to question his courage and staying qualities to revise their opinion. Under the right commander, the negro soldier will prove as good or better than the German squarehead, and, given his chance, will distinguish himself.

His demonstrated prowess merits approving comment and should serve to heighten the loyalty of his race at home and make them more responsive to the industrial demands of the hour. It may be said for this home contingent of negroes that few, if any of them, have faced a charge of disloyalty, and this despite insiduous German effort to awaken their prejudices and inflame their minds.

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NEGROES WRITE MOTHER

Three Sons of Mrs. Fannie Byars With Forces In France

Southwestern Christian Advocate 10/17/18

"Few letters have" been received in San Antonio equaling in interest because of the attendant circumstances, the following three; which came to a Negro laundress. They are from the sons of Mrs. Fannie Byars, three young Negro boys now in France. The first one, written by George Byars, a corporal with the A. E. F., reads in part as follows:

"I have not been successful enough to get a fountain pen as yet. Do hate to write with a pencil.

"Bufford and I are fine, but have not seen James (referring to his brother) in two weeks. He is away taking a special course in some school.

"Hope you are well. I have not heard from you since we have been here, but suppose the mail will come in a few days. This is a beautiful country. Gee! Wish I could describe the surrounding country, but it is not possible. The French people certainly treat us nice. hey are always tring to do pleasant things for us, women as well as men. Of course, we would like to be back in the States, but other than that we do not worry at all. The war is our last wory and all of the boys are in fine spirits, feeling that the war will soon be over and we will be back home."

I have no news today as I am a little tired from a practice march, but a Y. M. M. C. A., man came to town today, and I think you will hear from us more often.

Writes During Rain

The second letter, written also from France, was from James, another son, who began:

"It is raining too badly for me to go to service, which is a short way away. But the conveniences are such that I can sit in, out of the weather and write. No doubt you have received my other letter by now. Yours that was written me in the States came safely a few days ago, and gave us quite a relief." I am a short ways away from George and Bufford, who are yet together, but I am expecting to join them in a few days. We are just doing fine. I had a cold a few days ago, but am well now. All we have to do is to turn around and walk into a place for treatment of any kind. The first aid stations are always in our doors. You and others over there do not have any idea of the amount of money and work that Americans, you included, are spending for our comfort. Whenever it is possible, we are given as near home comforts as any one could expect so far away.

"The courage of all the American soldiers is growing stronger each day. We are not getting at all weak. All say they are sure to return home after they 'get the Kaiser.' It is really wonderful to talk to some men who have accomplished something at the front."

We are feeling quite sure that you are getting along all right and are still trying to do as you want us to do.

Gives Advice to Mother

From the third son, Bufford, came the following letter mailed just before the troops sailed:

"Just when we will leave is not known. f we leave soon you may continue to send ur mail as usual. If you write the name of he organization plainly we will get it.

"You might wonder what there is for you o do to please us. I shall tell you in plain vords. First: Quit work, be cheerful and ook to the early future for the best of it. 'ake our absence as a portion of your sacifice which must go to make you mission n this earth complete. And prepare for our eception if we return. I feel that we will eturn, because your prayers can not fail, but f we do not, your prayer is: Thy will be one, and why then mourn after His vorks?"

"We have gone into this because we feel hat our share in this country is as great s that of any other American citizen and our part remains undone until we do it. With all this in mind, we go over. It may happen that your boys may not get into a single battle—and, again, we may fall in the severest conflict. We do not know, and I do not worry about that. I may be one of the fortunate ones and return to tell the tale. Whatever comes, just say that this is a part of the war, and look happily to the future. You have not once failed me in being a real mother, and now is no time to mourn. We go with light hearts full of the expectation of returnng, so be cheerful."

CLEVELAND-O PRESS
MAY 13, 1918

ON THE HONOR ROLL

PRIVATES Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, negro Americans, have been awarded the cross of war by France. This is for distinguished bravery. The award was made by the French commander of the division in which the negro regiment is brigaded, some distance from the American sector at Toul.

Negro Americans distinguished themselves at San Juan in the war against Spain. Others already had distinguished themselves by courage and devotion to duty in the Civil War. Now members of the race whose freedom was won in that war are fighting for the liberties of others on the battlefields of France.

Johnson and Roberts, on entry duty, at night, some distance apart, were attacked by a German assaulting party numbering 20. Each of the two was wounded several times, but continued fighting with such dash and bravery that three of the enemy were killed and the rest were put to flight. In addition to the war cross, a second war decoration is to be awarded Private Johnson.

The names of these two will live long on the honor roll of America.

Colored Yanks in Action Show Reckless Daring

The Cleveland Advocate 9-28-18

Several Colored Yanks Win Medals of Honor for Distinguished Conduct Under Fire

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, Sept. 12.—If Emperor William in recent weeks has been on his historic observation post at Montfaucon, where he saw the fighting before Verdun in 1916, he would have seen American Negro soldiers holding a portion of the trenches in the Forest de Hesse. The unit had been a part of six different French divisions since landing in France and has always been progressing toward the hotter spots in the line until now it is believed to be ready for the supreme test of a real fight equal to those in which the light-skinned Americans have written pages of valor. They have already shown that they are able to withstand big shells bursting on all sides—an ordeal which in the first year of the war shook the nerves of earliest Negro units put into the front lines.

"I have as much confidence in the Negro soldiers as in any other body of troops with the same amount of fighting experience," says the colonel, a seasoned regular army officer, who is the only white man in the command. "All we want is a chance to get the boches," declare the men, pronouncing the word "bushes."

COMMANDER 93D DIV. COMMENDS OUR FIGHTERS

(Special to The New York Age)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Roy C. Hoffman, who went to France as the commander of the 93rd Division, made up of colored troops, is back to this country. He lauds the men of his command in the highest terms and says the world has never seen better fighting men. He takes pride in describing the encounter of Needham Roberts and Harry Johnson with the Boches and how these brave lads put the Huns to inglorious flight and won the French Croix de Guerre. Gen. Hoffman says our boys are doing finely over there and that they are esteemed in the warmest measure by the French people of all classes. Gen. Hoffman says any officer should be proud to command the type of men who made up the 93rd Division, and he is anxious to have some more of the same kind.

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NINTH CAVALRY WILL KNOCK "BOL" OUT OF BOLSHEVIKI

The Houston Observer

Famous American Black Fighters Have Landed in Russia to Teach the Bolsheviki a Few Lessons In Modern Warfare—Had Been Formerly Stationed in Philippine Islands—Recognized As One of Best Trained and Most Fearless Units of the American Army—Have Seen Active Service Abroad Before—Fought at San Juan Hill.

9—14—18.

Special to The Observer.

Vladivostok, Russia.—The world-famous United States Ninth Cavalry, colored, arrived here a few days ago from Stotensburg, Philippine Islands, where the troopers have been stationed for some time keeping order among the Filipinos. The Ninth is part of the Aemrican expeditionary forces recently landed here, who, with the Japanese forces, form the allied invasion in Siberia. This is not the first time that the Ninth has carried the Stars and Stripes into battle in the orient. It will be remembered that this regiment fought in the battle of Tien Tsin during the Boxer uprisings in 1899, their commanding officer, Colonel Liscum, being killed in action. The second officer in command of this organization is a colored man, Lieutenant Colonel Ollie B. Phillips, who was formerly a major for several years in the same cavalry. The bolsheviki will get a genuine spanking, if they persist in their defiant spirit and belligerent and bellicose attitude towards Uncle Sam and the allies.

—

The above news item relative to the Ninth United States Cavalry landing in Russia recalls the gallant and conspicuous service that this organization has rendered since its birth in New Orleans, La., in 1866, when 2,266 ex-slaves were recruited for the armed services of America. These men formed the nucleus around and on which the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Infantry, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry were organized. All four are noted as fearless and intrepid fighters, with the honors going to the cavalry commands. The Ninth, often called the "Nigger Ninth," during the fifty-two years of its existence, has participated in Indian wars on the Western frontiers and rendered distinguished service at San Juan Hill, when the Ninth and Tenth stormed the entrenched Spaniards, despite the yells and protestations of Colonel Theodore Rosevelt and his Rough Riders that it was death to climb the hill in the face of the terrific enemy fire, and thereby saved the day for Old Glory and prevented the utter annihilation of the colonel and his great organization.

Their charge up San Juan Hill is one of the greatest feats of daring and intrepidity in the annals of warfare, and the capture of El Caney was no small accomplishment. neither did it fall short of San Juan in daring, bravery and gallantry. These black troopers know nothing about retreat; in fact, it is not in their martial vocabulary or lexicon, for whe ninformed at San Juan Hill that it was death to storm the Spanish trenches, they yelled: "To hell with the rear! There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight." They captured the fort and won the day for Uncle Sam, Sergeant Berry of the Tenth being the first American soldier to reach the Spanish blockhouse and hoist the Stars and Stripes amidst a veritable rain of Spanish bullets.

WAR CORRESPONDENT WRITES SECRETARY BOYD.

From Somewhere in France The War Correspondent Of The Press Association Forwards to Henry Allen Boyd Communications That Would Be Of Interest To The Readers Of The Various Newspapers, And The Rev. Mr. Boyd Graciously Hands Them Out For Publication.

Nashville Tenn. July 8, 1918.

9-9-18

Henry Allen Boyd, Esq.,
447 Fourth Ave., N.,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

I am sending the enclosed correspondence with General Pershing. I am sure our people will be glad to read in the papers of the National Negro Press Association.

I sent you the first article about a week ago. Kindly inform me whether or not you received same, sending me clippings from or copies of the leading papers in which it appears.

If not too much trouble I should be pleased to have you send marked copies of the leading papers in which my articles appear to my wife, Mrs. Bessie L. Stevenson, 3085 Kerper Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Please write me at your early convenience what, if anything, has been done in our matter. Within a week or so I expect to move further up front.

With best wishes, I am,

Respectfully,
Wm. STEVENSON.

General Pershing,
Commander in Chief,
A. E. F., France.

Sir:

I have a letter from the National Negro Press Association of the United States, authorizing me to act as its War Correspondent and, in that capacity, to forward to its newspapers everything of interest concerning the activities of colored soldiers in France.

Herewith I enclose copy of same, also copy of another letter, both of which are self-explanatory. I have the originals in my possession.

It has occurred to me that not only would it be fitting and proper, but a great encouragement to my people, if I could forward to the Association in question a letter from you telling of the patriotism of the colored soldiers over here, in the rear and at the front, and the confidence you place in them.

This letter would be published simultaneously in all of the papers of the Association and would, undoubtedly, increase the enthusiasm and revive the patriotism of the colored people everywhere.

Hoping the request herein contained will be granted, and with a high appreciation for the services you are rendering our country, I am, sir,

Respectfully,
(Signed) Wm. STEVENSON.

American Expeditionary Forces,
Office of the Commander-in-Chief.
June 27, 1918.

Mr. William Stevenson,
Care Y. M. C. A.,
A. P. O. 701.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent letter I wish to assure you that I place the greatest confidence in the patriotism and devotion of our colored soldiers and their splendid work both in the front line and in the Services of Supply. It also gives me pleasure to inform you that they have made a fine impression on our Allies by their soldierly bearing and exemplary conduct.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.
General U. S. Army.

July 8, 1918.

General Pershing,
Commander in Chief,
American E. F., France.

Sir:

I have this day received your letter of June twenty-seventh, and write to thank you for the same.

I have forwarded a copy to the National Negro Press Association, which will, no doubt, give it wide publicity.

On behalf of the Colored citizens of the United States, please allow me to extend to you their high appreciation of what you have said with respect to the services of their sons in France.

Respectfully,
Wm. STEVENSON.

By Wm. Stevenson, Overseas War Correspondent for National Negro Press Association.

The fourth of July was a great day in France. It was observed as a holiday, stores, banks, etc., being closed. The people were dressed in their best and everywhere the American flag was prominently displayed with the colors of the Allies.

This town is a small city but an immense parade was held in the morning. Many thousands of American, French and British soldiers and sailors marched.

The Y. M. C. A. was represented with about seventy-five workers. There are now three American colored women in France and others are to be sent over to serve the thousands of colored troops in the front and rear services. One of these colored women is located at this base and was in the parade.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. marched like real soldiers and were cheered along the line of march.

Among the American troops were thousands of Colored soldiers. As they marched through the streets of this city the people waved their hats and handkerchiefs and greeted them with "Vive l'Amerique."

It made me feel proud to know that these men whose forefathers fought in order that the Union might be saved, were now in France doing their bit toward making the world "safe for democracy."

In the afternoon there was a track meet at one of the camps, where all sorts of athletics were indulged in, including a mule race, which was very amusing. At another camp there was a barbecue.

Thousands of French people were carried to the camps in Uncle Sams army trucks and Y. M. C. A. automobiles, and great numbers of both French and English witnessed the games and joined in the spirit of the day. It was not difficult for them to do this, for after all, both English and French soldiers fought in the war during which was written the Declaration of Independence.

It was a great day in France for all the Allies.

NEWS FROM OVER THERE—WAR CORRESPONDENT APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION LAST FEBRUARY, SENDS OUT HIS FIRST INSTALLMENTS.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

By Wm. Stevenson, Overseas War Correspondent for National Negro Press Association.

Inasmuch as this is my first letter to the National Negro Press Association I deem it proper to first touch upon the importance of the Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of which I am doing my "bit."

Like many others, I have for many years been interested in, and read considerable concerning the importance of its work.

Several years ago a campaign was put on in Cincinnati, under the Rosenwald plan, for the construction of a building for colored men. Your humble servant was captain of the winning team which wrote $3,800.00 worth

of subscriptions in ten days. It has been my pleasure to visit some of the organization's finest and most complete buildings and to spend three months in Army Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Taylor, Ky. However, not until I came "over here" and saw its immense plant—its Foreign Uniform, Athletic, Publicity and Medical Departments, it warehouses and its great number of Christian workers, did I have a proper idea of the strength and the world wide importance of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is planned and works like a great corporation. If the people throughout the country could only see the great good that is being done for the men in France with the money they have contributed they would indeed, be amazed and say "We never saw it in this fashion.." It is undenominational and the strongest organization of its kind in the world. It was organized nearly seventy-five years ago and did work in the Civil War. In every war since, and in almost every country of the world it has ministered to the needs of those who have gone forth to fight for their country.

Today its huts and tents are all over France, Italy, England and the Holy Land, and in them more than 1,50 of its workers, men and women are cheering the hearts of the soldiers. The religious phase of its work is carried out by deeds rather than words.

Heretofore I thought I had a pretty good idea of the greatness of this organization. However, almost immediately after arriving here I found that I knew very little concerning its work. Others, no doubt, have the same ideas I had. What I have said has been stated simply for the purpose of impressing upon those readers what the Y. M. C. A. of today is and what it means to our army "over here."

What I write must necessarily be written hurriedly. Therefore I make no apology for what is here set forth except to state that my effort has been to give facts rather than to please the ear.

It was as workers of such an organization as described above that we took passage on a French ship on the eighth of March. There were ministers, teachers, doctors, lawyers and business men in the party, which included women. All held first class tickets and the treatment and cuisine on board were excellent.

As our vessel slowly made its way out into the river, I took a parting look at the City's skyline and the Goddess of Liberty statue which stands in its harbor. As I gazed at it I was reminded that it was Lafayette, a young Frenchman, who first stirred his country to action in the war of the seventeen hundreds; that his activities resulted in France sending Rochambeau and others with ship and men to America, there to fight in the great conflict, during the early part of which was born that imperishable document, the Declaration of Independence. I was then overwhelmed with the thought that, this being true, it was a great privilege to be allowed to lend a helping hand to France—to the country which carries on her coins the motto: "Libertie, Egalite, Fraternite," and which has so long fought to maintain these principles.

France gave us Lafayette, to France we have given Pershing and hundreds of thousands of other men, and ships and guns. And America will continue to send and give to the end that there shall be driven out of this beautiful land an army which has ravished her women, mutiliated her children and destroyed her wonderful works of art. We must suppress this atrocious enemy, who believes in a "ruthless warfare" and considers a sacred treaty as only a "scrap of paper."

Finally darkness spread her blanket over this immense body of water, for we were now in the Atlantic ocean. The next morning I arose early to find that the land had completely disappeared. Then I fully realized that I was on the mission of my life for the greatest organization of its kind in the world.

At ten o'clock the Y. M. C. A. workers held a conference and at two o'clock in the afternoon we attend a French class. The organization has done and is doing all it can to assist not only its workers but also the soldiers to learn some French. In every hut and tent "over here" the language is taught by a French teacher who speaks English.

During the day that great prairie of salt water worked itself into a fury and tossed our ship about as though it were only a row boat. Most every one on board, including your humble servant, became sick. As a result, things began to come up upon which we had not counted and food was, therefore, cast upon the waters for the denizens of the deep.

Sunday morning the Y. M. C. A. held a service in the salon which was well attended, and during the week several entertainments were given by it including one for the soldiers.

During the last three days of our voyage we passed through the submarine zone, skirting the coast of Spain. While we had many anxious hours we did not see a single submarine; how many saw us I do not know. I do know, however, that we were very well satisfied for most of us were not looking for extraordinary thrills. It has been said that "everything comes to him who waits." Being in the danger zone, I think most of us had adopted as a good motto: "That which you do not see don't ask for."

After traveling for eleven days we reached the river upon which is located the city where we landed, which is said to be about six hundred years old and one of the largest wine making centers of France.

As we glided slowly through its water thousands of colored stevedores and many others persons of various nationalities and walks of life—even German prisoners, lined its banks and greeted us by waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The prisoners were, no doubt, glad to be there, for all I have seen are well treated. In the immediate vicinity where I am now writing there was about fifteen hundred of them, and they go about their duties in a manner which indicates that they are content to remain prisoners until the day when victory shall have been won by the Allies and a lasting peace declared.

A few moments before we landed the band, amid cheers both on board and ashore, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." This was the proudest moment of my life. Then it was that I was thrilled through and through. That thing we call patriotism took possession of me and my hair seemed to stand on end. Proud, indeed, was I to be an American and a Y. M. C. A. man, and proud was I of the fact that I had traveled as such more than thirty-five hundred miles across the great Atlantic and faced the dangers of the death-dealing submarine, all for the purpose of contributing my "bit" in the furtherance and protection of a great principle.

P. S.—In my next letter I will tell of the air raids and long range gun bombardments of Paris.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER AT THE FRONT.

(SYRACUSE) JULY 1, 1918

Once more the attention of the public has been called to the signal service which the Negro troops of France have rendered to the cause of the Allies. Recently that service was made the subject of a complimentary resolution in the French Chamber of Deputies, and it is now announced that a Negro deputy from Senegal is traveling through French West Africa with a view to intensifying voluntary enlistment amongst the different tribes that people those vast territories. The announcement could not come at a more favorable time than the present, when the American newspapers are enthusically praising the Negro troops of the United States Army at the front for their bravery, self-abnegation, and exemplary bearing. Numerous battalions have been raised among the Negro race for service abroad, and the men who compose their ranks have manifested much the same enthusiasm and comprehension of the lofty task before them as their white comrades-in-arms.

The war, it is said, has revealed to the Negro a new world. As far as the French Negro forces, which number at least 120,000 men, are concerned, their conception of service has assumed a form of patriotism almost religious in its sincerity. The point to remember with regard to the employment of French troops is that they are in a literal sense defenders of their territories against conquest by a ruthless foe. One of the distinct objects of Germany in attacking France was the capture of the French African colonies. This circumstance was brought out in the conversations between the German Chancellor and the British Ambassador in Berlin, on July 29, 1914, when Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that he was quite ready, in return for England's neutrality, to promise that Germany would not annex any territory in France, but would not make a like promise with regard to the French possessions outside of Europe. France thus had no difficulty in achieving a magnificent response to her appeal to the natives of Africa and of Far Eastern colonies to rally to the defense of their land. If one may include the Arabs of Northern Africa under the same heading, then it may be literally said that hundreds of thousands of fighting men from Africa fell into line in the French ranks and fought on the western front. That rally was a magnificent tribute to the benevolent and fraternal policy of France in Africa which has secured for her such stout defenders among the people whom she has taken under her protection, and was the best possible answer to the hypocritical protest, which was heard in Germany' note to neutrals, against the employment of native toops in the Entente armies. This protest came with poor grace from a nation which had secretly worked to create a Holy War in Asia and Africa, and "black peril" in Africa for fomenting a revolt against the white arc in the French and English colonies. Barred from using its own native troops in Europe, Germany of th conscientious scruples did not hesitate to use them against the colonial troops detailed to wrest the German colonies from their unscrupulous owners.

On the occasion of Germany' most recent protest on the subject of the employment of black troops the note, it is fair to assume, was intended to make a particular appeal to the "sense of humanity" of the American people whose population includes 11,000,000 and more Negroes. But once again Germany failed to gauge the sentiment of other nations, or the mettle of the Negro population of the United States. Speaking generally, if the prestige of the white race has suffered in this war, then it is not because, as was pointed out in the French Chamber of Deputies, of the employment of Negro troops in the melee, but because of Germany's crimes.—Christian Science Monitor.

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GERMAN FLIERS LOCATE MISSING

Drop Note Reporting Safety of Americans.

NEW YORK NEGROES HONORED

Johnson and Robinson Get French War Cross for Bravery.

N Y C EVE SUN
JULY 8, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 8.—A note dropped by German airmen on the Toul front contains the information that Lieut. G. A. P. Hyler (G. A. Phyler?), Lieut. B. B. Battle of Columbus, Ohio, and Lieut. J. Williamson of California, missing American airmen, are uninjured and held as prisoners.

There was increased artillery fire on the Lorraine front last night, but in other American sectors to the southward it was comparatively quiet.

The German claim of a successful raid at Xivray was not so successful after all, as may be judged from these facts. A Boche patrol entered the town at night and encountered an outpost. The Americans signalled for an artillery barrage. The Germans were immediately pounded with shrapnel and had to pass through the barrage to reach their own lines. They probably lost heavily.

Henry Johnson and Robert Robinson, negroes, of New York city, were decorated with the French War Cross in the Argonne region. They formed an outpost which was attacked by a large German patrol and killed several Boches with grenades. Then the Germans closed in and there was a melee of bayonets, clubbed rifles, fists and well placed kicks.

Johnson was wounded and Robinson carried him back to a dugout. When Robinson returned, the Germans had carried off their wounded. Later, they returned to the attack and Robinson drove them off single handed. He was wounded in this fight. Both men are convalescing.

Soldiers—1918
Europe

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367TH UNDERGOES TRAINING FOR THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES

Pittsburgh Post 8-24-18

Regiment Expects To See Active Service in France Any Day.

COL. J.A. MOSS WRITES

Says Conduct of the Men Has Been Splendid and Health Excellent—"Buffaloes" In Fine Spirits—Counter Attack of Franco-American Troops the One Topic of General Conversation in France—Expect to Have Baptism of Fire Soon.

The "Buffaloes," officially known as the 367th Infantry, have been undergoing intensive training, preparatory to going into the front line trenches is the information just received from Col. James A. Moss by Fred R. Moore. The letter was written "Somewhere in France" on July 22, and says:

"Thinking that a line or two from over here might be of interest to you, I would say that on the afternoon of June 19, nine days after having sailed from America, we reached a certain French port, and after spending a couple of days in a so-called Rest Camp, about four miles away, we entrained for a certain training area, and after traveling nearly the whole way across France we reached our destination June 26, since which time the 'Buffaloes' have been undergoing, with the assistance of French officers, a course of the most intensive kind of training preparatory to taking our place in the front-line trenches, which we now expect to do any day.

"Our voyage across the Atlantic was uneventful, although, naturally enough, we were during a part of the time under more or less of a nervous strain because of the submarine danger.

"We have lost a couple of men by drowning and two or three by natural death, but, as a whole, the health of the regiment has been excellent and both officers and men are in fine spirits. The conduct of the men has been splendid. The Chief of the Military Police at the Rest Camp told me the Buffaloes were the best disciplined and best behaved regiment that has yet passed through the camp.

"Everyone over here, military and civilian, to whom I have spoken, is of the same opinion, viz: The United States did not come to the rescue a minute too soon, and if it had not been for us the Huns would have won the war by now. However, the feeling is now one of confidence and optimism, there being no doubt in the mind of anyone but what we will ultimately win the war, although we all realize that we have on our minds a real man-size job.

"The splendid work that the Franco-American troops are doing in the present counter-attack is today the one topic of general conversation in France, and it has done wonders in raising the morale of the French and the rest of the Allies.

"As stated before, my regiment expects to be ordered to the front any day, and there is but little doubt, in my opinion, that by the time this letter reaches you the Buffaloes will have had their baptism of fire.

"Sincerely yours,
JAS. A. MOSS.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
OCTOBER 28, 1918

THAT SULPHUR SCENT

That the "bear cats," as the colored soldiers are called, because of the mauling they gave the "Heinies," have no difficulty in distinguishing the "doughboys" from Allied soldiers, when they are doing guard duty, was demonstrated quite recently, according to a story from "over there." This particular "bear cat" was doing night watch back of the first line trenches. In the distance he saw something coming toward him that at first, appeared to be an apparition, but which later turned out to be an ambulance rushing to a base hospital with wounded soldiers. "Hold, who goes there," cried out the guard, with gun aimed at the object. "English ambulance, sir," was the answer that came out of the darkness. "All right, English ambulance, pass right along," responded the guard. In a few minutes another specter made its appearance. This time it was a French ambulance and when the "bear cat" learned that the driver was all right, he said: "All right, French ambulance, you may proceed." Before the sentry had taken his post again he heard a chug, chug and saw a cloud of dust. Jumping into the middle of the road, he cried out, "Halt, who goes there?" And the reply this time was: "Get the —— out of the way, you blankety blank blank blank," called out a shrill voice, "or I'll run you down." That was enough for the bear cat. "All right, American ambulance, pass right along," he called out in a gentle voice.

Eight Soldiers Repel a Vicious Attack of German Night Raiding Party Near Verdun

The Chicago Defender 9-14-18

COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY BY COLONEL

By Junius B. Wood

(Special Cable to the Chicago Daily News, Republished by Permission)

With the American Army at the Front, Sept. 13.—If Emperor William in recent weeks had been on his historic observation post at Montfaucon, where he saw the fighting before Verdun in 1916, he would have seen American Negro soldiers holding a portion of the trenches in the Foret de Hesse. The unit has been a part of six different French divisions since landing in France and has always been progressing toward the hotter spots in the line until now it is believed to be ready for the supreme test of a real fight equal to those in which the lighter skinned Americans have written pages of valor. They have already shown that they are able to withstand big shells bursting on all sides—an ordeal which in the first year of the war shook the nerves of the earliest Negro units put in the front lines.

Edward Dobbins

"I have as much confidence in the Negro soldiers as in any other body of troops with the same amount of fighting experience," says the colonel, a seasoned regular army officer, who is the only white man in the command. "All we want is a chance to get at the boches," declare the men, pronouncing the word "bushes."

Negro Winner of Service Cross

The story of how Corporal Isaac Valely of Gerald, Kan., won the distinguished service cross is an inspiration to every man in the unit. Valley is one of the few soldiers who thus far has won that honor. He served three years in the Twenty-fourth infantry before he was transferred to this regiment. A private in attempting to throw a grenade dropped it in the trench in the midst of his comrades. Valley had no time to pick it up and throw it out. He, therefore, put his foot on it and shoved it into the mud. The grenade exploded and tore off part of his foot. His only comment as he was carried back was, "I saved the others, even if it did get me."

When Gen. Pershing heard of the incident he awarded the ribbon which is the ambition of every fighting man to possess. "That man will be back in a few days," said the colonel to me today.

One night a big German raiding party came over and penetrated behind the first lines of this unit before the Americans opened up and, without the loss of a single man, drove them back.

Chicagoans Repel the Foe

Good fighters from Chicago—Sergt. Robert Taylor of 3520 Forest avenue, Corporal Fred Carrington of 3145 Wabash avenue, Privates Fletcher Phillips of 4048 Indiana avenue, Edward Dobbins of 3755 Wabash avenue, Leroy Owens of 2825 Federal street, Corporal Robert Breckenridge of Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue and Private Horace Jordan—were at an advanced listening post when the raiders passed overhead, leaving a guard which the men drove away and then joined in the attack that repelled the raiding party. The raid was in revenge for a successful attack made by the Americans on the previous night.

Sergt. Norman Nelson of 3538 Dearborn street, Chicago, on another night was one of a patrol party of forty scouting within the German lines. A flare disclosed the presence of the patrol, and Nelson dropped behind a bush. The Germans opened up with their machine guns, and the bullets, coming thick and fast, cut the bush like a scythe, and dented Nelson's steel helmet.

These are small affairs compared with the fighting which is coming. The men are equipped with American helmets in place of the French equipment which was formerly furnished. They hope soon to have complete American outfits with the exception of rifles and gas masks.

Corporal Robert S. Ellington of 3149 Dearborn street, Chicago, has returned to his unit after receiving a stray bullet in his leg while directing rifle practice on a field within range of enemy snipers.

Edward Dobbins, a member of Company C of the old —th regiment, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Dobbins, 3755 Wabash avenue. He has often written home to his parents describing the military activies on the western front.

U. S. NEGRO OFFICERS LUNCH AT ARMY CLUB

No Stir Caused by Appearance of Pair at Table in American City in France.

By CLAIR KENAMORE,

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, With the American Army in France.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 30.—In what might be described as the second American city in France there is the Lafayette Club. This is an officers' mess, with all club conveniences. There is a capacious lounge, a big reading room, two real American bath tubs, barber shop and all the things to make the club comfortable and desirable. The dining room is a big thing and the meals are good and reasonable in price.

French, American and British officers are always to be found there. The waitresses are wives, widows or daughters of French soldiers, the barber is a pioneer whom wounds have incapacitated for work in the field, the manager is a soldier with one leg permanently stiffened, and the flower beds and lawns are tended by German prisoners.

At 12:30 today, in the midst of lunch, there was a moment of great tension in the dining room, when, for the first time in its history, two negro officers entered the dining room and seated themselves at a table.

Situation Often Discussed.

White officers from virtually every state in the Union were at the tables. There had been discussion of the situation which would arise, and everyone looked to someone else to see whether anything was about to happen. No officer was in doubt what he would do himself, but each one seemed in doubt as to what his neighbor would do.

Observers of the little drama saw the polite waitresses ask the new guests for their orders, and saw them served promptly, saw that they drank water, and heard the conversation at the other tables go ahead as if no strangers were within the gates.

No white officers went to the tables where the two negroes sat and made them welcome, but that would not have happened to new white officers, either. Nobody got up and left the room, and nobody acted as if a new situation had arisen.

The democracy of khaki covered them all, and nobody felt uncomfortable. Sons of old Southern families ate contentedly a few feet from the negro officers, one of whom was conspicuously black. There were men in the room who a year ago would have felt themselves forever disgraced by eating with a negro, but who now with perfect ease shared the meal with these two black Lieutenants.

No Color Line

A common cause and a common foe have for the time, at least, lowered the barriers so far as the Lafayette Club is concerned, and negro officers can get the same food at the same price in the same dining room at the same time as whites.

These are the first black officers seen in the club. The British have native officers in the Indian army but their rankings, while paralle

are of different designations, and the youngest white subaltern ranks the oldest black officer. None of them and none of the French Moroccans have appeared at the club.

The French Are Amazed at Race Troops' Fearlessness

The Cleveland Press
JUN 19 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.—American Negro soldiers in France are a source of never-ending interest and amusement to the French, who do not tire of watching and listening as they wield picks and shovels and chant, as they work, in a weird minor key.

They have shown a fearlessness amounting almost to utter indifference—if their white officers are with them—a carelessness where personal danger is involved that it is at once amazing and sometimes annoying to the officers, and a desire to fight that amounts to a mania.

The American Negro soldier, in the words of a colonel who commands a regiment of them and has for years known a good deal about their characteristics, is very close to a fatalist when it comes to fear. Repeatedly his own troops bandy remarks themselves, the gist of which is about as follows:

"Don't worry about that shell. It ain't got your number on it."

And the shell screams by the Negroes who believe it had not their number stand idly around and expose themselves as they should not. The colonel frankly admits being afraid when big shells are flying about, and seeks cover.

The first regiment which went into action, long ago now, went in primarily because it threatened to decimate itself into inactivity. Razors and knives came more and more freely into play, and the men demanded so frequently and so insistently of their officers why they might not get some action that it was finally arranged for them. They proved quite as strenuous fighters in the line as they had behind it.

The marines had just covered themselves with glory in the Chateau Thierry fight when a delegation from a Negro regiment in line in a quiet sector waited on the commanding officer and asked if they, too, might not get in on the "fun."

"Let us go in, colonel," they said. "We are the only real fighters. The marines are all right, of course, but just let us have a chance at the Boche. Then the marines won't be in it. And as for the rest, Lord, they don't count at all."

The Band Plays and Lightens Hearts in Sorrow-Stricken France

Afro American

With the American Army in France, June 30.—One of the best things in the first Afro-American contribution to the French firing line is its band. Subsidized by D. G. Reid with a check for $10,000, and organized by James R. Europe, "America's leading colored orchestra leader," now a Lieutenant in the regiment, the colored band is fast becoming celebrated throughout France. At the A. E. F.'s chief recreation centre a big silver cup and several golden palms were presented to the musicians by the municipality.

Sergt. Noble Sissle, the regimental drum major, has made a study of the effect of Yankee ragtime, as interpreted by his bandsmen, on French audiences. He has addressed the following summary of his impressions to the correspondent of The Inquirer with the American forces.

"After reading so many articles about the American bands and real heed of them in France, I thought I would write you concerning some of our experiences in the—New York Infantry Band 'over here.'

"When our country was dance-mad a few years ago, we quite agreed with the popular Broadway song composer who wrote:

Syncopation rules the nation
You can't get away from it.

"But if you could see the effect our good old 'jazz' melodies have on the peoples of every race and creed you would change the word 'nation' quoted above to 'world.'

"Inasmuch as the press seems to have kept the public well informed of our band's effort to make the boys happy in this land where everybody speaks everything but English, I will assume that you know Lieutenant James Reese Europe, its organizer and conductor. This Lieutenant Europe is the same Europe whose orchestras are considered to have done a goodly share toward making syncopated music popular on Broadway. Having been associated with Lieutenant Europe in civil life during his 'jazz bombardment' on the delicate, classical, musical ears of New York's critics, and having watched 'The Walls of Jerico' come tumbling down, I was naturally curious to see what would be the effect of a 'real American tune,' as Victor Herbert calls our Southern syncopated tunes, as played by a real American band.

"At last the opportunity came, and it was at a town in France where there were no American troops, and our audience, with the exception of an American general and his staff, was all French people. I am sure the greater part of the crowd had never heard a ragtime number. So what happened can be taken as a test of the success of our music in this country, where all is sadness and sorrow.

"THE MEMPHIS BLUES"

"The program started with a French march, followed by favorite overtures and vocal selections by our male quartette, all of which were heartily applauded. The second part of the program opened with 'The Stars and Stripes Forever,' the great Sousa march, and before the last note of the martial ending had been finished the house was ringing with applause. Next followed an arrangement of 'Plantation Melodies' and then came the fireworks, 'The Memphis Blues.'

"Lieutenant Europe, before raising his baton, twitched his shoulders, apparently to be sure that his tight-fitting military coat would stand the strain, each musician shifted his feet, the players of brass horns blew the saliva from their instruments, the drummers tightened their drumheads, every one settled back in their seats, half closed their eyes, and when the baton came down with a swoop that brought forth a soul-rousing crash both director and musicians seemed to forget their surroundings; they were lost in scenes and memories. Corne and clarinet players began to manipulate notes in that typical rhythm (tha rhythm which no artist has ever bee able to put down on paper); as th drummers struck their stride thei shoulders began shaking in time t their syncopated raps.

AUDIENCE SWAYED IN UNISON

"Then, it seemed, the whole audience began to sway, dignified French officers began to pat their feet alon with the American general, wh, temporarily, had lost his style and grace. Lieutenant Europe was no longer the Lieutenant Europe of a moment ago, but once more Jim Europe, who a few months ago rocked New York with his syncopated baton. His body swayed in willowy motions and his head was bobbing as it did in days when terpsichorean festivities reigned supreme. He turned to the trombone players, who sat impatiently waiting for their cue to have a "Jazz spasm," and they drew their slides out to the extremity and jerked them back with that characteristic crack (a la soixtante quinze).

"The audience could stand it no longer; the 'Jazz germ' hit them, and it seemed to find the vital spot, loosening all muscles and causing what is known in America as an 'Eagle Rocking Fit.' 'There now,' I said to myself. 'Col.—has brought his band over here and started ragtimitis in France aint this an awful thing to visit upon a nation with so many burdens?' Bu when the band had finished and the people were roaring with laughter their faces wreathed in smiles, I wa forced to say that this is just wha France needs at this critical moment

"All through France the same thin happened. Troop trains carryin Allied soldiers from everywhere passed us en route, and every head came out of the window when we struck up a good old Dixie-tune. Even German prisoners forgot they were prisoners, dropped their work to listen and pat their feet to the stirring American tunes.

"But the thing that capped the climax happened up in Northern France. We were playing our Colonel's favorite ragtime, 'The Army Blues,' in a little village where we were the first American troops there, and among the crowd listening to that band was an an old lady about sixty years of age. To every one's surprise, all of a sudden she started doing a dance that resembled 'Walking the Dog.' Then I was cured, and satisfied that American music would some day be the world's music. While at Aix les Bains, other musicians from American bands said their experiences had been the same.

"Who would think that little U. S. A. would ever give to the world a rhythm and melodies that, in the midst of such universal sorrow, would cause all students of music to yearn to learn how to play it. Such is the case, because every musician we meet—and they all seem to be masters of their instruments—are always asking the boys to teach them how to play ragtime. I sometimes think if the Kaiser ever heard a good syncopated melody he would not take himself so seriously.

"If France was well supplied with American bands, playing their lively tunes, I'm sure it would help a good deal in bringing home entertainment to our boys, and at the same time make the heart of sorrow-stricken France beat a deal lighter."

TWO N. Y. DARKIES WHIP 24 GERMANS

N Y C WORLD
MAY 19, 1918

Kill or Wound Half of Them With Rifle, Knife and Bomb —Win French War Cross.

By Lincoln Eyre.

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 18.—The first hand-to-hand encounter between the Germans and American negro infantry has taken place. Two darkies holding an advanced post in the sector north of Saint Menehould drove back twenty-four Germans, killing or wounding fully half of the enemy, though they themselves were each wounded in three places.

The heroes of this affray are privates Henry Johnson of Albany and Needham Roberts of New York City. Both have been decorated with the French War Cross. They belong to a unit mainly composed of New Yorkers which has been holding a sector of the French front, supported by French artillery, for more than a month.

The Germans having failed to penetrate their camouflage prior to the repulse of the raiders by Johnson and Roberts, it has hitherto been forbidden to mention their presence in the line. I am the only correspondent who has visited the trenches they are occupying after an unprecedentedly brief training period. Their commander—an ex-Public Service Commissioner—is delighted with his men, whose morale is splendid. Their relations with the French soldiers and civilians are all that could be desired.

Up to three o'clock on the morning of May 15 when Johnson and Roberts using rifle, bolo knife and hand grenades routed assailants twelve times their number and averted a strong attack on one of our centres of resistance, the unit had not had a single casualty from the enemy fire While their sector was quiet, shelling was frequent and the French on either side have had the usual percentage of loss.

Participating in a raid with the Poilus in the early days of their trench training, the dusky New Yorkers captured three prisoners, as a result of which Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson, one of their white officers won the Croix de Guerre.

Negro Troops in Counter Attack Turn Foe's Thrust

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 12, 1918

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11 (noon).—The strongest effort made by the Germans in the course of last night and this morning in their new offensive was in the direction of the railroad connec Estrees-St. Denis and Montdidier. The Germans met with such resistance that they renounced for the moment their attempts in this region.

Negro troops, supported by Entente Allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counter attack in this vicinity and recaptured the forest running southwest of Marqueglise, between Perte Farm and Loges Farm.

Late last night the Allied infantry reëntered the village of Mery, which had formed a protective point for the German advance through the valley.

Seeing their progress hindered on this side, the Germans turned toward the other flank and nearly reached Ribecourt, to the north of which place the hottest encounters occurred in the woods of Dreslincourt.

The enemy's possession of the height of Ecouvillon, below Thiescourt, enabled him to filter troops through the small valleys, making the position of the Allies occupying the small hillocks perilous and causing them to retire.

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Colored Troops Storm German Position and Capture Two Towns

Cleveland Advocate,
8-30-18

SPECIAL EXTRA!

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT SOISSONS, Aug. 5, 1918.—Two more Colored regiments joined the 93rd division (all Colored) today and began a turning move that put hundreds of Germans on the run over a wide sector east of the Soissons-Rheims salient. They attacked the Hun firing line which was more than thre or four mile longs on each side of the village of Nesles.

On Wednesday night these Colored troops became eager to enter and capture the towns of Nesles and Cierges but were given strict orders because of heavy shell firing to retire all along the line, as they were almost half a mile ahead of their white comrades and the French. But so eager were the black Americans to advance upon the enemy that they ran on into the thickest of the fray, yelling like mad men, paying little or no attention t the commands given by their superi officers. No quarter was asked given, just the clash of cold st against cold steel was all that could b heard. As one officer stated that when fighting the Colored soldier pays very little attention to orders given but goes right on fighting to the finish of the enemy or himself.

Today it seemed that as long as the Colored division was kept on the right flank of the salient the Germans would continue to fall back until the Hun line of attack would be thrown less than five miles from the Marne. Only yesterday the Germans tried their cunning at fooling a brigade of Colored soldiers into a trap by displaying a white flag of truce from their trench line, but the Colored troopers did not wait to discover that the Hun did not lay down their arms but fought on in a desperate effort to drive the enemy from their dugouts and trenches. Late in the evening they completely routed them and made them captives.

On one section of the same fron the lines were so close together tha during a lull in the fighting the Germans hollered across to the Colored boys about the times on State street, Chicago, when they left. Their answer was that the boys back on State street were preparing to give them Cain as soon as they got over.

NEGRO SOLDIERS GIVEN WAR CROSS

SPOKANE WASH REVIEW
AUGUST 25, 1918

Regiment in American Army Gets Baptism of Fire on Fields of France.

MUCH SKILL IS SHOWN

Officers and Men Are Credited With Fine Fighting Qualities in Report.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One regiment of negroes in the American army has had its baptism of fire on the fighting fields of France and acquitted itself so well that the French commander of the sector has cited the whole regiment as worthy of receiving the war cross. This regiment's repulse of the enemy attack on the early morning of June 12 (possibly at Belleau wood or Bouresches) was briefly referred to in the official communique.

A later and official report of the engagement brings out interesting details and gives credit to the officers and men for fine fighting qualities displayed in their initial experience under shell and machine gun fire. The French commander of that sector has given the regiment the highest possible commendation for the results accomplished and the splendid fighting spirit shown by the American negroes.

For several days preceding the attack there were evidences that the enemy was preparing to strike a blow. Two days before one of the main points held by the regiment had been subjected to a strong bombardment of nearly 100 shells, gas and shrapnel. Prior to the heavy enemy artillery barrage occurring on the morning of the 12th, our advance groups heard movements apparently of narrow-gauge track trains in the wood back of the enemy lines, indicating they were getting ready for an attack.

Every preparation had been made for meeting the move if it came. Besides the usual combat groups at the main points of the line, a special machine gun section occupied a specially chosen position on a small salient projecting into the enemy line. It was accompanied by a combat group detailed from reserve company and carrying rifles and hand grenades.

"Stand To" Order Given.

It was 2:15 on the morning of the 12th that the order to "stand to" was given and all combat groups and the machine gun section took their fighting position. The enemy artillery now opened a violent bombardment, engaging in a "box barrage" fire of our main groups and the special machine gun position. The lines of this box barrage are well defined on the ground, showing its outer circuit, with considerable scattering of hits inside. The shells were mostly 77s, with some 155s, gas, shrapnel and high explosives. One of our points received particular attention, probably by minenwerfer, the craters of which were two yards in depth and five yards in diameter. The artillery bombardment was extremely violent at the start and tapered off gradually until it stopped after 30 minutes.

Meanwhile, under cover of the artillery, the enemy infantry began its operations, adopting the infiltering process by which detached groups are thrust forward at a number of points instead of moving in mass formation. One group came on with two light machine guns, firing a rather intense fire into one of our positions. Another group was estimated to be about 25 or 30. At another point on our front a stationary enemy patrol took position, firing with two small machine guns. Now and then squads would dart forward from their gun positions. Eight Germans got up to the wire in front of one of our positions and four others approached at another point. Besides these assault groups which reached our line, there were undoubtedly additional enemy forces in assaulting columns and supporting columns which were unable to enter the field.

The special machine gun group under command of Lieutenant L. E. Shaw was in one of the most exposed centers of the fighting, being under terrific artillery fire and the fire of two German machine guns. Lieutenant Shaw handled this very difficult situation with cool bravery. The enemy barrage was so close that it was impossible to stand up and Lieutenant Shaw controlled his guns by rolling from one to the other. His two guns fired 5000 rounds.

Men Stick to Posts.

Under this violent onslaught the men stuck to their posts, carried out every order without hesitation, often under galling fire, and showed a high degree of skill with their weapons and coolness and courage. Machine guns jammed three times, were partly disassembled and cleaned under fire, continuing in action throughout the engagement.

One team fired fourteen clips when the gun jammed. Reporting this to Lieutenant Shaw they were ordered to clear the jam. While under intense fire of artillery and machine guns they coolly dismounted the gun, remounted it and continued firing until ordered to cease. The fire of this machine-gun section was doubtless wholly unexpected by the enemy, and this fact coupled with the effective fire laid down was chiefly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the enemy.

Instances of Bravery.

They were instances of individual bravery during the action. Private Howard Gaillard with a small rapid-fire piece was unable from his position to get a good fire to bear upon the advancing enemy groups, so he coolly and with entire disregard of danger mounted the parapet, and while enemy bullets were flying around him, fired his rapid-fire piece from the hip, first at one group and then at the other. Privates Smithfield Jones and George Woods are especially mentioned for their coolness in the face of violent shelling when they dismounted the machine guns and then reassembled them and continued firing until the close of the action. Lieutenant R. C. Grame was in command of the group which received the brunt of the enemy fire which, besides the barrage, added a heavy fire of large minnenwerfers. There was no flinching; the group always worked under perfect control, keeping all combat posts manned though three men were knocked down by the explosion of shells. Others commended for courage in the face of fire are Corporal Frank Harden, Private H. D. Brown, Corporal Bean, Sergeant G. A. Morton, and Private Sanders.

From the elaborate artillery preparation, the size of the box barrage, the extensive front occupied, the coup de main attempted by the enemy was clearly intended to be on a rather extensive scale.

Attack Is Frustrated.

Whatever may have been the object of the attack it was successfully frustrated. No enemy party succeeded in getting within assaulting distance or any part of the line except at one point and here they were quickly pressed back and then driven off. The shell-torn condition of the ground tells of the fierceness of the action. That the enemy suffered considerably in casualties is not doubted, as some of their groups pushed close into the machine-gun fire, but as their men fell they were carried off. The casualties on our side were small and none of them serious.

The chief importance of the action was in bringing this American unit for the first time under fire and demonstrating the steadiness and fighting ability of the men.

ST PAUL MINN PRESS
DECEMBER 12, 1918

NEGRO VETERAN ARRESTED.

Wounded Soldier Escaped From Fort Hospital Two Weeks Ago.

Elusive Julius Miller, returned wounded Negro soldier who left the Fort Snelling General hospital the first day he had arrived from New York two weeks ago and has been hunted for since by the military authorities and police, was arrested last night at his new "after war" trade of begging at Second and Robert streets.

He will be turned over to the military authorities today.

Miller, 48 years old, suffered a wound to his right thigh while serving on the Lorraine front, he told police.

He also served at Chateau Thierry, he said.

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JIM EUROPE'S BAND CHEERS N. Y. NEGRO SOLDIERS AT FRONT

Famous Leader Is Now Lieutenant and a Fellow Officer of Millionaire Who Was Whitman's Military Secretary.

NO RACE FRICTION THERE; EVERY MAN DEMOCRATIC.

Their Plantation Hymns Delight French Peasants—Regiment Had a Difficult Time Getting Started for France.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 15, 1918

By Lincoln Eyre.

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 14.—I have found the lost tribes of the American expeditionary force—the negro volunteers from New York. Since January they have been in France, and many considerations make this contingent as interesting as any the United States has contributed to the common cause. They are, over here, their typical negro selves.

There was a premature explosion of a hand grenade in their ranks one day.

"Before Gawd, Captain," a dusky grenadier replied contritely when taxed with dropping his missile, "that thing jes' began to swell right up in mah hand, and I had to let her go."

The standard of intelligence in the unit is extremely high, and no illiteracy is noticeable. Many of the men have become fluent French talkers and I have heard animated conversations between our darkies and the Senegalese who chanced to be passing.

Jim Europe Has His Band.

The American negro lads get along famously with both white and black Frenchmen. In their dealings with the feminine population they are punctiliously polite and not a single complaint has been lodged against them in this respect. Naturally they are delighted at the complete lack of

racial prejudice they have found in France and some of them have declared to me their intention of remaining here after the war. Their pride in their unit speaks well for a continuance of the high morale they have manifested so far.

But they seem to be prouder still of their band of forty (count 'em—forty) pieces. Some one donated $10,000 for this band. He would never regret it if he could see how much pleasure it has brought into the drab lives of the aged men, women and children in the villages in which the negro troops have sojourned.

James Europe, once considered America's greatest negro bandmaster and now a First Lieutenant with the New York outfit, drafted seventeen members of the Municipal Orchestra of Porto Rico in order that his regimental band should, have worthy players of reed instruments. The average negro's lips, Europe explained, are too thick to enable him to play well an instrument like the flute.

This Is True Democracy.

Democracy is carried to the nth degree in this New York colored outfit. There are two negro Captains under whom white Lieutenants are serving without the least friction. Lieut. Europe's fellow officers include a newspaper man once on The World and a member of a millionaire family who not long ago was military secretary to Gov. Whitman (Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer.)

Not the least curious phase of the unit's war diary is the trials and tribulations it underwent on its way here. It embarked for France the first time in October last. Part of its equipment failed to arrive and the sailing was postponed till November. Two hundred miles at sea a bent piston rod forced the transport to put back to its home port. The troops started again in December and were again forced to return, this time by fire in the coal bunkers. Ten days later they got under way for the third time and in a blizzard in New York Harbor had the bow of their ship stove in by a collision with a tanker. The Captain was going to return to the pier, when a company of army mechanicians on board insisted on patching up the hull themselves with concrete. They did so and in January the unit finally landed in France.

Plantation Hymns for French.

They were immediately sent to another maritime base, where they did every imaginable chore from chopping wood to building railroads. Not until March were they ordered north to begin their training under French instructors close to the front.

While this was the first American negro contingent to reach France, there are others now undergoing intensive training at widely separated points. I visited three other units. While I was in one of their villages a battalion assembled for a singing competition the like of which the French peasants never had heard. Under the leadership of two noncommissioned officers, both of whom are graduates of negro colleges and one of whom it a distinguished preacher in a Southern State, they sang old plantation hymns in their soft, melodious tones.

Some of the hymns were "It's Me, O Lord, Standing in Need of Prayer," "You'd Better Run," "Little David, Play on Your Harp," "Hallelujah" and "Do You Think I'll Make a Soldier of the Cross?"

Among the throngs of French folks who stood listening silently to the singing and who evidently enjoyed what was really a musical treat was a French officer. I translated the words of the last-named song to him.

"I don't know whether they are soldiers of the Cross," he observed "but I am pretty sure they are going to be very fine soldiers of the United States."

NEW ~~YORK NEGRO~~ UNIT FACES ENEMY

Old Fifteenth Infantry Serves With French and Excels in Grenade Work.

ALBANY N Y PRESS
MAY 6. 1918

OFFICER IS PROUD OF MEN

Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., Writes That Regimental Flag Is Being Sent to Governor.

The old Fifteenth (negro) infantry, N. G., now the 369th United States infantry, was the second New York state regiment to reach France on active service, following closely the old Sixty-ninth infantry, now a unit of the Rainbow division, according to a letter written by Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., an officer of the regiment, to his father, Hamilton Fish of New York. Captain Fish was formerly a member of assembly, being the only Progressive member of assembly following the rupture in the ranks of the Republican party.

According to Captain Fish's letter the old Fifteenth has probably seen active duty with the French army to which it is attached.

The flag of the old Fifteenth is to be sent back to Governor Whitman for safe keeping and to be kept with the other regimental flags in the State Capitol. In his letter Captain Fish said:

Prepare to Take Place in Trenches.

"I hope you will forgive me for not writing oftener, but I am busy every moment getting my company ready for a tour of duty in the trenches. We expect to be ordered up in ten days, and naturally there is a lot of polishing up to be done, so that we can give a good account of ourselves on our introduction to the Boche. After all our wanderings and experiences it is difficult to realize that we will be facing German bullets, and I hope, taking German helmets before you get this letter. I understand that helmets are the only things we are allowed to keep, and also to send home.

"Our regiment is the most envied American regiment in France, and has the greatest opportunity to make a wonderful record. We are with the French army and have the incomparable advantage of the instructions and experience of the French. We are, to all intents and purposes, a part of the French army, and supplied by them with all of our rifles, bayonets, helmets, gas masks, knapsacks, food, and ammunition. The men looked splendid in the American khaki uniforms and French leather equipment and brown helmets. I wonder what the Germans will think when they take one of our boys prisoner and find that he cannot speak French and comes from Harlem.

Backs Negroes as Fighters.

"I am a great believer in the fighting quality of the educated American negro, provided he is well led. If the regiment does not make a splendid record it will not be the fault of the men. I believe, if the censorship regulations were abolished, the Fifteenth New York (now the 369th U. S. infantry), would be as well known as the Rough Riders were in the Spanish-American war, before peace is declared. We were the second New York regiment over here, following closely on the old Sixty-ninth, and I believe the first colored regiment to land in France. Today we are the American Foreign Legion of France. We are sending back our old Fifteenth New York infantry flag to Governor Whitman, to be placed with the other old regimental flags in the state Capitol at Albany. It is quite appropriate that the flag should be returned to Governor Whitman, as the regiment was ordered during his administration, and owes its success to his personal interest and efforts in its behalf.

"We are billeted in a small village not very far from the front and are not bothered by German shells, but we can plainly hear the incessant rumble of the artillery. On clear nights the front looks like a Fourth of July celebration with rockets, flares and flashes of big guns. Most of the firing is now done at night time, because the artillery on both sides shell the lines of communication to prevent the bringing up of supplies and movement of troops. There are plenty of German airplanes hovering about, especially at night, and there have been several air fights in the vicinity of our village.

Comrades Get Send Off.

"One of our battalions has already gone to the trenches. It was an interesting sight to see our troops march out of the little French village while our band played the 'Sombre' and 'Meuse,' the 'Marseillaise' and our national anthem. There were no flowers and no good-byes, as our boys marched out to give battle, but just the same those of us who saw them go were greatly impressed by their martial appearance.

"I have given up all attempts to figure on the duration of the war, as it is a waste of time. We know less about the German offensive than you do in America, as we do not get the German bulletins and the allied communiques are closely censored. From the latest reports the Germans have been checked in their attempt to take Amiens.

"Please do not worry about my being hit, as it will not do either of us any good. There is no such thing as dodging a shell or a bullet, as the one that hits is never seen. It is a good deal a matter of luck, or, as the French say—'bonne chance.' I am willing to take my chance with the rest of them.

Excel in Grenade Throwing.

"We went through the throwing of hand grenades without an accident, although one man dropped his and had the pluck to pick it up again and throw it out of the trench. Our boys already excel the French at grenade throwing on account of their baseball training. The hand grenade is one of the most important features of the present war, and has taken the place of the rifle to a large extent in trench warfare. Several of our men can throw dummy grenades seventy-five meters, which is ten meters further than any of the French soldiers near here. Grenade throwing for distance, accuracy, and speed is the war sport of France, and has taken the place of football and other games.

"H. R. is working in a French canteen, less than twenty miles from here, and sent me a letter by one of our soldiers who happened to pass by. I will try to go to see her soon. Evidently the town she is living in has been severely bombed by German aviators. These air raids are always carried out on clear nights, and we can distinctly hear the machines pass over our darkened little village on their mission of destruction. About a week ago, a French officer told me that a single bomb had fallen there and killed forty-two non-combatants who had taken supposed shelter in the cellar of a house.

"We declared war just one year ago, and all reports indicate that America is aroused and enthusiastic for the prosecution of the war to victory. I am glad to hear that the nation has shaken off its shackles and destroyed the maggots of pacifism which fed on its carcass and lulled us into fancied security. I am confident that the farmers—the back-home folks, the plain people—whose sons are in khaki will bend every energy and make every sacrifice to bring this terrible war to a quick and successful conclusion.

TRENCHES NOT SO BAD

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN
AUGUST 23, 1918

Negro Soldier Boy Writes of Exciting Times on Firing Line — Crosses on Cathedrals Unharmed by German Fire

"The trenches are not half so bad as people think. Why, I even spent my birthday in them and had plenty of fireworks at that," writes Private Edward Harris of Co M, 372d regiment, a Springfield Negro youth, in a letter to his mother, Mrs Sarah Harris of 9 Adams street. He also writes: "Ducking the boche's big 75's or 105's is a favorite pastime. We stayed down to keep from getting down." The letter is as follows:—

I am just out of the trenches after a period of 36 days. I feel none the worse for my experience, it really is exciting all right—something every minute. The first night that we started for the trenches, when we were within a mile of the firing line the boches opened up their artillery and shelled the road. Never before have I seen such excitement. It was our first experience under fire. You really would have had to laugh had you seen our platoon getting down. I never hugged the ground so tight in my life, even our horses tried to get down on their knees.

Trenches Not So Bad

Our company is a machine gun company and most of our patrols go out at night. The trenches are not half as bad as the people back in the States think they are. I really would rather be there than where we are now, because, you are perfectly safe, or, at least, as safe as we can be under the circumstances. We have lived in dugouts ever since June 5. Why I even spent my birthday in the trenches, with plenty of fireworks, too. The ducking of the boche's big 75's or 105's is a pastime now. They come over so often that we stay down to keep from getting down.

If you could see me with my trench togs on, I'm sure you would never know me dressed as I am in my gas mask, steel helmet, trench shoes and other equipment. Most fellows like myself are enthusiastic about going out on patrol at night. You have passwords and signals so you can get through the trenches. The trenches are laid out just like a large city and are given names. Directions are given on the arrival of a company in a sector and you must acquaint yourself with your immediate vicinity so as to know just where to go in case of an attack from the boche.

Patroling "No Man's Land"

"It is very essential that all must know where the saps and parapets are located. I have not as yet been fortunate enough to be detailed on patrol, but judging from what the fellows have told me, it is exciting, especially when they get out in the middle of 'No Man's land,' and the boche throws up rockets to light up. You have to lie down, for if you were discovered it is very likely that they would turn a battery of machine guns on you.

"I was told by a sergeant in Co K that they were out a few nights ago and were up to the German lines cutting wire, when the boche threw up rockets and they had to get in a shell crater and stay hidden for two hours, not daring to move for fear of being located by snipers or lookouts. So you see evening patrols are not without plenty of adventure. I could write page after page of our experiences during our stay in the trenches.

Crosses on Cathedrals Withstand Boche Fire

"I have passed through town after town that were beautiful places once upon a time, but the shell fire of the boche has reduced them to nothing. One striking feature is that though the beautiful cathedrals have been shelled by them in most instances the cross is left standing untouched. I really feel that God's work is truly shown here. I am feeling fine, never felt better and have developed an enormous appetite from somewhere, so you see that trench warfare agrees with me. I must close now. I would be glad to hear from anyone in Springfield."

SPOKANE WASH REVIEW
JULY 27, 1918

Six U. S. Divisions Fight.

The American chief of staff told with evident satisfaction of the fact that six American divisions are battling with the French and for the first time revealed their identity. They either are on the advancing lines between Soissons and Chateau Thierry or on those that are pressing the enemy along the Marne front, where there is reason to believe the Germans may suffer serious losses in men and material before they reach safety. Still another division of Americans is with General Gouraud, the French leader who commands east of Rheims, where the enemy assault hit against a stone wall defense.

General March's explanation of the disposition of the American forces indicated that at least 196,000 American fighting troops are in the battle, and probably the total force is nearer 300,000 than 200,000. Each division has a fighting strength of 27,000 men and each of the two detached negro regiments a strength of 3600. The full strength of each division with auxiliary units is 45,000 men.

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MANY THOUSANDS CHEERING "NEW YORK'S OWN"

New York Herald 2-23-18

"NEW YORK'S OWN" MARCHING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE

BUFFALOES, PARADING WITH FIXED BAYONETS, CHEERED TO THE ECHO IN FIFTH AVENUE

Colonel Moss' Regiment from Camp Upton Presents Most Warlike Appearance.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB PRESENTS COLORS

Governor Whitman Makes Presentation and Is Assured Flag Will Never Be Surrendered.

N Y C HERALD
MARCH 24 1918

Colonel Moss' "Buffaloes," the sturdy negro soldiers of the 367th infantry, National Army, who have been drilled into splendid form at Camp Upton, captured Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon. The aristocratic thoroughfare, which has echoed to the cheers evoked so often of late by their white comrades in arms, was not less lavish in its plaudits than were Seventh avenue, Lenox avenue and 110th street when the swarthy infantrymen swung past in perfect alignment.

The regiment turned out to the number of almost three thousand men. In deference to the mild, springlike weather, they marched without their overcoats, but wore the reversed winter caps which have come to be regarded as the distinctive headgear insignia in this latitude of the Camp Upton troops. They were without their packs, but were equipped with canteens and ammunition belts.

A point of difference between this and other recent processions was the fact that the negro regiment marched with fixed bayonets gleaming from the muzzles of their rifles, giving them a distinctively warlike aspect.

Reviewed by Governor Whitman.

With Colonel James A. Moss and his staff striding ahead of the regiment's own band of forty pieces, the column left the armory of the old Sixty-ninth regiment, Lexington avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at two o'clock. Fifteen minutes later, with the musicians playing a medley in which the strains of "Dixie," "Suwanee River," and "Maryland" were prominent, the head of line, with "eyes right," saluted Governor Whitman, the reviewing officer, who stood surrounded by a group of military and civic dignitaries in the stand erected across the front of the Union League Club building, at Thirty-ninth street.

There the head of the regiment was halted. Company A formed a color guard of honor, drawn up on three sides of a square. In its centre stood Colonel Moss and staff, flanked by buglers, while behind the Colonel and conspicuously mounted on a big box, so as to make him visible to the entire company, was Camp Upton's Y.M.C.A. song master.

As the officers stood at attention the clarion voice of George T. Wilson was heard from the stand calling for three cheers for the regiment. While these were being given Governor Whitman, at-

” ON PARADE

tended by his staff and Brigadier General Sherrill, State Adjutant General, left the reviewing stand and advanced into the avenue. A uniformed club attendant marched beside him carrying a beautiful new stand of colors the Union League was to present to the regiment.

Governor Whitman said:—"Colonel Moss, officers and men of the 367th infantry, National Army, gentlemen of the Union League Club and my other fellow Americans, four times before have the Stars and Stripes been committed to the keeping of a colored regiment by the great club before whose house you are now standing. Four times before have those colors come back to this historic spot, sometimes tattered and torn; stained, it may be, with heroic blood, but always honored and glorified.

"In behalf of the Union League Club of New York I commit into your keeping the most sacred trust that can be committed to man—the flag of his country. I charge you by all that is holy to protect this banner with all the strength God has given you—yes, even to the sacrifice of your lives. In so doing I know already that you will never permit it to be dishonored to the shame of yourselves or of those who have given it to you to-day.

"Your countrymen will watch you proudly. They know you will be true to yourselves and to your trust, true to the land of your birth, true to the record of those other soldiers of your race whose valorous deeds have brought glory to these Stars and Stripes. Go forth and fight for the cause of humanity, as those other colored patriots have done. And bring this flag, tattered and bloodstained it may be, but bring it back from the field of battle, from the trenches, the forts, the march, the firing line; bring it back without one stripe dishonored, without one star obscured!

"Bring it back victorious!" shouted the Governor in a cry that might have been heard almost to Forty-second street.

"They'll do it. Hurrah for the Buffaloes!" cried a man in the sidewalk crowd.

"Bring it back victorious," continued the Governor, "and may God bless you and keep you and bring you back to the country that sends you forth in the cause of freedom!"

Colonel Moss Responds.

Colonel Moss took the national standard and the blue regimental flag from the hand of the Governor, passed them over to the color guard and said:—

"Your Excellency, Gentlemen of the Union League Club and Fellow American Citizens:—In accepting this stand of colors I wish to say in behalf of the 367th infantry, which it is my pleasant duty to command, that we prize this banner more than for mere beauty and intrinsic worth. We shall prize it especially because of the generous and patriotic impulse prompting the gift, and because it exemplifies this club's historic friendship for the colored man, for the soldier and patriot who has sprung from a race once enslaved—a friendship based upon the American principle of a square deal for all.

"That the colored men of this regiment will protect this flag, as have all other colored regiments in the history of this country, will protect it even in the grapple with death itself, goes without saying. When the war is over and this regiment comes back there is going to be another presentation of colors in front of this club house. I want to say to you as an officer with eighteen years' experience in the command of colored troops, and as one who has commanded them in two campaigns, that these men on their return are going to present you with colors which, we hope, you will be glad to hang upon your walls, where they years to come a story of valor and unshrinking patriotism which all Americans can tell in silent eloquence through all th[illegible] including our twelve millions of black cit[illegible]zens, may contemplate with the thrill [illegible] pride."

The Negro Soldier at the Front

ONCE more the attention of the public has been called to the signal service which the Negro troops of France have rendered to the cause of the Allies. Recently that service was made the subject of a complimentary resolution in the French Chamber of Deputies, and it is now announced that a Negro deputy from Senegal is traveling through French West Africa with a view to intensifying voluntary enlistment amongst the different tribes that people those vast territories. The announcement could not come at a more favorable time than the present, when the American newspapers are enthusiastically praising the Negro troops of the United States Army at the front for their bravery, self-abnegation, and exemplary bearing. Numerous battalions have been raised among the Negro race for service abroad, and the men who compose their ranks have manifested much the same enthusiasm and comprehension of the lofty task before them as their white comrades-in-arms. Christian Science

The war, it is said, has revealed to the Negro a new world. As far as the French Negro forces, which number at least 120,000 men, are concerned, their conception of service has assumed a form of patriotism almost religious in its sincerity. The point to remember with regard to the employment of French black troops is that they are in a literal sense defenders of their territories against conquest by a ruthless foe. One of the distinct objects of Germany in attacking France was the capture of the French African colonies. This circumstance was brought out in the conversations between the German Chancellor and the British Ambassador in Berlin, on July 29, 1914, when Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that he was quite ready, in return for England's neutrality, to promise that Germany would not annex any territory in France, but would not make a like promise with regard to the French possessions outside of Europe. France thus had no difficulty in achieving a magnificent response to her appeal to the natives of Africa and of Far Eastern colonies to rally to the defense of their land. If one may include the Arabs of Northern Africa under the same heading, then it may be literally said that hundreds of thousands of fighting men from Africa fell into line in the French ranks and fought on the western front. That rally was a magnificent tribute to the benevolent and fraternal policy of France in Africa which has secured for her such stout defenders among the people whom she has taken under her protection, and was the best possible answer to the hypocritical protest, which was heard in Germany's note to neutrals, against the employment of native troops in the Entente armies. This protest came with poor grace from a nation which had secretly worked to create a Holy War in Asia and Africa, and a "black peril" in Africa by fomenting a revolt against the white race in the French and English colonies. Barred from using its own native troops in Europe, Germany of the conscientious scruples did not hesitate to use them against the colonial troops detailed to wrest the German colonies from their unscrupulous owners.

On the occasion of Germany's most recent protest on the subject of the employment of black troops, the note, it is fair to assume, was intended to make a particular appeal to the "sense of humanity" of the American people whose population includes 10,000,000 and more Negroes. But once again Germany failed to gauge the sentiment of other nations, or the mettle of the Negro population of the United States. Speaking generally, if the prestige of the white race has suffered in this war, then it is not because, as was pointed out in the French Chamber of Deputies, of the employment of Negro troops in the mêlée, but because of Germany's crimes.

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THE BOYS OF COL. HAYWOOD'S 15TH N. Y. COLORED REGIMENT

Richmond Planet 6-10-18

Henry Johnson and Nedham Roberts, two privates belonging to this regiment have been awarded war crosses for gallantry in action. When a raid by the enemy was repulsed Johnson and Roberts put to flight 24 of the invading Germans.—From New York American.

DESMOND LED PATROL

ON FRENCH FRONT—FRENCH COMMANDER OFFICIALLY PRAISES COLORED TROOPS NOW IN FRONT LINE SECTOR.

7/4/18

With the American Army in France, July 3, 1918.—A contingent of our Colored infantry, commanded by a Colored officer, formerly holding a high state position, is now holding a front line sector under command of the French near St. Mihiel.

The sector in question has been extremely quiet since this contingent took up its position.

Lieutenant Binga Dismond, former crack University of Chicago sprinter, and Lieutenant Sam Sanson, a former football star, who played with Eckersall, distinguished themselxes in leading patrols into the enemy lines. The French commander officially praised the Colored troops in a report to the army commander.

NEGRO WOUNDED TWICE FIGHTING AT FRONT

Augusta Chronicle 6-22-18

Macon, Ga., June 18.—Wearing two gold service stripes, Sergt. Charles H. Salter, Negro soldier, wounded twice near the front lines in France, has returned home. He is to be discharged. Salter was wounded in an air raid, his leg having been broken in two places. He prizes very highly the gold stripes, signifying he was wounded twice in action.

On account of the censorship regulations, he was reluctant to discuss conditions abroad. He said, however, Negroes of America had the wrong impression about Negro troops not being fed and given good sleeping quarters, but instead he said their treatment was excellent.

Troops' Showing Wins Praise from Mr. Daniels and Allied Officers

New York Herald 7-23-18

SECRETARY DANIELS:—"I am very much pleased with the showing made by the men of the National Army. It gave me pleasure to have the honor of being with General Johnson at this wonderful demonstration here to-day. It shows what Americans can do when they find it necessary to form an army all of a sudden. I was particularly pleased at the showing made by the negroes, who always have been among the first to hear the bugle when it summoned men to the colors in this country."

BRIGADIER GENERAL EVAN M. JOHNSON:—"I am proud of my men. That's all I can say, and surely that is enough."

ACTING MAYOR ALFRED E. SMITH:—"My one regret is that Mayor Hylan could not be present to-day to see how the New York men in the National Army appeared. It was a marvellous showing."

BARON CHARLES HUARD, French High Commission:—"The soldiers of France will be glad to welcome to the front such a fine body of men as I have seen pass to-day. My people are doing their best to hold the Germans back until such men as these can get into the trenches."

CAPTAIN RUDOLFO SERRAO, of the Italian Army:—"It was, indeed, an inspiring sight. I wish my comrades on the battle front could see these fine fellows coming to their aid as they soon will be."

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMY.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
JUNE 16, 1918

German prisoners relate that their officers seek diligently to get them to fight desperately against the Americans by warning them of the atrocities that will be visited upon them if they should be taken prisoners, especially at the hands of the negro soldiers. With amazement, those who have the good luck to have the cry of "Kamerad" honored—it can not always be since often enough it is as a treacherous flag of truce and masks an ambuscade with mercy—discover that the American fighting man, black or white, is tender and solicitous for the welfare of those he takes in fair fight. And he takes none other. The dirty fighter gets short shrift.

But, to return to the soldier of color, we doubt if people—even his own people—realize just how fine and worthy a record he is making for himself somewhere in France, or the praise he is earning from the French who, in these matters, have the benefit of comparison with their own men from Senegal and the back country of Tunis and Algeria. Let us give one instance:

> While doing outpost duty 150 feet in front of our main line, two negro soldiers were attacked by a party of Germans said to include as many as twenty-four men. Thus outnumbered, they made a highly expert and soldierly use of the fighting tools with which they were plentifully supplied in the form of rifles, grenades, and the razor-edged bolos, killed or wounded a generous percentage of their assailants and put the remainder to flight. That the decisive moment in the fight, the one when they did the greatest execution on the enemy, came after both negroes had been severely wounded, is an important point. Their names are Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, and they hail from New York.

That is just one example out of many.

In discipline, in endurance, in devotion to duty the negro fighter is as good a man as any Uncle Sam is sending overseas to save the world for democracy, and that is saying a great deal.

Colored Yanks Landing in France

The Cleveland Advocate 11-2/18

Photo by Underwood & Underwood. Copyrighted.

The American army which the enemy declared would never materialize in strength is rapidly growing into a giant. This photo shows some of our own colored troops arriving overseas.

"COURAGE AND ENERGY"—HOW REWARDED?

"He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy," says a French General of Division of Private Henry Johnson, U. S. A., colored. "A good and brave soldier," he says of Needham Roberts, also colored, whose life Johnson saved. "Both men fought bravely," says Gen. Pershing in his official communiqué. Together, though both severely wounded, they beat off an attack by twenty Germans in a listening-post, forcing them to flee. For their splendid initiative, valor and determination the Croix de Guerre has been awarded them; to Johnson the gold palm also.

Upon the same page of The World that described this feat of arms appeared a despatch from Valdosta, Ga., telling how Mary Turner, colored, was hanged by a mob.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 21, 1918

For the crime of killing a white farmer and wounding his wife, two men had been lynched last week. Mrs. Turner was the fourth victim, her husband preceding her by a few hours. The murder plot was supposed to have been made in her home; she "was said to have had" the dead farmer's watch when captured. Legal evidence against her there was none; even the lynch-law testimony, not subject to cross-examination, was worthless and inconclusive.

In France two negro volunteers, badly wounded, give an example of courage and energy in the defense of democracy which is deemed worthy of citation before a whole army division and by Gen. Pershing. In one of the leading States of the South a negro woman is put to death by a mob, without companionship of her sex, without benefit of clergy, without evidence or plea, in defiance of law and justice.

With tens of thousands of American negroes fighting for civilization in France under the American flag, how much longer are the American people to tolerate negro lynchings?

N Y C MAIL
OCTOBER 22, 1918

Photos by International Film Co.

Pursuit race in Hyde Park games, showing two husky colored doughboys in a lively contest. More than 100 U. S. soldiers, white and colored, took part in these games, which were witnessed by a great crowd.

COLORFD SOLDIERS AGAIN ON FRONT PAGE OF WAR NEWS.

Kansas City Sun 6-29-18

Color Sergeant Under Fire From Enemy Planes Refuses to Lie Down And Let the American Flag Touch the Ground.

Negro soldiers "Somewhere in France" have again moved up to the first page in the war news. This time the distinction goes to the color sergeant of a regiment. The report tells of the Colored men being shelled by enemy planes while they were on the march over shell-marked roads in France.

The colonel sensed the situation and ordered that the men should get off the road and lie flat on the ground.

"Fall out! Take cover!" went down the line. The well trained soldiers scattered like a convey of quail, and a minute later there was no target left for the swooping hawks, for the road was clear and the men were scattered khaki dots against the gray earth.

The road was clear for all but one man. Erect in his place, calmly holding the flag high and steady against the breeze, was the color bearer.

"Did you hear the order to lie down?" a lieutenant asked.

"Yes, sir," quite respectfully, "but while I can stand up, I don't never mean to let this flag touch the dirt."

The colonel heard and he did not need to stop and ponder.

"Let him stay where he is," he said.

So the circus flew past and disappeared and the flag flapped high and clear, unharmed. Then the regiment reformed, and plodded on down the muddy road to meet their new comrades in arms, and to do their work.—St. Louis Argus.

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THE 367 REGIMENT PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND
N Y C TRIBUNE
MAY 21 1918

GOVERNOR WHITMAN PRESENTING COLORS TO COLONEL MOSS OF 367TH REGIMENT

Our All-American Team

No American army in France would be complete without negro regiments in it. And no negro regiments of ours could be very long in France without breaking into the news with a vengeance. It is a way they have, whether the spot is San Juan Hill or anywhere else.

Now that Harry Johnson, of Albany, N. Y., and Needham Roberts, of Trenton, N. J., have been cited in the orders of the day and are to receive the cross with the palm, we can feel sure that America is in the war, and in the war to stay. They are of Hayward's Browns, as nearly as the censor graciously permits us to guess. And the regiment is brigaded with the French, who cannot say enough of their soldierly qualities. The story of Johnson and Roberts and their fight with guns and grenades and hands and knives gives us a glimpse of one of the finest and pluckiest American scraps of the war.

There could not be more loyal Americans or better two-fisted fighters than our negro soldiers. We are proud as proud of them, and we salute them all in the persons of Privates Johnson and Roberts, cited for the Croix de Guerre before the army of France.

Huns Repulsed at Aisne-Vesle Line by American Crack Black Troops

Cleveland Eu Advocate
8-17-18

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Boches Drop 5,000 Shells in Two Hours in Terriffic Bombardment of Men of the 93rd Division

SPECIAL EXTRA

WITH THE AMERICAN COLORED TROOPS, On the Aisne-Vesle Front, Aug. 10.—Today the Colored troops of the 93rd Division had a brilliant share in throwing the Germans back of the Aisne-Vesle line.

The attack on the Colored troops was launched with terrific force. For two hours the Germans shelled the American position with high explosives. Between four and five thousand shells were thrown. A more ferocious bombardment could not be imagined. The Negroes were knocked all around.

Dugouts were smashed, trenches were destroyed, gun positions were obliterated. Yet when the German infantry came over, presumably expecting to find the American positions deserted or the shelters filled with terror-stricken black men, it was met with a withering machine gun and rifle fire.

The Americans had remounted machine guns, worked on new positions, dragged one another out of demolished dugouts, and when the German line came rushing across "No Man's Land" the Negroes were ready at every point. Germans fell by scores, [illegible] reached the wire stretched a few rods out from the American front line but none got through it. It was a solid victory for the Americans.

And only two Americans were seriously wounded. A great many received slight injuries, but they are all back in the line now, ready for anything.

During the bombardment two black men did what may earn for them the distinguished service cross. Telephone wires connecting the front line with company and regimental headquarters were destroyed. The Negroes went out and at twenty-five points, every one in the danger zone, repaired the wires so that communication was re-established.

In this attack the Huns were terror-stricken because of the constant machine gun fire kept up by the "black devils," as the French call them. The increasing Boche terror caused them to take to their heels for safety.

A hill southwest of Fismes was covered with German dead who had made an unsuccessful attempt to remove a Colored regiment from their trenches during the night.

In the last twenty-four hours nearly 1,000 Germans have become prisoners through fear of the savage-like attack made on them by America's black dare-devils. Both white and Colored officers in command are yet unable to hold their Colored troops in check when under fire, and it has been learned that it was not due to their not being acquainted with all orders and commands given but because they refused to let up fighting, so determined are they to fight it out to a finish.

In various attacks along the line, there were scores of Huns who threw down their rifles and shouted "Kamerad!" in great terror as the Colored troopers advanced, fighting like demons with every step. Despite the heavy rain and the sogginess of the ground, these boys of the now famous 93rd have not made one single halt in their attack nor anything like slowing up. The "black devils" have got their blood up and they are making the Hun suffer.

Tuesday night a severe attack was renewed on the Negro troops near Siry-Salsogne, but it was soon slowed up by the Colored regiments in a sudden retort that caused many a Hun soldier to lose his life in the Vesle river.

TWO FIRST CLASS AMERICANS!

Dear diary 7-19-18.

Courtesy of New York Herald.

EXPLOITS OF PRIVATES HENRY JOHNSON AND NEEDHAM ROBERTS AS CARTOONED BY NEW YORK HERALD.

Major Spencer, Of The Brave 15th Proudly Recounts Heroism Of His Black Troopers

The Daily Herald 12-10-18

INTREPID OFFICER HOME ON CRUTCHES

Says Whole Regiment Was Cited For Bravery In Action And Will Receive French Croix de Guerre

Whole Regiment, Many of Which Are

Major Lorilard Spencer, Jr., former military secretary to Governor Whitman and one of the officers of the famous Fighting Fifteenth Infantry of the old New York National Guard, cited for bravery, is back in New York recovering from wounds. According to a letter received by Governor Whitman from Colonel William Hayward, commander of the famous Negro regiment, Major Spencer was wounded, almost in the first rush overthe top, by six machine gun bullets.

Resting on his crutches in the Union League Club yesterday afternoon, Major Spencer told the story of the bravery of the fighting Negroes, many of them fro mAlbany, which won th entire regiment citation for bravery and the the coveted Croix de Gurre, when the regiment hit Hindenburg line, and broke off a considerable chunk.

"I remember the worst fight early in June when the Germans launched a severe attack on my battalion, and the men stuck to their posts admirably, using hand grenades and machine guns to check the onslaught. Company "M", Capt. David l'Esperance, bore the brunt of it, and Capt Shaw, a New York insurance broker hda charge of the machine gun section which was so placed that it surprised the attackers as they streamed toward our trenches, and and sprayed death among them. The Boche dropped 'minnies, around us, and these giant aerial torpedoes gouged big holes in the earth, burying some of my men.

"Even the first time they went out in the open under heavy shell fire they were unafraid. On July 15 they were ordered to take up frot line positions, and the road was shelled continually, some companies had only two officers, and in some cases units went up with only non-coms in charge.

"In the fight west of the Argonne, when we were brigaded with the Fourth French Army, these boys did nobly, and on one occasion when we were caught in a box barrage and fought the enemy, without a man leaving his post, twenty-four were cited by the French general for bravery."

When the Band Struck Home

The negro stevedores were playing baseball—playing it tooth and nail, without a thought for anything else in the world. They hadn't been so wrapped up in anything since they landed in France. Suddenly, on the fringe of the thick, noisy, black line of rooters across the outfield, men began to turn their backs on the game, stiffly standing at attention. Over their heads, from the direction of the band, came faint but thrilling music, to which they automatically fitted words:

N Y C POST
JUNE 15, 1918

To arms, ye brave, to arms!
We'll form battalions strong,
March on, . . .

"Attention!" shouted the husky lieutenant, who but a moment before had been ragging the pitcher. More men, and down the rooters' line yet more men, were straightening, stiffly erect. The runner, ten feet off second, spun half a turn on his heel. The pitcher dropped his ball, the batter his stick. Even the "ump" was called to silence. Away back, the Y. M. C. A. man saw a lazy catcher stand, elbow crooked, and with his black hand to the forehead of his wire mask.

The "Marseillaise" had hushed the Great American Game.

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JOHNSON IS WOUNDED BUT READY FOR I FIGHT AGAIN.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
JUNE 18, 1918

Mrs. Henry Johnson of 100 Orange street has received official notification from Washington of her husband, Henry Johnson, being severely wounded, and to-day Johnson's name appeared in the official casualty list issued by the federal authorities. Johnson, who was wounded on May 20, is a member of the Fifteenth (Negro) regiment. Colonel [redacted] former pub[redacted] service commissioner, is the comman[redacted] Johnson was wounded twice while rescuing a comrade from the Huns. He was cited for his bravery.

Mrs. Johnson received a letter from her husband on Thursday last and he stated that he was only slightly wounded and that he expected to be back "with the boys" very soon.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
MAY 22, 1918

Our Dusky Fighters.

Two of our negro soldiers in France have been [redacted]ted for glorious [redacted]ploits. Privates Johnson and Robert[redacted] single handed, while on sentry duty, fought twenty-four Huns, killed several of them and put the rest to flight. With bullets, bayonets, the butts of their muskets, hand grenades and knives, these darky heroes raged like black cyclones in the midst of the attacking force, piercing, clubbing and disemboweling their foes with knives. Both were three times wounded; but Johnson prostrate in the mud kept his one good arm busy hurling hand bombs after their fleeing foes.

General Butler told the North in his day how nobly the colored troops had fought, and other officers have testified to their valor at San Juan Hill. Now the Huns are learning what dusky terrors strapping six-foot colored boys in khaki are. And our Indian fighters, of whom there are some thousands in the service, may also teach them to revise their notions about inferior races. But it is possible that their most complete and painful surprise will come when our cowboy cavalrymen from the great Southwest are chasing their uhlans in retreat across the Rhine. Let a troop of these ambidextrous "leathernecks" get after them with an automatic pistol in each hand, and able with either to make every shot tell, and the idea prevails among people who know something about th[redacted] unique American product that t[redacted] Prussian cavalrymen will have [redacted] most strenuous and exciting episodes of their lives.

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OVER THERE.

Some where in France, Negro soldiers are making history Some where in France, Ethiopia is stretching forth her hand to God.

It has leaked out, according to authentic reports, that for a long while American Negro troops have been holding a front line of trenches in battle scarred France; not only have they made good in point of prisoners captured, but wherever they have been stationed they have gained the greatest respect and admiration of the French people and are idolized by the French children.

Strange as it may seem, to some of those who are working overtime to try and make sensible people believe that Negro men are a menace to the white women of America, there has not been a single instance of any complaint by the women of France as to the discourtesy of any American Negro soldier.

It is no uncommon sight in the villages where Negro troops are billeted to see a stalwarth black man dressed in the uniform of the American Army assisting some French women to carry a burden. Often, the sight of a Negro soldier helping a French woman to wash clothes or dishes, affords one the opportunity to wonder why such a hue and cry is raised in America as to the danger of being near a Negro man.

"Soldats noirs le'Amerique" as Negro troops are known in France, are making history that is destined to outlive any slurs that have been cast in the past as to the bravery of Negro soldiers or the gentlemanly bearing of the average Negro civilian.

As to the fighting qualities of the "Soldats noirs le'Amerique" we think that the underpaid murderers of the Kaiser can testify most efficiently. Surely General Pershing knew just what he wanted, when he requested that Negro soldiers be sent him in the largest number possible.

HAS PRAISE FOR U. S. NEGRO TROOPS

PASADENA CAL NEWS
JULY 27, 1918

Miss Catherine Wright, Local Girl in War Work Abroad, Speaks of Them.

In connection with the reports of the participation of troops of American negroes in the capture of Oulchy-le-Chateau, the comments of a Pasadena girl who has seen the negro troops in her service with the American Red Cross in France are of interest. Miss Catherine Wright, daughter of Mrs. W. S. Wright, who is in canteen service near the front, writes:

"Last evening we had three troop trains of negroes, splendid men, all of them. Their officers were a most remarkable class of men, mostly college graduates. Each officer saw that 'his' men were served—they all jumped in and helped. The men were kept in perfect order. The appearance of the negroes could not have been more perfect. They were all clean, well groomed and efficient, the officers most remarkably so. It takes Uncle Sam to make a splendid army."

NEGRO SOLDIER IN FRANCE.

UTICA N Y C OBSERVER
APRIL 12, 191

Buried With Every Honor a General Could Have Had.

A day or two ago we had our first funeral. It was not one of our boys, but a colored boy from Alabama, who had been brought into our hospital. For some days it was known that he could not live, and I had visited him several times. No coffins had come, so the boys made a pine box. We gave him a soldier's funeral; as good as a general would have. We wrapped him in the United States flag, half filled the grave with holly, then taps were sounded. How shrill it sounded over the chilly French fields and how white the boys' faces looked in the fading light. So that is the end of the colored boy from Alabama. Aye, not the end, but the beginning. He must have had a spark of idealism or he would not have been here. Somehow it got hold of the boys and me.—From letter of Rev. Henry Wilds Smith in the Lee Gleaner.

HOBOKEN, N J OBSERVER
MAY 21, 1918

WHITE OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF NEGRO TROOPS BLACKEN THEIR FACES.

The white officers in command of the American negro regiments and companies will blacken their faces with burnt cork before going into action or while on duty on the firing line. The strong background brought the white faces out in bold relief and made the officers become an easy mark for the sharpshooters who began picking them off, and the order was issued to blacken up. The negro troops have caused a great sensation in France. They are stalwart Southern negroes who have been well trained and have developed into splendid soldiers. They are not lacking in pluck and two were cited for bravery in General Pershing's message yesterday. The two negroes were attacked by a raiding party of twenty Germans. They manfully stood their ground and fought, although both were wounded. When the enemy closed about them they used their knives and defeated the raiders, who expected to surprise the Yankees and capture a number of prisoners.

American Negro Soldiers In Front Line Trenches

Feb. 16, 1918

That Negro soldiers are in the American forces that are holding a section of the Allies' line in France is shown by a statement occurring in a recent dispatch giving an account of the return of a detachment of Americans from active service to one of the rest camps. The dispatch says:

"Led by an American Negro soldiers' band, the men paraded through the main streets. A local military band and young men of the 1918 class formed a parade to escort the men on leave.

"The men expressed delight at getting a rest and change from the arduous trench duties. All are in good spirits and eagerly looking forward to a week's frolic in the mountains."

NEGRO TROOPS HOLD FAST AGAINST HUNS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JULY 18, 1918

MAKE GOOD SHOWING IN FIRST ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Special Telegram to The Express.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17.—American negro troops are now participating in the great fighting that has been developing since the renewal of the German offensive. This is the first time the negro soldiers have been in heavy action, and they are acquitting themselves well.

Their commanding officer, who is white, was in a hospital many miles to the rear of the fighting lines suffering from a broken ankle. When he heard that the offensive had been resumed he summoned an automobile and over the emphatic protests of his doctors, he raced back to his organization, which already was in action, and took command.

Three officers who also had been in bed in hospitals with influenza rejoined their units.

The German attack was completely broken up by artillery fire at the particular point where the negroes were in the line. The Boches were held in their trenches at the very outset of their venture and the attack suffered heavy losses.

'BLACK DEVILS' THEY ARE CALLED

The Courier-Journal
Oct. 16, 1918

New Negro Regiment Also Has Motto of "Do It Right Now"

A systematic course of training has been drawn up for the Negro soldiers in the 814th Pioneer Infantry by their commanding officer, Colonel Cyrus A. Dolph. The system calls for play as well as work, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The 814th Pioneer Infantry is the second of its kind to be organized at Camp Zachary Taylor. The 301st, the first, is now on the battlefields of France.

Each Negro is studied individually. Colonel Dolph spends much of his time on the field with his men and reviews the regiment at retreat every night. Packey MacFarland, camp boxing instructor, has organized several classes among the officers and enlisted men.

The regiment has been named the "Black Devils," and the men have adopted a standard with a "black devil" charging with a bayonet and the words "Do it right now" written around the figure. This standard was accepted by the men, who cheered and asked that the "black devil" be made blacker. It will be known as the official standard of the 814th Pioneer Infantry, and the enlisted men and officers are resolved to rival the famous "Blue Devils" of France.

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FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
OCTOBER 13, 1918

Colored Troops Fought Nobly.

"Governor Manning of South Carolina has six sons in the army," chuckled State Press Joseph Taylor of the Dallas News, "but there is a colored citizen of Edgecomb county, North Carolina, who has fourteen sons in uniform, therefore the governor of South Carolina hasn't any right to say anything rash to the governor of North Carolina." It goes without saying that the irrepressible and patriotic Joe is a native of North Carolina. There was a time in his history when State Press would have refused to subscribe to the slogan, "the colored troops fought nobly." Then he was a Bourbon Democrat; now he is a Hamiltonian Federalist and long ago kicked the tallow-dip relics of a dead civilization into the ditch. George Robinson has chided him for his treachery many times, but some day George will cease to be a tallow-dipper, and the acting governor of Texas will be the "lone fisherman survivor" of the state rights period of civilization.

N. Y. NEGRO TROOPS' FEARLESS ACTS WIN PRAISE OF GEN. FOCH

N Y C WORLD
MAY 21, 1918

Col. Hayward Writes of Bravery in Trenches of Men of the 369th.

A letter was made public to-day from Col. William Hayward, Commander of the 369th (old 15th New York, colored), that is of particular interest in view of the feat of two negro infantrymen of the regiment, Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, who wear the French War Cross for putting to flight twenty-four Germans. The letter

was to F. R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, and is in part:

"To-day I have two battalions in the trenches of the first line. The officers and men have done splendidly. The men sing a song (they are always singing) that has a couple of lines like this:

We used to use the picks and spades,
But now we throw the hand grenades.

"And they surely do throw them. One of the men tossed one prematurely the other day when we were laying down a barrage. I afterward scolded him for his haste and asked him what had made him so precipitate. He said, 'Why, Kunnel, dat ole grenade she started to swell right up in mah hand an' I simply had to fling 'er.'

"I am very proud of them. They are clean, brave men, fearing nothing, daring everything. Gen. Foch says of them: 'They are very strong and stout-hearted—and very rash.' The friends of the regiment ought to rejoice that we are up here with the splendid French, where bravery, hardihood, character, and not a man's color count."

"All the negroes are proud of the achievement of Johnson and Roberts," said Mr. Moore to-day. "We are proud of them and proud of the old Fifteenth. Maybe the conduct of these two men will result in doing away with the color line that seems to be drawn in some places in this war.

"There are many people who do not know that we have colored nurses who are ready to go to the front and minister to the wounded. We have contributed liberally to the American Red Cross fund. We draw no color line. Our nurses are no longer content to stay here, and they should receive some consideration when they ask to be sent to the front.

"We don't want a black Red Cross, but we do want a universal Red Cross with every vestige of the old anti-colored prejudices wiped out and with nothing else required of its workers but ability, respectability and character."

Bert A. Williams, the comedian, said:

"I feel a sort of fatherly pride in that old regiment. I was one of the negroes in town who helped to recruit it. We drew the boys from all over and we've been expecting something of them. Of course, we know that what they did isn't any more than what any of the other men in that crowd would have done if they had had the chance. Those boys simply ran true to form, that's all—and I guess if anybody had interviewed those twenty-four Germans they'd have found that that was quite enough."

BUFFALO N Y COMMERC
MAY 22, 1918

The American colored man is distinguishing himself. No sooner do recover from the thrill of the story the gallant fight put up by two form New York national guardsmen of colored unit than we read of anoth negro who has set a world mark ship plate riveting at a time wh riveting is one of the most popul of outdoor sports.

NATIONAL ARMY MEN EAGER TO GET INTO FRONT LINE TO STOP BOCHI

"They'll Make the Finest Soldiers in World," Says General Overseas—Soldiers Determined to Fight to Finish—Snipers Take Daring Chances in "Pot Hunting"—Negro Troops Furnish Much of Humor in War Zone.

Enough of the American National army has arrived in France to bear out the predictions that this army will be one of the finest bodies of military men in the world. I recently went to a section of France where new troops are quartered for final training, writes Don Martin in the New York Herald. There I saw the vanguard of the millions who were legally selected to serve their country. A general who has been all his life in the army fairly glowed in admiration of them.

"They are a splendid lot of boys," the officer said. "They are proud to be here. They are sorry for the boys at home who are not to help in the great battle for democracy. They want to get right in the line. They realize the dangers fully, but that doesn't worry them. They have had their eyes opened fully to the wonderful sacrifices France has made. They have seen how the villages are stripped of everything but the very old and the very young, and yet they have seen how determined and cheerful the country is. So they are proud to be here, and they are going to make the finest soldiers the world has ever seen."

Superlatives ordinarily are not permitted by the censorship when reference is made to Americans. A deeply grounded principle of the American censorship is that America, while glorying in her own idealism and achievements, must not forget that France and England have been at war for nearly four years and have set a very high standard for Uncle Sam. But the superlatives indulged in by the general were sincere. He actually believes the National army will be as fine a lot of men as ever stood in a uniform, and after seeing them and talking with them in more than fifty villages I must say that I think he has prophetic vision.

All Show Their Mettle.

To praise the National army does not imply disparagement of any other wing of our military force. The militia group has already, in various clashes with the enemy, shown the stuff of which it is made. The 104th regiment, which hails from Massachusetts, has been decorated by the French government for its valor under heavy fire. All the men have made good, but all they have done will unquestionably be equaled by the excellent army of draft men. The latter have the physique, the initiative and the spirit. As one of them said, "We're not here because we're here; we're here because it's where we belong and where we want to be." The training they received in the United States worked wonders in them.

In a little village a handsome youngster in a private's uniform saluted with the grace and snap of a trained regular. He had the look of the soldier in every line.

"Where are you from?" I asked.

He named a small city in the Northwest.

"Were you ever a soldier before?"

"No, sir," he said, smiling, "I never did anything before but spend father's money and get arrested for speeding."

"Are you glad to be here?"

"I wouldn't be anywhere else for anything in the world."

Seated in front of a small house, a wrinkled woman on one side, an aged man on the other and two wee children playing on the ground in front of him, I saw another young man who would attract attention anywhere. As the officer who accompanied me approached the young man jumped to his feet, snapped his heels together and saluted as if militarism was in his marrow. He said he came from a small town in the middle West. I asked him about his affairs before he joined the army.

"I was in the lumber business," the private rejoined. "I was getting along pretty well—have a wife and two children about like these here (pointing to the two near his feet), but even if I knew my business was going to ruin I wouldn't go back if they'd let me. I'm here to stick it out to the finish and you'll find all the boys the same way."

The spirit of all is, as this young lumber dealer said, identical. The men are here to fight for France and democracy. They understand exactly what the issues are. They understand precisely why the United States came into the war and they will be disappointed if peace comes before every allied aim has been achieved.

Among the first ten thousand National army men who came here to fill in various units may be found men representative of every branch of citizenship. I saw motormen, farmers, bank clerks, architects, lawyers, manufacturers, brokers, commission men, carpenters—in fact, everything. There were men with names suggestive of every nationality in the world.

These particular soldiers are in northeastern France, where they are going through intensive training to equip themselves for the front line.

Snipers in the Trenches.

Far off there was a slight movement close to the ground. Two snipers were watching.

"Go on shoot," said one.

"It's your turn," said the other.

There was a snap of the trigger.

"You binged him all right—that's three in two days."

Perhaps this sniping might technically be called murder. The snipers don't call it that. They call it pot hunting. I have talked with several and have been on the line with a few. They wouldn't any more shoot a song bird or a magpie than they would kill one of their own officers, but shooting Fritz across the line—that's another story. It is dangerous business, too. Many a sniper is sniped himself. Some of them camouflage themselves and stand for hours in range of a thousand rifles. There is a young American officer from Massachusetts who is assigned to technical work, who spends a day and a night each week on the line sniping the enemy. He does it because he likes it. He is an expert rifle shot and he enjoys the hazards of his work and gets satisfaction from killing Huns.

The two best known Hun snipers are Black Fritz and Crazy Fritz. Black Fritz is dead. Crazy Fritz was wounded, but whether he is dead is not known. Black Fritz harassed the American sector for weeks. He was a good shot and put bullets now and then through a soldier's armor hat. But one day he was spotted behind a log and a bullet struck him between the eyes.

"He was a handsome chap," said a sniper, "and had beautiful hair, blonde as a girl's and combed back like a college boy's."

"If he had blonde hair why did you call him Black Fritz?"

"Because he hung so much crepe on our doors."

There is another Hun known as Foolish Fritz, and a rather pretty story may be told about him. He is not a sniper. The men in the trenches cannot tell just what he is. Perhaps, they have figured, he corresponds to an American football or baseball mascot. He is a mere youth and he takes dangerous chances. He might have been shot a hundred times, but the American snipers haven't the heart to kill him.

"One day," said a sniper who has watched him play around like a kitten, "he crawled up over the top of the trench and went over to a log and lay on it. He was there for an hour sunning himself. I had a bead on him all the time, but what's' the use?—a mere kid. Another time a new sniper here saw him and was just about to pick him when I said 'Nothing doing.' We can't exactly understand what it means. About two weeks ago I thought I'd give the youngster a scare, so I put a bullet in a very small tree about a foot from him. He scampered out of sight like a frightened puppy. I often wonder if he or anyone else knows that he is living in the shadow of death. Maybe the Germans figure they learn something from it. However, you'll never catch me killing that kid."

Negroes Furnish Much Humor.

Humor gleams frequently through the grimness of war and much of it comes from the negro soldiers from the United States. A particularly dark skinned private was overhauled recently by a military policeman. It was on a country road and the soldier was ambling along with his military outfit as well as about 150 pounds of souvenirs of France.

"Where are you from?' asked the policeman.

"Me, sah? I'se from Alabama."

"Whereabouts in Alabama?"

"Don't know, sah, exactly, but I'se from Alabama."

"Where you going to?"

"Well, I don't 'xactly know, sah."

"Where you coming from?"

"The last place I 'member, sah, 's Barleybuck. Seems to me the train I was on went while I's buying a few things to take back when I go."

"Do you know where you are?"

"Can't 'xactly say I do, sah (looking around with the feigned erudition of an astronomer), but I reckon I'se somewhere in France."

The negroes amuse the French people. The big black boys swing along the country roads singing or smiling. They frequently organize a quartet in a camion and if the work in which they are engaged isn't vitally important stop beside a road to "put over" a few diminished sevenths, better known as barber shops. And they know how to do it. They are happy-go-lucky when ever found.

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First Separate Men Make Good Record

NEW HAVEN CONN REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 8 1918

The Clerk J. Edward Biggs of the office of the probate court today received a letter from his brother, George H. Biggs of this city, who is now with the colored troops "Somewhere in France."

The writer says that all of the New Haven colored men, including Sergeants Barndall, Buckman, Blue, Daniels, Washington, Porter; mechanics, Biggs and Phillips; and Corporals Gaskin, Selsey, Waterman and Jones, are "doing well," and wished to be remembered to their old New Haven friends.

His command, which is now a part of the machine gun branch of the 372nd infantry, was formerly a part of the First Separate Co. of New Haven.

There have been two or three losses in the local command.

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Burial of Colored Soldier Boy at Sea Military Funeral

The Houston Observer

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4.—Dr Thomas Jesse Jones, who recently went to France under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. has just sen Mr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant, War Department, the following account of the burial of a colored soldier at sea: 12-7-18

A colored soldier was buried at sea today. The flags on all the ships of the fleet have been at half-mast all day. It matters not that the soldier came from a lowly cabin. It matters not that his ski is black. He is a soldier in the army of the United States and he was on his way to fight for democracy and civilization.

The announcement of his death was signalle to every commander, and every ship prepared to d honor to the colored fighter. As the sun was setting in the west the guard of honor, including all the officers, from the commander to the private came to attention. The body of the Negro trooper wrapped in the American flag, was tenderly carried to the stern of the ship. The chaplain read the solemn burial service. The engines of the fleet were checked. The troop ship was stopped for the only time in the long trip from America to Europe. The bugle sounded taps and the body of the American soldier was committed to the great ocean and to God.

The comradeship of the solemn occasion was the comradeship of real democracy. There was neither black nor white, North nor South, rich nor poor. All united in rendering honor to the Negro soldier who died in the service of humanity.

FRENCHMEN LAUD VALOR AND HEROISM OF BLACK AMERICANS

10/26/18

Houston Observer

The daily press—white as well as colored—devotes much space to deeds of valor by Negro soldiers on the battle front. Correspondents write of the good appearance they make. "They are soldiers who wear their uniforms with a smartened pride; who are jaunty and alert and prompt in their movements and who express a sincere and heartfelt inclination to get a whack at the foe with the shortest possible delay." Their officers, many of them Southern born, testify: "It isn't hard to send them into danger; the hard part is to keep them from going into it on their own account." * * * "I'd take a chance on going anywhere with these black soldiers at my back. So would any of the rest of the officers." And the Germans are reported to have "of the "black Americans," and to be afraid of them."

It remained, however, for the French to express the highest appreciation of our colored soldiers that has come to our notice. It came in a private letter from a white American officer, who wrote: "The stories we have heard about our troops give us all a thrill and you would be proud of them. A French officer said, the other day, that of all the troops he had ever seen in the line, barring none—British, French, Canadians, Australians—the finest he had seen were the American draft Negroes; they are wonderful in the open warfare."

As the lady who forwarded this quotation says: "Such praise is worth while and should be heard by every Negro who has justifiable pride and confidence in the future of his race."—Southern Workman.

CHICAGO COLORED MEN FIGHT HARD IN FRANCE

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
AUGUST 12 1918

Colonel, Supposedly Franklin A. Denison, Ill in Hospital of Heart Disease.

OLD EIGHTH IN THRILLERS

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.
SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS.
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With the American Army at the Front, Aug. 11 (delayed).—"If we could only get into the big push we'd show what we can do, but our turn will come later," said American colored soldiers whom I saw to-day. Like many other American units, they are on that portion of the front which must be content to "bite" several kilometers of the German lin daily. Still, there is enough fighting t satisfy the ordinary man, and these col ored troops are winning the praise of the leaders of their French allies with whom they are regimented.

A unit officered by former New Yorkers is just at present the "hottest." The colored Americans, with another unit, all of whose officers are colored, are at a place a few kilometers distant from a point rapidly assuming strategic importance. The first unit achieved distinction a few weeks ago in holding the extreme left where the Germans attempted to drive with such valor. Many men and officers covered themselves with glory.

Sees a Chicago Unit.

When I had completed a long automobile trip half way across France I reached the headquarters of the one of these units that I know best. Lieut. Franklin McFarland of 3427 Federal street, Chicago, had just returned from a midnight raid in "no man's land." These soldiers were holding trenches where in places the German lines were no more than a hundred yards distant.

In a hidden emplacement in one of these spots a German Maxim gun persisted in sniping every time a head appeared at an exposed place in our trenches. A patrol had previously located the gun and Lieut. McFarland's party set out for the purpose of ending the sniping. It was just ready to start when Sergt. John Ingram of Chicago appeared, equipped with a gas mask and a sack of grenades and insisted on accompanying the patrol.

Though Ingram returned with his skin whole, he left behind his mask and steel helmet in the flight which followed. The patrol stalked through "no man's land" and was just ready to rush the gun when instead of one, three opened fire. The men threw grenades and then dropped into shell holes and fired until the guns were silenced. Then they retired. The Germans were making the ground as light as day with rockets, so the advance of re-enforcements to capture the guns was impossible.

A few nights earlier a trench mortar platoon under Lieut. Robert A. War of 3700 Wabash avenue moved to the front trenches and supported a French coup de main, in which prisoners were captured. The battery fired 300 shells. An other night Lieut. William C. H. Phillips of East 37th street, a civil engineer and a graduate of Armour institute, led a patrol through more than 100 yards German front line trench and was unable to find any of the enemy.

When the first soldier of this regiment—a Chicago boy—was killed by German fire a few days ago a French general attended the funeral services and issued a general order praising the individual soldier, also saying: "This American unit gives proof of the liveliest desire for information, the men maneuver with energy, spirit and care and exhibit the beautiful military qualities with which the Americans daily impress me."

Col. Denison Believed to Be Ill.

The colonel commanding this regiment has been active since its organization. He is a lawyer at home. He is ill with heart trouble at the army hospital at present.

[Mr. Wood, without doubt, here refers t

Col. Franklin A. Denison, commanding the 379th infantry, or the old 8th regiment, Illinois national guard, one of Chicago's famous regiments. It was the only colored regiment of the city, but was recruited from leading business and professional colored men, and from its organization made a remarkable record. Col. Denison himself is a well known lawyer and of high standing, and was an assistant attorney-general of Illinois when America entered the war. The old 8th trained at Camp Logan with the Prairie division, and was one of the first regiments from that camp to be sent overseas. At Camp Logan it had the reputation of being one of the most efficient and highly trained units there. This is the first intimation of Col. Denison's being out of action.]

Another officer, the only white officer in the organization, was sent by the general staff temporarily to take the colonel's place.

Stood Up Like Veterans.

Ever since the other of these colored units stopped the end of the German push it has been nip and tuck day and night, with constant shelling of the trenches back of the support areas. The men stood up like veterans. The commanding officer, accompanied by his orderlies, Privates Stillman Hanna, former butler at the home of Mrs. Parlesa Harper, 1 West 67th street, New York, and Ernest Hunter, a runner of the Salem Crescent club, 321 59th street, New York, reconnoitering a position, advanced several hundred yards into no man's land in daylight before he discovered his situation. Hanna's helmet was pierced by a fragment of shell, but his head was uninjured. They returned precipitately through the shelling which followed and were safe. The only German encountered was a corpse that had been there so long that the hobnails of its boots were rusted.

Others of this outfit covered themselves with glory. Several white officers and colored soldiers were named in French and American orders. Capt. Samuel Shethar of New York, a hat manufacturer, was sick in a dugout. The surgeon sent him back in an ambulance. When the fight started he crawled out of bed and made his way to the front to his battery position and remained fighting throughout the day and night and forgot his illness.

To the Front on Stretchers.

An epidemic of Spanish influenza gripped the regiment. At that time Capt. James Dugald White, Capt. F. W. Cobb, Lieut. R. M. Roland and Second Lieutenant P. M. Clendemen were carried to the front on stretchers and continued to direct their men during the critical hours of the fighting. All these men are from New York, as are the others whose actions are briefly related below.

Lieut. Harold Landon, whose mother was recently killed by a long range shell in a church in Paris, with Private Daniel W. Lewis and Lieut. William S. Keenan, got out the dead and wounded mules when their supply train was struck by shells, hitched up others and drove through the barrage to the front, making it possible to hold the position.

Private Samuel Jackson led his men through the barrage and several of them were wounded. He returned to the supply train and brought up the mules through the same fire. Sergt. Charles Risk, when he reached the front, discovered that wagons had been left in three places. He made three trips through the barrage. Half the animals were killed, but he brought up all the wagons.

Knocked Down, Keeps Fighting.

Sergt. Robert Collins was knocked down by an explosion as he rushed out of an abri (shelter) during the shelling and was dazed, but refused to be evacuated. He remained until the fighting was finished directing his squad.

Private Arthur Simpson returned 600 yards through a barrage, when a comrade was struck by a shell and his mask was torn and he was gassed, brought up stretchers and started back carrying his gassed comrade when a shell killed the other stretcher bearer and the man they were carrying.

Private Howard Gaillard crawled out over the paapet unde fire, when he was unable to fire at two hostile groups, with a machine gun, and started shooting from the hip. He stopped both advances.

Capt. Leslie Shaw, commanding a machine gun company, which was stationed at the top of an abri, which was under high explosive, machine gun and grenade fire, kept in touch with each gun, encouraging his men.

Corporal Frank Harden, second in command of the machine guns, worked under the fire of two stationary hostile patrols until he had located them. Then he sent up rockets disclosing their location to the artillery.

Take Machine Gun Apart.

Private Smithfield Jones and George Woods took apart their machine gun when it jammed after firing fourteen clips, reassembled it and resumed firing, all the time under fire.

Private H. D. Brown and Private Patterson were in a fight in which the telephone wires were cut after the bombardment started. Brown insisted on going out of the dugout and repairing the wires, though French officers cautioned them against entering the barrage. The two men repaired twenty-five breaks and restored communication.

Private Joseph Rawlins made a 900-yard trip through a barrage, taking a message to a company which enabled it to protect its exposed flank.

Second Lieutenant O. H. Parish was leading a patrol at night through the hostile trenches when a German suddenly wrenched the rifle from one of the colored soldiers. The American grappled with him and fought with bare fists for fifteen minutes until the German fell unconscious. When Lieut. Parish brought the prisoner back to our lines it was discovered that he was a sergeant-major. The information secured was valuable to the French and they gave Parish a reward of 500 francs.

HERO'G JOHNSON TELLS HIS STORY

Albany Negro Soldier Gives Graphic Description of Fight He Put Up.

NOW HAS CROIX DE GUERRE

Now Convalescing in Hospital in France and Hopes to Return to Ranks.

ALBANY N Y ARGUS
AUGUST 18 1918

The August number of Association Men, the national monthly Y. M. C. A. publication, contains a detailed story of the exploits of Henry Johnson, negro soldier, of Albany, who with a comrade won the Croix de Guerre and other honors for unprecedented bravery in disposing of several Germans in a hand-to-hand fight. Johnson is now convalescent in a battle line hospital, having been wounded. His story, told in the hospital to a Y. M. C. A. man who visited him and retold in the magazine, follows:

Johnson and Robertson, two colored soldiers in the famous 15th New York regiment, received the Croix de Guerre. The division in which I am working goes up to the trenches at this particular section, so last week I took occasion to visit the hospital where these two wounded men were lying.

Henry Johnson is a tall, lean, muscular type of negro, black as coal, who a year or so ago drove a coal cart in Albany, N. Y., and he lies on one side of the room with his friend Robertson on the other side. The Croix de Guerre are pinned over their heads.

After inquiring about their condition and if I could do anything for them, I said, "Johnson, tell me what happened."

"Well," he said, "it was about 2 o'clock, sir."

"In the afternoon?" I said.

"No, sir, in the morning, sir. I was out there on the line and I could hear 'em and I could see 'em, too, cuttin' the wire, and I called on Robby, who was a little ways down the trench (hoarse whisper), 'Robby, they cuttin' the wire. Let 'em come through, let 'em come through; when they come through we'll take the hill.' (Just what 'take the hill means I do not know.) Then we just laid our hand grenades in a line along the trench and I kept saying to Robby 'let 'em come through.' Bye and bye the lieutenant came down and I told him, but he didn't believe nothing.

Got Him Second Time.

"We waited a little spell, and then sure enough they came through. First I used my rifle but I missed him first time."

"Missed who," I said, "the leader?"

"Yes, sir, the fellow who was leading, but I got him the second time, and he used just the same language what I did. He said: 'The son of a gun got me.' Then we let go with the grenades. We just threw them fast and they was throwin' them, too.

"Bye and bye Robby called out, 'Johnson, I'm hit, I'm down,' and I looked and sure enough Robby was down on the ground. I just clubbed my rifle and I stayed there swinging on it. I guess I slipped or somethin', or maybe it was my foot where I was hit, but I kind of tumbled down over Robby. I guess they thought we was both down, because then they came a jumping. I got up and then I pulled my bolo (big knife) and—Oh, boy!" (One should visualize the broad grin that stretched across his face and those shining white teeth.) "My hands got so slippery with blood that I had to keep grabbing up a handful of dirt to get a new grip.

"They kept carryin' their fellows off it seems, like that's the way they done. I chased one fellow down a trench and I certainly would like to get to that fellow. I sure would have killed him but he made the gate before I did and slammed it on me (trench gate) All the time I was hollerin,' 'Turn out the guard!'"

Were Over Twenty Huns.

"Robby, did they turn out the guard?"

Robby shook his head with an emphatic "No, no, sir."

"Did they hear you?" I asked.

"Some one told me next day they heard me. I was kind of leanin' up against a trench and a German picked up a fellow near to me as you and carried him off, but I guess I was done. After a long spell our fellows back of me shot up a rocket and I says to myself, Yes, after it's over they can shoot up rockets.'"

"How long did you wait there before help came?" I asked.

"About an hour. Bye and bye the lieutenant came down and I said, 'Robby's in the dugout there, sir, he's hurt.' Lieutenant says, 'Sh, don't talk so loud.' I says, 'Sh, hell! They been here and gone.'"

"How many of them were there," Johnson?"

"I know there was over twenty of 'em, sir."

"What are you going to do when you get well?"

"I don't know, sir, the doctor says he doesn't know whether my foot will be any good or not. I wouldn't mind having some more of it, sir."

Johnson does not say so, but what really happened was that when his friend Robertson fell wounded, Johnson left his position by his own hand grenades, stepped down and stood over his fallen friend, clubbed his rifle and fought them single-handed, and actually succeeded in driving every one of the Germans—whether there were twenty or whether there were six will never be known (some reports say there were twenty-seven)—back without their having taken a single prisoner.

COLORED TROOPS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

The Cleveland Leader
NOV 17 1918

By Special Correspondent.

Our Colored troops are going through an experience which is entirely new and which they are enjoying to the utmost. Their color is no barrier to whatever social opportunities the villages in which they are quartered afford. They associate freely with the French and the sight of a Colored trooper of inky hue escorting a French girl is as common as any other social event in any French village where Colored Americans are billeted.

Recently I stopped at an inland French village for dinner. In the dining room at a long table sat all the guests, a mixed society of civilians of both sexes and army officers. At one end of the table was a young French captain with a high-bred face, his left hand gone, and his breast covered with distinguished service medals. Sitting beside him was an American Negro captain. I sat beside a first lieutenant from a distinguished Mississippi family that had once owned slaves. He was taking his medicine like a man, but he didn't talk much. The Negro officer was doing a lot of talking and the French were encouraging him with their engaging courtesy, though they didn't understand him. The lieutenant from Mississippi ate quietly, speaking in low tones, but he made no remark about the presence of the Colored officer. Once he addressed to him a sharp, direct question as to what branch of the service he was in and received an answer in a tone so genuinely respectful in its quality that the French favored my southern friend with some glances of curiosity. But there was no subduing our Colored officer for any length of time, and it wasn't long until we had his history. He had been a policeman in what he termed the "bad ward" in Philadelphia, and when I left the table he was still talking about his service in that field of endeavor.

The experiment of officering Colored regiments with men of their own race is still in its infancy and it's too early to prophecy as to how it is going to work out, but there is no doubt as to the quality of these Colored troops. They are soldierly looking, well-set-up men, and if they are properly led, they will give an account of themselves which will be true to the tradition of Negro troops in the Civil War and at Santiago. And the expectation fo army men here is that the Negro officers are going to prove successful.

N Y C SUN
NOVEMBER 20, 1918

That American negro band which courteously halted its parade to introduce to the dwellers in Buckingham Palace genuine jazz music, astonishing all Londoners, awake or asleep, between Trafalgar Square and Rotten Row, probably had in mind the amiable purpose of finishing the American education of GEORGE and MARY. Their Majesties have rooted at American baseball games, informed their honorable palates of the goodness of hot buckwheat cakes with maple syrup, visited Yankee warships and heard Yankee Gobs assault heaven's dome with ragtime melodies, reviewed Yankee Doughboys on the march and marvelled at the distance between the soles of their shoes and the crowns of their heads, and are graduated at last by realizing how impossible it is to keep still the feet when the tympanum trembles with the savage syncopations of the jazz.

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"15TH IS THE MOST ENVIED AMERICAN REGIMENT ABROAD"

The New York Age

Capt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Writes to Father About Regiment

RETURNING OLD FLAG

May 11, 1918

Governor Whitman to be Asked to Put It With Other Old Flags at State Capitol—Colored Regiment Was the Second from New York State to Reach France

The old 15th New York Infantry, now the 369th United States Infantry, is the most envied American regiment in France, according to Capt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., a member of one of New York's oldest and welthiest families.

Captain Fish has written an interesting letter to his father about the regiment and the excellent showing the colored fighters are making. The letter follows:

"I hope you will forgive me for not writing oftener, but I am busy every moment getting my company ready for a tour of duty in the trenches. We expect to be ordered up in ten days. There is a lot of polishing up to be done, so that we can give a good account of ourselves on our introduction to the boche. After all our wanderings and experiences it is difficult to realize that we will be facing German bullets, and I hope, taking German helmets before you get this letter. I understand that helmets are the only things we are allowed to keep, and also to send home.

"Our regiment is the most envied American regiment in France, and has the greatest opportunity to make a wonderful record. We are with the French Army and have the incomparable advantage of the instructions and experience of the French. We are, to all intents and purposes, a part of the French Army, and supplied by them with all of our rifles, bayonets, helmets, gas masks, knapsacks, food, and ammunition. The men looked splendid in the American khaki uniforms and French leather equipment and brown helmets. I wonder what the Germans will think when they take one of our boys prisoner and find that he cannot speak French and comes from Harlem.

Says Regiment Will Make Enviable Record

"I am a great believer in the fighting quality of the educated American Negro. If the regiment does not make a splendid record, it will be the fault of the men. I believe (if the censorship regulations were abolished, the 15th New York (now the 369th U. S. Infantry), would be as well known as the Rough Riders were in the Spanish-American war, before peace is declared. We were the second New York regiment over here, following closely on the old 69th, and, I believe, the first colored regiment to land in France.

"Today we are the American Foreign Legion of France. We are sending back our old 15th New York Infantry flag to Governor Whitman, to be placed with the other old regimental flags in the State Capitol at Albany. It is quite appropriate that the flag should be returned to Governor Whitman, as the regiment was ordered during his administration, and owes its success to his personal interest and efforts in its behalf.

"We are billeted in a small village not very far from the front and are not bothered by German shells, but we can plainly hear the incessant rumble of the artillery. On clear nights the front looks like a Fourth of July celebration with rockets, flares and flashes of big guns. Most of the firing is now done at night time, because the artillery on both sides shell the lines of communication to prevent the bringing up of supplies and movement of troops. There are plenty of German airplanes hovering about, especially at night, and there have been several air flights in the vicinity of our village. One of our battalions has already gone to the trenches. It was an interesting sight to see our troops march out of the little French village while out band played the 'Sombre' and 'Meuse,' the 'Marseillaise," and our national anthem. There were no flowers and no good-byes, as our boys marched out to give battle, but just the same those of us who saw them go were greatly impressed by their martial appearance.

"I have given up all attempts to figure on the duration of the war, as it is a waste of time. We know less about the German offensive than you do in America, as we do not get the German bulletins and the allied communiques are closely censored. From the latest reports, the Germans have been checked in their attempt to take Amiens.

"Please do not worry about my being hit, as it will not do either of us any good. There is no such thing as dodging a shell or a bullet, as the one that hits is never seen. It is a good deal a matter of luck, or, as the French say—'bonne chance.' I am willing to take my chance with the rest of them.

"We went through the throwing of hand grenades without an accident, although one man dropped his and had the pluck to pick it up again and throw it out of the trench. Our boys already excel the French at grenade throwing on account of their baseball training. The hand grenade is one of the most important features of the present war and has taken the place of the rifle to a large extent in trench warfare. Several of our men can throw dummy grenades seventy-five meters, which is ten meters further than any of the French soldiers near here. Grenade throwing for distance, accuracy, and speed is the war sport of France, and has taken the place of football and other games.

"We declared war just one year ago and all reports indicate that America is aroused and enthusiastic for the prosecution of the war to victory. I am glad to hear that the nation has shaken off its shackles and destroyed the maggots of pacifism which feed on its carcass and lulled up into fancied security. I am confident that the farmers—the back-home folks, the plain people—whose sons are in khaki, will bend every energy and make every sacrifice to bring this terrible war to a quick and successful conclusion."

7 From New York And Vicinity Named On Casualty List

N Y C TRIBUNE
AUGUST 2 1918

Lieutenant Who Wrote Family of Wounds Not Officially Mentioned

Brooklyn Negro Hurt

Honor Roll Includes the First Man of His Race From That Borough

Seven soldiers from New York and vicinity were named in yesterday's casualty list, including a former Yale professor who was a captain in the 11th Engineers that got its baptism of fire at Cambrai eight months ago, and a negro who is the first of his race from Brooklyn to be listed. There were two captains, a corporal and four privates in the New York list. A lieutenant, whose name is not on the list, informed his family he had been wounded. The New York men are:

Captain John Duir Irving, 11th Engineers, a direct descendant of a brother of Washington Irving and former professor of economic geology at Yale University, died from disease. He received his commission as captain of engineers at the Plattsburg training camp of 1916. At the time of his death he was an instructor at an army engineering school in France.

Captain Irving was born in Madison, Wis., August 18, 1874, and lived in New Haven, Conn., making his home when in New York with his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, 133 East Seventy-third Street. He was a member of the Geological Society of America, the New York Academy of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Engineers' Club of New York, the Columbia Club of New York, and the Graduates' Club of New York. A memorial service will be held at 5:30 p. m., Sunday, in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, under the auspices of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the 11th Railway Engineers' Association. Professor J. F. Kemp, of Columbia, will deliver the address.

Private Everett E. Jones, Company F, 15th Regiment of the old National Guard, is the first Brooklyn negro to be named in the casualty list. He was severely wounded on May 26. He is twenty-two years old, and enlisted in the regiment when it was organized. In a letter dated May 2 he wrote to his father, Edward C. Jones, formerly of 14 Downing Street, Brooklyn, that he had been over the top twice, and had just been sent to a place behind the lines for a rest.

Second Lieutenant George H. Morgan, Company E, 18th Infantry, sent a cable message to his father, William Morgan, 122 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, saying: "Broken leg; nothing else; all right." The message was dated July 29. He is thirty years old, and was employed by the United States Steel Products Company when he went to the first Plattsburg training camp.

A commission as second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps was given to Lieutenant Morgan, and he was assigned to Camp Wadsworth, at Spartanburg, S. C. After three months there he obtained a transfer to the line and has been in France since January.

Private Joseph Luskin, Company E, 4th Infantry, was wounded by shrapnel on June 16 while attempting to aid a companion who had fallen during an engagement. Writing to his brother Meyer, 166 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, under date of June 24, when he was in a base hospital, Private Luskin said:

"We got into a scrap with the Germans, and when we got through with them they were all killed, and I was injured trying to drag one of our fellows back to safety after he had been wounded." Luskin was drafted in December, and has been in France since April.

Captain George Walter Weserb, commanding officer of a machine gun company, was killed in action on July 22 by the accidental explosion of a hand grenade. Two days before this his sister, Mrs. Edward D. Thorpe, 14 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J., had received a letter from him saying he had become engaged to a Red Cross nurse. He was thirty-one years old and enlisted in the army ten years ago. He returned from the Philippines in February after three years' service there and went to France in May.

Corporal Emanuel Panoff, Headquarters Company, 38th Infantry, was wounded in action on June 7. His parents, who live at 41 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, had received a letter from him telling of his wound before the War Department notice arrived. He is twenty-three years old, an alumnus of Cornell, and was employed by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce when he enlisted.

Private Abe Dworskey, severely wounded, lives at 200 West 111th Street and was a travelling salesman for the firm of Lewis & Rose, hat manufacturers, 721 Broadway, when he was drafted. His sister, Mrs. Samuel Lewis, with whom he lived, received a letter from him on June 8, in which he said that he had been slightly wounded, and another a few days later saying that his wounds were more serious than he had at first supposed.

Private Joseph Kaplan, member of a sanitary train, who was wounded July 15, lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Kaplan, 49 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

"THE BLACK AMERICANS"

Kansas City Star

"Americans including black Americans." This phrase is from the German official bulletin listing the troops that were found fighting against them on the Marne salient. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." "Americans including black Americans"—no comma; the words all run together—is a phrase which should outlast the war. It is a deserved tribute to the spontaneity and bravery of the service of the Colored regiments now fighting in France, and a token of the oneness of their citizenship with all other Americans. These brave soldiers are not hyphenated; they may be black, but that word is only an adjective spelled with a small letter, like "white" or "young," or "tall" or "spry." It is also a token of the fact that other nations, including our enemies, recognize that the term "Americans" includes the brave black men on the same fighting basis as the white. We do not hear from any source whatsoever that the black Americans did any less well in the battle than their white brothers. Relatively to the task which the nation has in hand, the white soldier and the black soldier are one.

Aug 3 18

The devotion of these troops and their brave union with all the other self-respecting peoples in the world in resistance to the Prussian aggression is a full answer to those among the Colored people in this country who told them, not so very long ago, that this was not their war, and that it should be left to the white people to fight it out. The "black Americans" did not accept that view at all. They are proving their solidarity of sentiment and duty with all other

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Americans. Let them have full honor for it, and let it be remembered in the future to their credit.—Boston Transcript.

TALES OF WAR STIR YALE CLUB

Frederick L. Smith, Back from France, Appeals for Y.M.C.A. Workers at the Front.

N Y C AMERICAN
JULY 10, 1918

Fresh from the roar of the guns on the Verdun front, Frederick L. Smith, who has devoted his life to Y. M. C. A. work, brought a message to the hearts of 300 Yale and Princeton men at the Yale Club last night. He spoke at a rally held in connection with the association's drive for 4,000 war secretaries. Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company; former Governor George B. Carter, of Hawaii, and George S. Chappell were among the other speakers.

Mr. Smith said:

"Five weeks ago I stood under the guns at Verdun, and for nine weeks I was not outside of their roar at any time. I have visited eighty of the chief military centres on the western front, and I have stood at outpost positions and heard German soldiers talking in their trenches. I have stood beside 151 unfilled graves of American soldiers—boys who fell when two New England regiments were surprised by the Germans—as the fighting went on, their comrades too busy to fill their graves."

"I crossed the Atlantic and from the ship I saw a submarine just as visible as you are to-night. I could see the guns in the turret sweep over its wake and literally pepper the water for yards around with depth bombs. Coming back we encountered three submarines, one of which loomed up in a fog fifty yards from our ship, and I saw the men plainly at work in the turret. They were as much surprised at we. I saw depth bombs hurtled from our ship, and as our ship swung around the aft gun poked a hole in the side of the U-boat. And as clearly as I see you this moment the submarine trembled for a moment on its side and sank beneath the waters.

"As I swung around the bend in the trenches I passed some French soldiers, and just beyond, plastered with mud, were the colored boys of the old 15th of New York. They stood knee deep in the mire.

"One colored soldier said: 'Don't put your feet in that water,' pointing to a little pool. 'That is the cleanest place I have to sleep in.' Far out to the last mud wall a little colored soldier, covered with mud, walked up and down with his musket on his shoulder. That darky boy stood there as the outpost and guardian of civilization. As we approached him he dropped his musket splash into a puddle of water and threw up his hands and said, 'Good Lord, is that you, Mr. Smith. I was your iceman for three years.'

"Sure enough, that noble colored boy had carried ice to my home in White Plains for nearly three years.

"I was in the American trenches when those two Connecticut regiments were surprised by the Germans and swept back out of the first, second and third trenches, with 150 men killed and more than 400 wounded in the fighting. I was there when the gallant Colonel Parker rallied his men and drove the Germans back out of the third, second and first line trenches and over a crest and captured all back, including an important position which had long been sought.

BACK TO LINE AT OWN REQUEST

Coloured Troops Just Relieved From Front Lines Asked to Be Sent Back

3 MONTHS WITH NO RELIEF

Corporal Foster Thanks Amsterdam News for Interest—Writes of Doings.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 17.—Coloured troops are helping to hold the line. They requested the favor of being permitted to take over a part of the line of attack, although they had been holding a piece of the French sector for the last three months without relief.

American Expeditionary Force.

Friend Cyril:

I read with much interest in the copy of the Amsterdam News of May 8 relative to the present disposition of the former 15th N. Y. Infantry in France and in behalf of my comrades I desire to thank the staff for allotting such a large space for the publication of Captain Fish's letter.

The order for a battalion of our regiment to move to trenches came unexpectedly and served as a surprise to almost every member of the regiment. Our training period was cut short and soon after the holy holidays we were ending our way up to the front to a sector near a well-known river.

The recent German offensive on the Allied lines has affected us to the extent that the officers and men are busy day and night defending the trenches occupied by them. Up to this date our defensive has been successful. The old 15th has repulsed several German attacks which were preceded by an enemy artillery barrage each time. When the raiders came over they found the boys at their posts and they retreated through the barbed wire under a shower of hand grenades and bullets. This regiment has won the praise of the French Commander who has seen fit to award the Croix de Guerre to some in our ranks. By this time you have heard about one small detachment's encounter with a German patrol. Nevertheless, the Huns apparently have not given up hope even though they have been for two months trying to smash through.

Our casualities are slight and those who succumbed fell bracely with honor as our predecessors at Carrizal and San Juan Hill.

Despite the grave danger I have faced, I have had time to scan the columns of The Amsterdam News and I am abreast with the sporting situation in New York. The basketball championship for the past season is a question which only specialized critics can answer. In my opinion the team who has made the highest percentage for the season on the 1,000 per cent. basis is entitled to the pennant.

Communicate a message of success from New York's Coloured sporting legion with the 369th U. S. Infantry in the first line trenches, throughout the athletic circles.

With continued prosperity and long life to The Amsterdam News, I remain, Yours in Sport,

Corporal Herman E. Foster,
Chief of Liaison Group,
Company D. 369th U. S. Inf.

COLORED TROOPS IN THICK OF FIGHT

Though Just Out of Trenches They Ask To Take Part in "Big Scrap."

HOLD THEIR LINE WELL.

afro American

Germans Afraid of the Colored Soldiers.---Start Vicious Propaganda

According to press dispatches, American colored troops in France participated in the American defense against the big German offensive this week. They held their lines well, and it is reported that where they were fighting better results against the Germans were shown.

The men, despite the fact that they had been on continuous duty at one sector during the past three months, begged to be allowed to get in the fray, and they saw their heaviest fighting since leaving America.

Their white commander was in a hospital receiving treatment for a broken ankle when he heard of the men being on the firing line. Against the advice of his doctors, he summoned an automobile and was soon on the firing line, where he assumed command. The men directed a heavy artillery fire at the Germans and their work showded more damage to the Huns than at any other point along the line. The men fought with a will and a disregard of danger that won the admiration of both French and American officers.

Several weeks ago American Negro troops were commended for proving their value as fighters on the line east of Verdun. The Germans attempted to bombard the sector where they were, throwing nearly 4,000 shells near them. In the midst of this heavy fire from Hun guns, the colored troopers cooly and bravery stuck to their posts, and kept up a galling and steady fire against the enemy from machine guns and automatic guns, thus greatly harrasing the enemy.

The colored troops from America are highly regarded as fighters, and they are constantly itching to get a chance at the Kaiser's men.

NEGRO TROOPS SCORE HUNS

The use of Negro troops against the Huns and their success in the past in aiding materially in thwarting some of the Kaiser's aims have made the German propagandists and Potsdam crowd resort to misrepresent the United States because of its use of colored troops. The German wireless at Nauen has been flooding neutral countries with the report that "America must be in a very bad way if she has to resort to the use of Negro troops."

The Germans, when only Russia, France and Germany were against them, were the first to protest against the use of Negro troops, declaring this to be a white man's war. The French colonials and the Negro troops of the British have proved their valor times without number on the battlefields of Europe. Indeed, many of the French colored troops have been decorated for their valor, and some have been advanced to high rank in the army. All of this has made the Germans bring out the color question.

The entrance of the United States into the war and the sending to France of a large number of colored soldiers, along with the whites, have given the Huns cause for alarm, as they know too well the fighting qualities of hte Negro soldier.

It may be added that wnile German leaders were protesting against the Allies using colored troops some of their agents were engaged in a vain effort to incite some American colored men against their country, mentioning the fact that the prejudical conditions surrounding the colored people should make them lukewarm in their support of their country. The answer of the colored people is indicated by the willingness with which thousands of colored young men have shouldered guns in order to help "get the Kaiser."

FILM OF GALLANT 369TH REGIMENT TO BE SHOWN

(Special to The Daily Herald)

Washington, July 31.—The War College (Division of Cheif of Staff) has recently had shown before it a motion picture showing the 369th Infantry organization, now on duty overseas, at work and play near the Western front. The 369th Infantry, National Army, is the old Fifteenth New York Infantry organization, Col. William Hayward, Commander.

When this picture was shown at the War College a day or so ago, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Cpecial Assistant to Secretary of War, was invited to be present at this private showing. Afterward, upon consultation, it was decided to release this film at the earliest possible moment to the Committee of Public Information, that it may be shown throughout the country among the colored people, that they may be informed as to the splendid showing the men of their race are making on the "other side." All of the reports which come to the War Department indicate that these men are standing the shock of war admirably and are measuring up to the highest expectations of General Pershing and their military commanders.

The Committee on Public Information, recognising the value of this picture an its aid as an extremely effective piece of propaganda, has consented to whip it into shape at an early date, for showing in the various colored and white theaters of the country.

Soldiers—1918
Europe

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BAND OF THE FAMOUS BUFFALO (367TH) DIVISION serenading Generals Pershing and Gouraud somewhere in France. The generals may be observed at the window indicated by the arrow. The New York age 9-14-18. Courtesy New York American.

GERMANS FEAR OUR COLORED TROOPS

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Negro Regiment 'Out After That Kaiser.'

N Y C EVE SUN
SEPTEMBER 10, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 10.—In the Woevre, the German artillery fire has increased to the intensity of a barrage. This is the only activity on this part of the front, except for patrolling encounters in Alsace-Lorraine. All the German raiders were driven off.

American negroes recently held an important sector in the Vosges, swearing to get revenge for German barbarities during August. From refugees, our patrols learned that the Germans fear the negroes, as their officers have told the men the American colored troops always cut off their prisoners' ears.

The negroes first suffered from German trickery when a sergeant and three privates met a German patrol that cried "Kamerad." The negroes did not shoot, thinking the Germans were sincere, whereupon the Huns threw hand grenades at them, killing one and wounding another.

The two remaining drove off the Germans. As a result of this treachery, the negroes are full of the spirit of revenge, and in their own words they are "going out after that Kaiser."

MORE NEGROES GET CROSS OF HONOR

The American
Aug 25 18

Sergeant Robert Terry, of the First Separate Company of Baltimore, and Sergeant Charles Huggins, of the First Separate Battalion of Washington, D. C., have been presented the Croix de Guerre for bravery, according to word received from France. These companies now the 372d regiment, are brigaded with the French and are considered to be among the very best trained regiments in France.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
JUNE 22, 1918

The Negro Soldier at the Front

ONCE more the attention of the public has been called to the signal service which the Negro troops of France have rendered to the cause of the Allies. Recently that service was made the subject of a complimentary resolution in the French Chamber of Deputies, and it is now announced that a Negro deputy from Senegal is traveling through French West Africa with a view to intensifying voluntary enlistment amongst the different tribes that people those vast territories. The announcement could not come at a more favorable time than the present, when the American newspapers are enthusiastically praising the Negro troops of the United States Army at the front for their bravery, self-abnegation, and exemplary bearing. Numerous battalions have been raised among the Negro race for service abroad, and the men who compose their ranks have manifested much the same enthusiasm and comprehension of the lofty task before them as their white comrades-in-arms.

The war, it is said, has revealed to the Negro a new world. As far as the French Negro forces, which number at least 120,000 men, are concerned, their conception of service has assumed a form of patriotism almost religious in its sincerity. The point to remember with regard to the employment of French black troops is that they are in a literal sense defenders of their territories against conquest by a ruthless foe. One of the distinct objects of Germany in attacking France was the capture of the French African colonies. This circumstance was brought out in the conversations between the German Chancellor and the British Ambassador in Berlin, on July 29, 1914, when Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that he was quite ready, in return for England's neutrality, to promise that Germany would not annex any territory in France, but would not make a like promise with regard to the French possessions outside of Europe. France thus had no difficulty in achieving a magnificent response to her appeal to the natives of Africa and of Far Eastern colonies to rally to the defense of their land. If one may include the Arabs of Northern Africa under the same heading, then it may be literally said that hundreds of thousands of fighting men from Africa fell into line in the French ranks and fought on the western front. That rally was a magnificent tribute to the benevolent and fraternal policy of France in Africa which has secured for her such stout defenders among the people whom she has taken under her protection, and was the best possible answer to the hypocritical protest, which was heard in Germany's note to neutrals, against the employment of native troops in the Entente armies. This protest came with poor grace from a nation which had secretly worked to create a Holy War in Asia and Africa, and a "black peril" in Africa by fomenting a revolt

against the white race in the French and English colonies. Barred from using its own native troops in Europe, Germany of the conscientious scruples did not hesitate to use them against the colonial troops detailed to wrest the German colonies from their unscrupulous owners.

On the occasion of Germany's most recent protest on the subject of the employment of black troops, the note, it is fair to assume, was intended to make a particular appeal to the "sense of humanity" of the American people whose population includes 10,000,000 and more Negroes. But once again Germany failed to gauge the sentiment of other nations, or the mettle of the Negro population of the United States. Speaking generally, if the prestige of the white race has suffered in this war, then it is not because, as was pointed out in the French Chamber of Deputies, of the employment of Negro troops in the mêlée, but because of Germany's crimes.

Local Boys in the "Dugouts"

9-29-18
The Cleveland Plain Dealer

COLORED AMERICAN SOLDIERS PUSH HUNS FIVE MILES BACK, GERMANS AFRAID OF THEM

The Houston Observer

With the American Army in France, on the Aisne Front.—Today one of the stiffest battles of the year began, near Vesle river, with the colored divisions of troops hurling back the Hun line more than five miles. The advance of the colored troops was made by a heavy fire of machine guns. 9-21-18

From the plateau the black troops took up positions in the ravines and put up a continuous fire that put the enemy on the run. Although the Germans made every effort to check the sharp advance of these colored troops, so hot and lively was the unceasing firing that the enemy's line was forced to retire, allowing the colored soldiers to again capture several towns and ammunition. As the day wore on the attacks of the colored troops became more violent—dealing blow upon blow to the Hun line. Near the town of La Farge one of the hottest bayonet fights of the week-end was witnessed here in which the colored troops played a victorious part.

The enemy had prepared to put an end to the allies' advancing spell, but when the colored troops were called in to the front line to attack they began to storm the enemy's front line trenches, giving the war whoop as they reached Hindenburg's line, using the bayonet with deadly effect. They were soon within the gates of La Farge and the enemy pushed back four miles further.

in size from 67 to 340 millimeters. The bombardment was concentrated on small areas. Many of the shells made holes from ten to fifteen feet across.

In the midst of this inferno the negroes coolly stuck to their posts, operating machine guns and automatic rifles and keeping up such a steady barrage that the German infantry failed to penetrate the American lines.

The Americans miraculously sustained only two wounded.

"Dixie luck was a-workin' with us," explained one. "We all got knocked down lots o' times, but every man got right up."

Private Henry Gaillard, of New Yok City, under shell fire, took his automatic rifle from its place of concealment, placed it on the parapet and met hte attacking Boches with a rain of bullets.

Private Harry Brown, also f New York City, a member of the Signal Corps, found a telephone line was not working. Ignoring the barrage, he went out to repair the wire. He made twenty-five repairs.

During the attack the crew of a machine gun was bowled over by a minewerfer projectile, which made a fifteen-foot hole ten feet from them. They all got up, remounted the gun and continued shooting until it jammed. Then, despite the terrible bombardment, they fixed it and again turned it on the Germans. This incident was repeated twice.

Both French and American officers reported that the negroes performed like veterans. They obeyed orders promptly, took risky duties voluntarily and compared well with the best troops on the west front.

A German raid east of St. Dies in Alsaace, was repulsed by American machine gun and rifle fire Saturday, the enemy suffering heavy loss.

An American lieutenant and eight men successfully raided a German position in Fontaine Wood, near Montdidier, Saturday morning, capturing an officer and thirty-five men and inflicting heavy casualties.

In Lorraine, American airplanes today conducted several reconnaissance expeditions.

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NEGRO TROOPS PROVE HEROIC

Hold Line and Best Enemy East of Verdun.

INSTANCES OF BRAVERY

Stick to Their Posts and Only Two Are Wounded.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JULY 1, 1918

By FRANK J. TAYLOR
United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 1.—American negro troops proved their value as fighters in the line east of Verdun on June 12, it is now permissible to state.

The Germans attempted a raid in that sector, but were completely repulsed by the negroes. The Boches began a terrific bombardment at one minute after midnight, throwing between 3,000 and 4,000 shells from guns ranging

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
JUNE 22, 1918

NEGRO VETERANS HERE

Shell Shock Victims Aided by Crispus Attucks Circle

Two negro veterans of the 301st Quartermasters Corps, which is a part of Pershing's forces, and who were invalided home because of shell shock, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday and are being provided for by the Crispus Attucks Circle.

The men were Charles A. Mackall, of Washington, and James C. Randall. Mackall was in the front line trenches, and as a result of shell shock was unconscious for ten days. Randall's suffering from exposure, as the driver of a water tank is believed to have permanently removed him from active military service.

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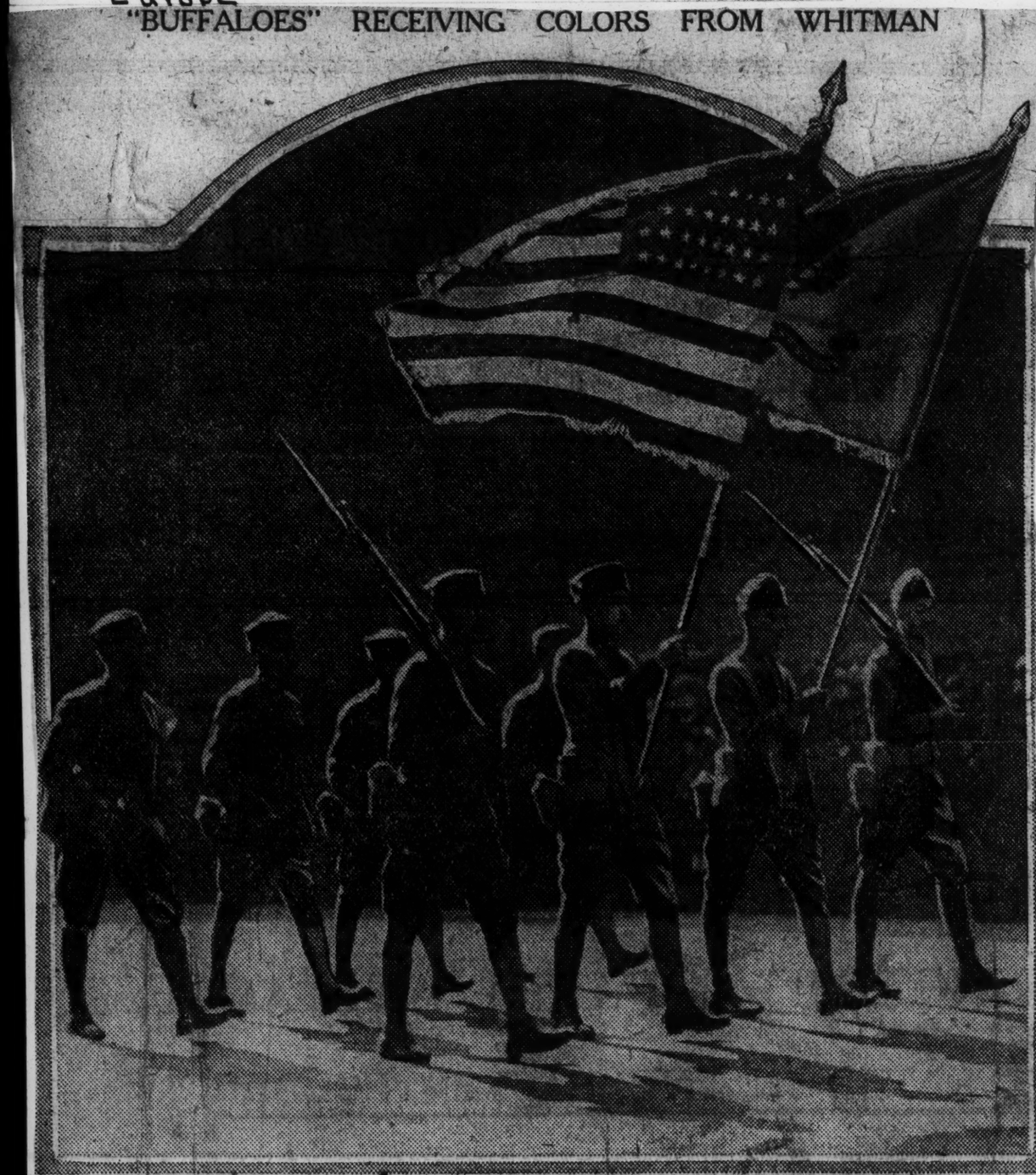
"BUFFALOES" RECEIVING COLORS FROM WHITMAN



Negro regiment from Camp Upton marching up Fifth Avenue. (Copyright by Paul Thompson)

Negro Troops Acclaimed in Parade Here

"Buffaloes" Receive Colors From Whitman at Union League Club

Whole Regiment Sings Star-Spangled Banner

Hylan and Brigadier Generals Johnson, Mann and Hay Review Men

N Y C TRIBUNE
MARCH 24, 1918

The "Buffaloes," a regiment of the negro brigade that is training at Camp Upton, and is, officially, the 367th Infantry, marched up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon to the stirring strains of "Dixie" and received its colors, the gift of the Union League Club, from the hand of Governor Whitman. Since "Dixie" first was a tune to live or die by the Union League Club has presented stands of colors to negro regiments, and in times less stressful than these those regiments have made enviable records.

"I charge you by all that is sacred to defend this banner with all the strength God has given you," said Governor Whitman in delivering the colors to Colonel James A. Moss at the Union League Club. "Bring it back victorious, without 'one stripe dishonored, one star obscured.'"

"We will do it," replied Colonel Moss with soldierly brevity, and the crowd burst into cheers, which suddenly were stilled.

Sing National Anthem

Three thousand and more negro voices were singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and singing it as Fifth Avenue probably never heard it before. The "Buffaloes" were singing, and they sang as though they meant it. There was a swing, a vim, a victorious note to their rendition of the national anthem that stifled cheers and put a lump in the most brazen throat. Hats were doffed with astonishing spontaneity, and up and down the avenue spectators in olive drab snapped to attention and the salute.

The "Buffaloes" can whip their weight in wildcats, their reticent commander avers, and do it singing.

The last note died away, and before the suddenly hushed avenue resumed its normal pose the "Buffaloes" crashed gleefully into "Over There," and sang it through to the end, while the busy thoroughfare still paused. Then:

"Southrons, hear your country call you!
Up, lest worst than death befall you!"

Came the tuneful summons from the "Buffaloes'" band, while the band of the old 15th, the negro National Guard regiment that has been in France for months, joined in the insistent notes.

Commands ran down the column as officers pivoted at the first note, and some 3,600 negro fighters for world democracy stepped out like one man. The route led past Central Park and into Lenox Avenue and the heart of Harlem's Little Africa. Past stately apartment houses, where some of them had been employed, past the loafing places of "the gang" and past intent little knots of watchers, who burst into a frenzy of cheers and waving handkerchiefs as familiar and beloved faces passed, the "Buffaloes" tramped with swinging stride.

Not a face in the solid, even ranks was turned aside, not an eye strayed at the enthusiastic reception that Lenox and Seventh Avenues accorded their own. In the past the "Buffaloes" may have run elevators or errands, shot craps and danced with the girls, but now they are soldiers, and when they were dismissed yesterday afternoon New York knew it from the Union League Club to "Gawge's place."

The negro troops reached New York on Friday night and were quartered in the armory of the 69th Regiment, whose members are now winning war crosses on the field of battle. They formed in front of the armory at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a few minutes later started the parade which is said to be the first of such proportions in New York in which only negro troops participated since the Spanish War.

Colonel Moss was at the head of his regiment with his staff, consisting of Captain Frederick Bull, Captain C. E. Appleton, Major Charles L. Mitchell, Major M. Burgee, Captain F. R. Norris and Captain John Scott. There were fifteen companies and the regimental sanitary corps in the column.

Mayor Hylan was at the reviewing stand, where the colors were presented, as were Brigadier General E. M. Johnson, acting commandant at Camp Upton; Brigadier General Mann, commanding the Department of the East, and Brigadier General Hay, commander of the negro troops at Camp Upton.

The negro soldiers were dismissed after the parade, with permission to go home for the night. This afternoon and evening 1,000 of the singers of the regiment will appear at the Manhattan Opera House in a programme of oldtime Southern melodies and late tonight the "Buffaloes" will return to the cantonment.

NEGROES' BRAVERY TOLD OF IN HOUSE

Tale of Heroism of Two Wounded Colored Troopers Read Into Record.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

PAIR ROUTED HUN RAIDERS.

With Bolo and Grenade Decimated Many Times Number.

On motion of Representative Gould, the following letter from Col. William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner, now commander of the 369th, formerly the 15th New York Infantry, concerning the bravery of Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, colored, now with that command in France, addressed to Johnson's wife, was recently read in the House of Representatives and afterwards printed in the Congressional Record:

France, May 18, 1918.

Mrs. Edna Johnson, 23 Monroe Street, Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Mrs. Johnson: Your husband, Private Henry Johnson, is in my regiment, the 369th United States Infantry, formerly 15th New York Infantry. He has been at all times a good soldier and is a good boy, of fine morals and upright character. To these admirable traits he has lately added the most convincing proof of fine courage and splendid fighting ability.

I regret to say that he is at the moment in a hospital, seriously, but not dangerously, wounded, the wounds having been received under such circumstances that everyone of us in the regiment would be pleased and proud to trade places with him. It was as follows:

He and Private Needham Roberts were on guard together at a small outpost of a front-line trench near to the German lines, and during the night a strong raiding party of Germans, numbering from twelve to twenty (judging by the weapons,

clothing and paraphernalia they left behind and by their footprints) stole across No Man's Land and made a surprise attack in the dead of night on our two brave soldiers.

We had learned some time ago from captured German prisoners that the Germans had heard of a regiment of black Americans in this sector, and the German officers had told their men how easy to combat and capture them it would be; so this raiding party came looking for he black Americans. They did not find them asleep, however, but, on the contrary, both Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts were very much awake and alert and attending strictly to their duties. At the beginning of the attack the Germans fired a volley of bullets and grenades, and both the boys were wounded, your husband three times and Roberts twice. Then the Germans rushed the post, expecting to make an easy capture. In spite of their wounds, the two boys waited coolly and courageously, and when the Germans were within striking distance opened fire, your husband with his rifle and Private Roberts, from his helpless position on the ground, with hand grenades. The German raiding party came on in spite of their wounded, and in a few seconds our boys were at grips with the terrible foe in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the enemy outnumbered them ten to one.

The boys inflicted great loss on the enemy, but Roberts was overpowered and about to be carried away, when your husband, who had used up all the cartridges in the magazine of his rifle and had knocked one German down with the butt end of it, drew his bolo from his belt. The bolo is a short, heavy weapon carried by the American soldier, with the edge of a razor, the weight of a cleaver, and the point of a butcher knife. He rushed to the rescue of his fallen comrade, and, fighting desperately, split open, with his bolo, the head of the German who was throttling Private Roberts, and turning to the boche who had Roberts by the feet, plunged the bolo into the German's bowels. This one was the leader of the German party, and on receiving what must have been his mortal wound, exclaimed in American English, without any trace of accent, "Oh, the son of a —— got me"; thus proving that he was undoubtedly one of the so-called German-Americans who came to our country not to become a good citizen of it but to partake of its plenty and bounty and then return to fight for the Kaiser and help enslave the world. He was doubtless selected as the leader of the party to speak English and perhaps fool my soldiers by calling to them in the darkness in English not to fire, that it was a friend.

Henry laid about him right and left with his heavy knife, and Roberts, released from the grasp of the scoundrels, began again throwing hand grenades and exploding them in their midst, and the Germans, doubtless thinking it was a host instead of two brave colored boys fighting like tigers at bay, picked up their dead and wounded and sluunk away, leaving many weapons and parts of their torn, cut and shot-riddled clothing, and leaving a trail of blood which we followed at dawn clear to their lines.

We feel certain that one of the enemy was killed by rifle fire, two by your husband's bolo, one by grenades thrown by Private Roberts, and several other grievously wounded.

So it was in this way the Germans found the black Americans!

Both boys have received the citation of the French general commanding the splendid French division in which my regiment is now serving, and will receive the Croix de Guerre (Cross of War). The citation, translated, is as follows:

——— Division. May 16, 1918.
Order No. ———.

The general ——— commanding ——— D. I., mentions in orders of the division the soldiers of the Three hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment d'Infanterie, United States.

1. Johnson, Henry (No. 103,348), private in Company C.

Being on double sentry duty during the night, and having been assailed by a group composed of at least a dozen Germans, shot and disabled one of them and grieviously wounded two others with his bolo. In spite of three wounds with pistol bullets and grenades at the beginning of the fighting this man ran to the assistance of his wounded comrade, who was about to be carried away prisoner by the enemy, and continued to fight up to the retreat of the Germans.

He has given a beautiful example of courage and activity.

2. Roberts, Needham (No. 103,369), private in Company C.

Being on double sentry duty during the night, having been assailed and grievously wounded in his leg by a group of Germans, continued fighting by throwing grenades, although he was prone on the ground, up to the retreat of the enemy. Good and brave soldier.

The general requested that the citation of the division commander of the soldier Johnson be changed to a citation in the orders of the army.

Some time ago the great French general, Gouraud, placed in my hands the sum of 100 francs, to be sent to the family of the first one of my soldiers wounded in a fight with the enemy under heroic circumstances. Inasmuch as these boys were wounded simultaneously and both displayed great heroism, I think it but fair to send to each one half of the sum. Accordingly I am inclosing New York exhcange for the equivalent of 50 francs.

I am sure that you have made a splendid contribution to the cause of liberty by giving your husband to your country, and it is my hope and prayer to bring him back to you safe and sound, together with as many of his comrades as it is humanly possible by care and caution to conserve and bring back to America. But it must be borne in mind that we can not all come back; that none of us can come back until this job is done.

My cordial respects go with this letter to the wife of Henry Johnson.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Colonel.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."
October 1st, 191

The Nashville Globe
10/25/18

Mr Henry Allen Boyd, Cor. Sec.
Nat. Negro Press Association,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

As you know, in any country war gives rise to extraordinary conditions. The things that tend to pull men down are very prominent at such a time. Immorality, gambling and drink are among these. Many men give way to these things not because they prefer wickedness, but rather because usually the wicked things appear more attractive. The man who is far away from home and therefore, away from his parents, his sitser and brothers, his friends and acquaintances—away from the refining influences of his own fireside, too often becomes a victim of the things that are bad.

What the soldier, under war conditions, would do without the Y. M. C. A. is, to a great extent shown by what he is doing with it. Its tents and dugouts and huts are found everywhere over here, and the soldier seeks one of these places whenever he has leisure time. There he can get lemonade, coco, tobacco, doughnuts cakes, candy, be entertained with movies and with high class artists from both Europe and America, receive mental, physical and spiritual instruction and always get a smile, an encouraging word and the "glad hand." Every private and every officer knows and appreciates the worth of the Y. M .C. A.

Prof. J. C. Wright of Florida, who has been engaged here in the work, will arrive in the United States some time this month. He has been selected as one of those who are to assist in the coming "drive" in November. Of course we over here are proud of this recognition and hope our people over there will show a proper appreciation for it by giving him every possible assistance.

The Commander of this Camp, learning of the selection of Mr. Wright and appreciating our efforts here, gave me the following letter, which is, I am sure, a strong testimonial for the great work being done by the Y. M. C. A. in Europe and the Orient during this most extraordinary period. It is self-explanatory and is as follows:

"Headquarters Camp Montior,
Base Section No. 1.
Sept. 18, 1918.

Mr. Wm. Stevenson,
Sec. Y. M. C. A. Hut No. 2,

My dear Mr. Stevenson:

I understand that you are about to send a representative back to the United States to tell our people what the Y. M. C. A. is doing over here for our men and I take this opportunity to add to his information, the observation of a soldier, of your great and grand work.

I have seen the workings of your huts all along the line from the front line trenches to the Base Ports, and have been a personal recipient of the comforts afforded by them on many occasions.

I have always been impressed with the zeal with which the secretaries and others have prosecuted their work, with untiring energies and with their valor and bravery, for the work at the front cannot be done except by real red blooded men.

I have been particularly interested in the activities of your hut, devoted exclusively to the interests of our colored soldiers, since my assumption of the command of this Camp, and I congratulate you on the progress you have and are now making.

Besides the splendid athletics, social and canteen services offered by yourself and your assistants, I have been much impressed by your activities in the educational departments and have been much pleased to see many of our colored soldiers, who have had but few advantages of early education ,availing themselves of the advantages offered by you in acquiring a knowledge of the elementary branches of education.

Your thrift department is the means of many of our men saving their money and purchasing money orders to send back home thereby placing their money where it should be.

Wishing you every continued and further success in your good work,

I am faithfully yours,
(signed) W. F. Creary,
Colonel Infantry, U. S. A. Commanding.

I have recently talked with numbers of soldiers who went through the battles of the Marne and Chateau Thierry. They have told me how they appreciated the work of the Y men who brought them to bacco, newspapers, etc., to the front line and of their invaluable service and encouraging words in the trenches and dugouts; and every one with whom I talked told me that he was a better man than he was before the war.

An organization which can produce such men and women volunteers for every Y worker is a volunteer, soon working without pay, should receive unstintingly both the moral and financial support of every American citizen.

The Y. M. C. A. "drive" will, I am advised come immediately after the Liberty Loan and will be polled with six other organizations. We know the people over there have given freely both their sons and their money, but we sincerely hope not one of them will overlook the opportunity to contribute to the war work fund of the Y. M. C. A. for it is the one great organization that is looking after the mental, physical and spiritual needs of our boys over here. If space and time permitted I could quote from letters of soldiers in which they express deep appreciation for services rendered them by the Y.

I write in this way and at length because the subject is of tremendous importance, and because I feel that the people back home ought to be advised of the great work being done by the organization in question. Surely the soldiers of this war are receiving care and attention the like of which no other soldiers have ever received; and this is as it should be, for they are making better, the condition of the house in which their children and their children's children must live.

To fail to respond to the call would not only be unfair to these valiant men who are fighting for a true brotherhood, but it would make it impossible for this host of Y workers to continue their labor of love.

Hoping you are well and that I may hear from you soon, I am, with best wishes.

Respectfully,
Wm. Stevenson.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS MAD TO FIGHT

N Y C GLOBE
OCTOBER 2, 1918

Begged for a Chance to Get In on the Fun and Show All the Others How to Do Things.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—American Negro soldiers in France are a source of never-ending interest and amusement to the French, who do not tire of watching and listening as they wield picks and shovels, and chant as they work in a weird minor key.

They have shown a fearlessness amounting almost to utter indifference under white officers—a carelessness, where personal danger is involved, that is at once amazing and sometimes annoying to the officers, and a desire to fight that amounts to a mania.

The American Negro soldier, in the words of a colonel who commands a regiment of them and has for years known a great deal about their characteristics, is very close to a fatalist when it comes to fear. Repeatedly his own troops bandy remarks among themselves, the gist of which is about as follows:

"Don't worry about that shell, Rastus. It ain't got your number on it."

And as the shell screams by the Negroes, who believe it had not their number, stand idly around in an exposed position. The colonel frankly admits being afraid when big shells are flying about, and seeks cover.

The first regiment which went into action, long ago now, went in primarily because it threatened to decimate itself in inactivity. Razors and knives came more and more freely into play, and the men demanded so frequently and insistently of their officers why they might not get some ment in line in a quiet sector waited for them. They proved quite as strenuous fighters in the line as they had behind it.

It goes without saying that the Negro soldier is as boastful as any in a similar profession. The marines had just covered themselves with glory in the Chateau Thierry fight when a delegation from a Negro regiment in line in a quite sector waited on the commanding officer and asked if they, too, might not get in on the "fun."

"Let us go in, colonel," they said. "We are the only real fighters. The marines are all right, of course, but just let us have a whack at the boche. Then the marines won't be in it. And as for the rest, Lord! they don't count at all."

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NEGRO TROOPERS ENJOY BATTLE ROYAL

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
OCTOBER 21, 1918

It's a great old game, the battle royal. It used to be that boxing promoters would get a bunch of husky black boys to climb into a ring and battle for a $10 note, the note going to the boy who was on his feet last. They've made it a little different with some of our negro troops overseas. At a recent athletic carnival in England a bunch of troopers were blindfolded and sent in a ring with the above amusing result.

COLORED TROOPERS INVADE GERMAN SOIL

The Daily Herald

GALLANT 92ND DIVISION PLAYS BIG ROLE IN ADVANCE ON METZ

12-11-18

Taking "Pot-Luck" In Freight Car "Pullmans" On War Front Without Complaint---Wounds Fail To Blot Out Native Sense Of Humor---Determined To Keep Up With The Procession

By RALPH W. TYLER,
Accredited Representative of The Committee on Public Information.

Somewhere in France, November 10—In the battle raging today in the American advance towards Metz, the 92nd division, one of the Colored combatant divisions over here, played a big role. Not only was its black infantry and machine gun units up at the front—in the thickest of it, but its artillery, the 167th Brigade of field artillery was on the line, behaving like veterans, laying down a barrage for the infantry that was marvelously effective, and they established a reputation which has been made by but few, among French, British or Americans, of laying down a barrage that did not entrap, and fatally so, their own men.

This has been a glorious day for the black soldiers. The fighting is still on, and I have just received the intimation that the casualty toll may be heavy, depressingly so, for Metz, and the sector around about it, is strongly fortified by the Germans, and resistance determined. Metz is considered by experts to be the strongest fortified city in the world, almost, if not so, as impregnable as the fortifications of the Dardanelles. But the Americans are hammering away at it, and only the signing of armistice terms, by the Germans, by eleven o'clock tomorrow, will save Metz from falling. Even as it is, colored soldiers are now on German soil.

The husky invaders include the colored soldiers of the 92nd Division, embracing the "Buffaloes" or 367th, the 365th and 366th regiments of Infantry and the 167th Brigade of Field Artillery, composed of the 349th, 350th and 351st regiments and 317th Trench Mortar Battery, and all are conducting themselves with a fortitude and valor that have won for them high praise from their commanding officers every time they have been put to any test.

Freight Cars Look Like "Pullman Parlor Coaches" on War Front.

Somewhere In France—To many of our people back in "the States" who saw our boys embark on fine American railroad coaches and Pullman sleepers to cover the first lap of their hoped-for pilgrimage to Berlin, the coaches they must ride in over here would arouse a mild protest. I stood at the station at Vierzon, one of France's many quaint old towns, recently and saw a long train of freight cars roll in, enroute to some point further distant. In these cars, with but a limited number of boxes to sit upon, and just the floors to stand upon, were crowded some one thousand of our own colored soldiers from "The States." But a jollier crowd never rode through American cities in Pullman sleepers and diners than these one thousand colored troopers. They accepted passage on these rude box freight cars cheerfully, for they knew they were now in war, and palace cars, downy coaches and the usual American railroad convenience were neither available nor desirable.

The point I wish to convey to the people back home is that did they but know how cheerfully—even eagerly, our boys over here accept war time conveniences, they would not worry quite so much about how the boys are faring. They are being wholesomely and plentiously fed; they are warmly clothed; they are cheerful and uncomplaining, they know this is war and for that reason know exactly what they must expect. To a soldier, who must at times sleep with but the canopy of heaven as a covering, and the earth as a mattress, a box freight car that shields him from the rain and wind is a real luxury, and he accepts it as such. There need no be any worry back home as to the maintenance of our colored soldiers over here. They receive the same substantial fare the white soldier receives, and the white soldier travels from one point in the same box freight cars as affords means of passage for colored soldiers. In short, when it comes to maintenance and equipment and consideration for the good of the American soldier, to use a trite saying—"the folks are as good as the people." There is absolutely no discrimination, and the cheerfulness of these one thousand boys whose freight cars became, in imagination, Pullman palace cars, was the proof to me that the colored boys in the ranks are getting a fifty-fifty break.

Wounds Fail to Blot Out Native Sense of Humor.

Two more stories have come to me to prove that our colored soldiers reserve and radiate their humor everywhere shells and shrapnel fly thickest. A colored soldier slightly wounded

ed in the Argonne fighting,—and le
me assure my readers there wa
"some" fighting there,—sat down be
side the road to wait for a chance t
ride to the field hospital. A comrad
hastening forward to his place in th
line, anxious for the latest news o
the progressing battle, asked th
wounded brother if he had been
the fight; did he know all about
and how were things going at th
front. "I sure does know all abo
it," the wounded man replied. "Wel
what's happened to them?" quickl
asked the trooper on his way to th
front. "Well, it was this way," re
plied the wounded fellow, "I wa
climbin' over some barbed wire try
ing to get to them d—n Boches, an
they shot me; that's what I know
about it."

A company water cart was follow
ing the advancing troops when a Ge
man shell burst in the ditch almo
beside the cart. The horse on th
shell side was killed, and the drive
wounded in the head. While th
blood ran freely from his woun
down his face, the driver took on
look at the wreckage, then starte
stumbling back along the road.
white lieutenant who had seen it a
stopped the driver of the cart, an
said: "The dressing staion is—"

Before he could finish his sentenc
the wounded driver, with the bloo
flowing in rivulets down his fac
said: "Dressing station hell; I'
looking for another horse to hitch
that cart to take the place of the o
that shell put out of commission."

That was a bit of nerve, grim h
mor, ad evidence of fidelity to dut
A mere wound in the head could n
stop this driver from keeping up wit
the troops with a needed supply o
water.

AMERICAN BLACK SOLDIERS TAKE AND GIVE NO QUARTERS; MOST REMARKABLE WARRIORS

Huston Observer Jan 10 18

Uncle Sam's Colored "Soldier Boys" are Winning New Triumphs Almost Daily—French General Kisses Two Black Soldiers for Conspicuous Gallantry—Fighting Hourly With White Comrades in Arms, Both French and American — Help Capture and Retain Several Towns and Villages — African Blacks Also Do Valiant Service — Sing Their Great War Song as they Advance— Kaiser Objects to Black Americans.

With the American Army in France.—That the colored American soldier is in the thickest of the fray, giving a good account of himself, is attested by high French officers, who have nothing but words of praise for the valorous conduct of their black brothers in one common cause. In a recent interview, Lieutenant James Black said:. "It is a mistake for the colored people of the United States to feel that their boys are being shoved to the front against their will. The fact is, it is hard to keep them from going too far. Only yesterday two colored troopers were called before the entire regiment while a prominent French general pinned crosses of honor on their breasts and kissed them on both cheecks. These men will be sent home on a furlough to tell their own story."

This is the French method of showing admiration for a great accomplishment.

The old 15th New York Infantry, now the 369th, has seen a deal of fighting, being the first colored regiment over here and their first man to fall in battle was Corporal William Stephens, who formerly resided at 52 West 139th street, New York City. This brave warrior lost his life in General Foch's great counter attack upon the Germans in the Soissons-Chateau Thierry salient. Lieutenant James Reese Europe, former band leader of the 369th regiment, has been transferred to the Machine Gun Company.

In the recent attack the French subject peoples, Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Sengalese (black) were in the thick of the fighting and bore their part of the struggle. Sengalese battalions were distributed among the French divisions and stormed behind the tanks in advance of the white Frenchmen. Other black soldiers from Africa covered themselves with great glory in their charge, singing their war song: "If I go forward, I die, if I go backward, I die; better go forward and die." With this cosmopolitan army giving fight to them the Huns were unable to withstand the allied attack.

Here is the official record of Fako Doumbia of the 51st Sengalese battalion serving at the observation post of the trench: He was three times buried by projectiles, three times released himself and resumed his post with the greatest calmness and coolheadedness, continued on duty until relieved by the commander of the company.

In the Rheims sector the 370th (former 8th Illinois) Infantry, commanded by a black officer, Colonel Franklin A. Denison, has given a good account of itself and several of the men have been cited for unusual bravery. This regiment forms a part of the 92nd Division and its attacking strength played no small part in the recent allied victory. Americans, both black and white, Englishmen, and Italians, fought between the French in this great drive. The terrific fighting of these colored Americans has caused Kaiser Bill to emit an awful howl about "black men being employed by the allies to kill white men."

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BUFFALO N Y TIMES
JUNE 7 1918

SIDELIGHTS OF BATTLE. NEGROES CONTRIBUTE. ITEM FROM THE FRONT, CARRIER PIGEONS ANOTHER.

Among the very many good things this war is destined to bring about, will be a greater understanding of one another among the peoples of the earth. This means races as well as nations. Never again will humanity be as provincial as it has been. Civilization has broken its shell, and stepped forth into a new existence.

The whole world is thinking. Everywhere petty considerations are being laid aside. Old prejudices are forgotten, or found to be false. In the necessities of the hour, a better standard of appreciation is evolved.

So with the colored troops, here and in France,—they are winning their way by sheer force of merit, and better still, **this is recognized.** In Gilson Gardner's special staff despatch from Washington, to The Buffalo TIMES, on May 31st, he says:

> Reports from France show that negro troops have been taken there in large numbers. Moreover, they have been given a chance on the firing line, and as generally expected have made good soldiers. Nobody accuses the negro of physical cowardice. What is more important, the black soldier has behaved well in his every day life. Official accounts agree as to this.
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> To the Europeans the negro is a novelty and an object of great interest. His songs, particularly the genuine, old-fashioned plantation melodies, never cease to entertain.

This is not only race, but world advancement; for whatever elevates one people, raises the standard of civilization for all. The colored troops left a record of honor in the Civil War; and perhaps they may achieve heights of glory in this. At all events, **they are on the upward path.**

Another item of human interest, is the loving tribute paid to the indispensable work of the carrier pigeons. C. C. Lyon, The Buffalo TIMES reporter with Pershing's Army in France, has written this paper most entertainingly of what these birds are doing in the awful midst of battle. He confirms the general impression that "**a pigeon can cover 500 miles much more quickly than the fastest railroad train.**" He further says:

> When telephone lines are shot away, when airplane signaling is impossible, and the delivery of messages by soldiers is stopped—the pigeon is always on the job. He seldom fails.

Pathetic, and wonderful, too, is the fact which Mr. Lyon records, that blind pigeons, aided only by instinct, can travel great distances with almost the same rapidity back to their lofts, as is shown by birds in full possession of their sight.

Somehow or other, these narrative incidents from the Front seem to draw us nearer to the actual realization of life in the war zone, than even the more studied accounts of the great military operations. We visualize the everyday scenes, and human appreciations are quickened. It is the "touch of nature" that makes the heart respond, even as greater things exalt the soul.

BROOKLYN BATTALION LOSES LEADER; NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN AS TO THE NUMBER OF MEN KILLED AND INJURED

The New Age (NY) 11/7/18

The old 15th Regiment from New York participated in the great offensive with the French, which started September 26, capturing several French towns and losing officers and men.

Twenty officers of the regiment are reported to have escaped death and serious injury. The number of enlisted men killed is not given. Major Cobb of the Brooklyn Battalion was killed. Major Lorillard Spencer was shot through both thighs, but will recover.

Ripont was captured by the colored fighters who were the first to cross the Dormois. Sechault was another town stormed and taken over by them.

The latest information relative to the important part the old 15th took in the offensive was conveyed in a letter just received by Fred R. Moore, editor of The Age, from Colonel William Hayward.

Colonel Hayward's letter follows:

Headquarters 369th Infantry, U. S. A.
American Expeditionary Forces—France.

October 10, 1918.

Dear Fred:

"Just a line to let you know that I am safe. The regiment participated in its French Division in the great offensive starting September 26. We were with the assaulting troops and had the hardest sector to attack anywhere along the line. We assaulted the stronghold of the enemy in Champagne.

"We were in the battle for twelve days and went forward about fourteen kilometres, over hills and ridges, over rivers and through acres and acres of barbed wire, always faced by heavy fire from German artillery and machine guns.

"Spencer's battalion attacked and captured Ripont and was the first unit to cross the Dormois. He was shot through both thighs but will recover.

"Cobb's battalion (the old Brooklyn battalion) attacked Bellevue Ridge. Poor Cobb was killed by a shell.

"Major Little's battalion stormed and captured the town of Sechault and pushed beyond in the vanguard.

"Our regiment and division, what were left of them, were finally relieved.

"You will be interested to know that Lieut. Colonel Pickering, Major Little, Captain Clark and I were four of the twenty officers who came through. We know nothing about future plans. Am very tired and very lame. Will write more when I get time.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "William Hayward."

NEGRO HEROES HERE TO HELP HOSPITAL FUND

Twenty Boys of 'Fighting 15th' Come Over From Lakewood Hospital

RELATE EXPERIENCES

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Twenty wounded negro soldiers from the hospital at Lakewood, N. J., here to assist in raising funds for the Mercy Hospital, were painfully getting off the train in the Broad Street Station yesterday afternoon. The first man off the train, his leg—what was left of it—braced with an iron rod, watched his comrades being assisted from the car steps, and then solemnly recited a prayer. A passing comrade said, "Amen." But that's all that was solemn about their coming.

Down Broad street, headed by 100 negro home defense reserves, under the command of Lieutenant C. H. Polk, the wounded heroes were taken to Equity Hall, 1024 Lombard street, where they were given a lunch and were told that they were the guests of the home defense reserves. Then they loosened up.

William Gantte, of 1430 Lombard street, was the one wounded hero from Philadelphia who was in the squad. He is a member of the 302d motor supply train, and is suffering from the effects of a Hun gas shell, received while he was helping fill a shell hole in a road in the Toul sector, so that his truckload of supplies could reach the infantry, further on.

"We first run into the Germans at Kemmel Hill last November," said Gantte, "and they're a rotten lot. We were up against the Brandenburgers

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and they look like a lot of half-grown boys. They're no good.

"One place we were going along just ahead of the British and we came to a well with a sign on reading, 'Good Drinking Water.' We stopped to get a drink and the British yelled at us to stop. They then fished a poisoned cat out of the well. The Huns had thrown it in and poisoned the water."

Gantte's father was a Frenchman and he was born in Nova Scotia. He worked for the Adams Express Company here before he enlisted last year.

"The Fighting Fifteenth" was the chief topic of the soldiers' conversation. This regiment is the 369th infantry, but "we don't know nothin' about no 369th," said one. It's the "Fighting Fifteenth," that's the way it's known. The regiment was formerly the Fifteenth infantry, New York national guard, and its ranks include many men from Pennsylvania. One of the stunts which earned it its name was related by Sergeant Albert Johnathan, of Brooklyn, who took part in it, and who as a result may never use his arm again.

"We were at the extreme right of the line at Chateau Thierry, said Sergeant Johnathan, and were hurried out at 11 o'clock at night. We were soon under fire.

"A machine gun was giving us a lot of trouble. It was in a shell hole, and two platoons were sent after it. We were under Lieutenant Toomey. I don't know what became of the first platoon, but were were called and we went and got the gun.

"A German hit me on the shoulder with the butt of his gun. There wasn't much room for anything, and I got back at him with my bolo, and I stuck him the best way I could. He's kicking the daisies now. The bolo is certainly the best weapon in the world. I got three Germans with mine before I fainted."

"Did you take any prisoners?" Sergeant Johnathan was asked.

"No, suh!" he replied. "Prisoners take too much grub. We don' like to take 'em. They make our grub short, because they must be fed."

"Rintintin" and "Annette" were in evidence, dangling from the crutches of Samuel Slocum, of Savannah, Ga., whose feet froze in a French train last winter. "Rintintin" and "Annette" are little manikins made of bright-colored yarns, and according to Sam, who got it from the French, they are charms to protect soldiers from air raids, and are very potent. Sam is getting a general education at Lakewood, and is glad of the chance.

Guy Rankin, of Pittsburgh, a member of the 371st infantry, said that he was gassed near Brie. He was in a squad fixing barbed wire at night, when a Hun patrol attacked them and was driven off.

"We captured three Germans and two captains," said Rankin, "and they sure looked like the devil. I sure would like to be back."

Last night the heroes were taken to the Academy of Music, where they were guests at a musical comedy. Afterward a reception was held for them in Musical Fund Hall.

DARING DEEDS IN WAR RECOUNTED

Thrilling Stories Officially and Briefly Told in Giving Out British Rewards.

CORPL. DAVEY WENT AHEAD UNDER FIRE.

Admiral of the Navy Who Was Retired Came Back to Service and Distinguished Himself.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

(Special Correspondence of The World.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Thrilling stories of bravery are tersely told in the official announcement that King George has bestowed the much coveted Victoria Cross upon five Australian soldiers. The heroes from the island continent who performed these valorous deeds are:

Corpl. Philip Davey has already won the Distinguished Conduct Medal. While his platoon was consolidating Corpl. Davey moved forward alone in face of fierce point-blank fire from a machine gun, put half the crew out of action with hand grenades, returned for more, attacked the gun again and killed the reinforced crew of eight. He then used the gun against a severe counter attack, during which he was wounded.

In Enemy Stronghold.

Corpl. Walter Ernest Brown, Distinguished Conduct Medal—Hearing that an enemy strong post was to be rushed, he made a dash toward it on his own initiative. Forced to take cover by machine gun fire, he later reached the post, knocked down an enemy with his fist and brought back an officer and eleven other ranks under heavy fire.

Sergt. S. R. McDougall charged the enemy's second wave single handed with rifle and bayonet, killing seven and capturing a machine gun, which he turned onto them, causing many casualties and routing that wave. When his ammunition ran out he seized a bayonet and charged again, killing three men and an enemy officer, who was just about to kill one of our officers. He used a Lewis gun on the enemy, killing many and enabling us to capture thirty-three prisoners. His prompt action saved the line and enabled the enemy's advance to be stopped.

Lance Corpl. Thomas Leslie Axfor Military Medal—When a platoon w delayed by uncut wire and ene machine guns inflicted heavy c alties he threw bombs among crews, jumped into the trench a charged with his bayonet, killing ten of the enemy and taking six prisoners unaided.

Driver Henry Dalziel dashed at an enemy machine gun and with his revolver killed or captured the entire crew and gun. Although badly wounded in the hand he returned and served his gun until wounded in the head.

Proud of Their Uniform.

Proud of the uniform they wear, negro soldiers of the West Afri- Frontier Force have displayed ex- he bravery, enterprise and initia- ive. The Distinguished Conduct Medal has just been awarded to a number of them for performances in the face of the enemy of which the following are typical:

Sergt. Malemu—He displayed grea gallantry under fire when his platoon forming the advance guard to a con voy of ammunition which was bein sent through a column, was am bushed by the enemy. The thre British officers were wounded. Serg Malemu took charge at once, got hi men in suitable formation and replie to the enemy's fire. Through his ac tion the surprise of the enemy's am bush was quickly counteracted ar the enemy was driven off. Serg Malemu afterward helped to remo a wounded British officer under fire

Greatest Bravery Shown.

Gunner Modi, Artillery, Nigeria Regiment, behaved with the greatest bravery, working at his gun under heavy fire until the remainder of the gun team were either killed or wounded. Though wounded, he assisted in attempts to remove the breech block, when that had been put temporarily out of action. Again, when the infantry on the left of the gun had retired, he made two more attempts to remove the block, and finally damaged it so as to render it useless. He only left the gun when ordered to do so, despite the heavy fire and the close proximity of the enemy, who were within twenty-five yards of the gun.

Sergt. Yessufu Mamprusi, Gold Coast Regiment, displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although his officer was killed, and he himself wounded, he remained with and directed his men. While doing so he was wounded twice more.

Private Demball Kowball, Gambia Company, when his section officer had been wounded and his section sergeant killed, took command of the section and fought them until all ammunition was expended, when he withdrew them under very heavy fire in perfect order.

An Added Clasp.

Company Sergt. Major Sumana, who had won the Distinguished Conduct Medal and to it a clasp is added now.

When his company commander was hit and the company had retired, he assisted to get the officer on to his orderly's back and followed behind, protecting him from the enemy's fire with his body. He was himself badly wounded while doing so. This non-commissioned officer's conduct has always been deserving of the highest prais, and has been marked by courage of a very high order.

Equally daring deeds are being performed on the water, and a retired Admiral, who has re-entered the navy for the period of the war, distinguished himself very recently.

When an explosion occurred on board H. M. motor launch No. 64, Commodore Sir James Startin, Knight Commander of the Bath, R. N. R. (Admiral retired), proceeded alongside. The engine room was still burning fiercely, but learning that the engineer was below he sprang down the hatch without the slightest hesitation, and succeeded in recovering the body practically unaided. In view of the fact that the bulkhead between the engine room and the forward tank had been blown down, and that the fire was blazing upon the side and the top of the forward tanks, which are built of exceedingly thin metal, and were consequently liable to burst at any moment, his action showed the utmost possible gallantry and disregard of personal safety. For this brave deed the King has awarded him the Albert Medal which was instituted in 1866 and is a recognition of an act of gallantry performed by any person whatever.

Forward Tank in Flames.

Not long ago the forward tank of H. M. motor launch 356 burst into flames. The commander and some of the crew were blown overboard and the remainder were quickly driven aft by the flames and were taken off in a skiff. By this time the flames were issuing from the cabin hatch aft, and on the surface of the water. It was then realized by the crews of adjacent vessels that the aft petrol tanks and the depth charge were being attacked by the fire and might explode at any moment. Lieut. Com. Keith Robin Hoare, Distinguished Service Order, R. N. V. R., and Lieut. Arthur Gerald Bagot, D. S. O., R. N. V. R., jumped into their dinghy, rowed to the wreck, got on board and removed the depth charge, thereby preventing an explosion which might have caused serious loss of life among the crowd of English and French sailors on the quay. These officers have also been awarded the Albert Medal for their daring act.

NEGRO HEROES SEE WAR END IN SPRING

Twenty-one Convalescents Sure Germans Cannot Stand "Gaff"

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Rollicking negro heroes, invalided home from the western front, were entertained by members of their race in Philadelphia yesterday, and to these folk the boys poured out their experiences and their beliefs as to when the war will end. The majority felt that the Germans could not stand "the gaff" beyond next summer at the latest and the end might come in the spring of 1919.

These soldiers, twenty-one in number, with William Gant, a Philadelphian, among them, have been convalescent at a hospital in Lakewood and were in transfer to a base hospital "somewhere in Virginia." Upon their arrival here they were escorted by a negro company of the Home Guard to New Equity Hall, where the Red Cross had a lunch ready for them. Later they appeared at a rally to raise funds for a base hospital for negro soldiers held in the Academy of Music. They slept last night in New Equity Hall.

Private Gant, who is a member of the 302d Motor Supply Train, lived at 1430 Lombard street. He went overseas in October, and while repairing a shell hole in the Toul sector was gassed by the Germans.

"I'll tell you one thing," he said, "the German prisoners you see over there are certainly a 'rotten' bunch. They come from Berlin and Brandenburg mostly, and they look like a lot of very thin, overgrown boys. We are not allowed to talk with them, but when we capture one we are allowed to do pretty much as we please with him, and you just bet we do."

Sergeant Albert T. Onathan, of Brooklyn, who went over there with E Company of the old Fifteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard, wears two gold wound stripes. His arm was in a sling, and he said he got it while capturing a machine gun at the Champagne near Chateau Thierry during the July drive.

"Lieutenant Toomey, a white officer and Irish, was in charge of us, and with that combination we just had to take the gun from those bush Germans. I went ahead with sixteen men of my detail, after two platoons had gone ahead. The order to us was to 'take that gun,' so off we started.

"We sneaked up on them and when we went after the bush Grmans one of them walloped me with his rifle butt on the shoulder and knocked my rifle out of my hand. But I had my bolo, man, I had my bolo, and that is just the sweetest little thing on God's green earth to use against those bush Germans. They don't like that cold steel nohow."

Guy Rankin, of Pittsburgh, who went to France with the 371st Infantry, a negro regiment which trained at Camp Lee, was stricken with mustard gas in the attack near Brie, where the regiment was brigaded with the Algerians.

"Those bush Germans didn't have it on us very long," he said. "We got three Germans and two captains, and they certainly looked like the regular devil to me. I don't think much about them."

"Are you anxious to get back again and fight?" Private Rankin was asked.

"Oh," was the reply, "I wouldn't mind fighting there in the summer at all, at all. But I don't think I'd like it in the winter over there fighting; it would be a bit too cold for me, I guess."

Throng at Hospital Benefit

At the benefit last night in the Academy of Music for the new Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, at Fiftieth street and Woodland avenue, a musical comedy in two acts entitled "You Wouldn't Know," was a feature. The building was crowded from parquet to gallery.

The hospital will contain 200 beds and have a staff of colored physicians and nurses. It is expected the hospital, which will cost $150,000, will soon be clear of debt.

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET TO PERFECT ORGANIZATION

ROCHESTER N Y HERALD
MARCH 18, 1918

Colored voters of New York State will meet in Rochester on Thursday, May 30, to perfect a state organization with the purpose of bettering the social and political conditions of the colored people. Assemblyman Edward A. Johnson of New York will deliver a memorial address to the citizens of Rochester at this time.

The committee in charge of the meeting consists of John W. Thompson, Edward A. Johnson of New York City, Howard Mathews, Charles Majett, Rev. E. L. W. Jones, S. C. Young, Lawson Johnson, George W. Derham, A. S. Jamason and John H. Cannon.

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SOUTHERN BOYS FROM U. S. A. LANDING IN FRANCE

The New York Call 11/2/18.

Underwood & Underwood. N. Y.

Pershing Denies That Negro Troopers Given Dangerous Work Over That of Whites

advertiser

Teutonic Propaganda Promptly Met—Negroes Commended For Service, Aptitude For Training

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Formal denial of reports circulated in this country, presumably by German agents, that negro soldiers with the American expeditinary forces are being given more dangerous work than the white troops was cabled to the war department today by General Pershing. The message said the negroes were in high spirits and that their only complaint was that they were not given more active service.

General Pershing said he could not commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, "who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The General's cablegram, which was in reply to one of inquiry sent by Secretary Baker, said:

"The stories, probably invented by German agetns, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positons and sacrificed to save white soldiers, that when wounded they are left on the ground to die without medical attendance, etc., are absolutely false.

Losses Are Cited

"The following are the losses, as reported up to June 18 in the four colored combat regiments now in France: 369th Infantry, died of wounds 3, died of disease 8; severely wounded 2; 370th Infantry, died of wounds none, died of disease 3, severely wounded none; 371st Infantry, died of wounds none; died of disease 8; severely wounded none; 372nd Infantry, died of wounds none, died of disease 3, severely wounded none. These figures show conclusively that negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops and that their physical condition is excellent.

"A tour of inspection just completed among American negro troops by officers of the training section of these headquarters show the comprehensively high degree of training and efficiency among these troops. Their training is identical with that of other American troops serving with the French army, the effort being to lead all American troops gradually to heavy combat duty by a preliminary service in trenches in quiet sectors. Colored troops in trenches have been particularly fortunate, as one regiment had been there a month before any losses were suffered. This was almost unheard of heretofore on the western front.

Win Croix De Guerre

"The exploits of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning the Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has aroused a fine spirit of emulation throughout the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. They are especially amused at the most dangerous positions and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them thus far. I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

NEGROES HAPPY IN FRENCH PORT

Rattle of "Bones" and Jazz Strains Enliven the Camps.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
MAY 31, 1918

By JUNIUS B. WOOD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Detroit News and the Chicago Daily News.)

ALONG THE AMERICAN LINES OF COMMUNICATION.—"The Chinese laborers insist that they must have gloves when they work," the lieutenant in charge of the working battalions was explaining to the colonel in command of one of the supply bases.

"To sell them gloves an act of congress will be necessary, but if it is a military necessity we can get around it by the scratch of a pen," replied the colonel.

"Handling the heavy packing cases, they scratch their hands, and they are very careful of their hands," explained the lieutenant.

SCRATCH HALTS WORK.

"Yes, when once they get a scratch they hold up the hand and say 'Je suis malade!' and think they can't work, and, what is more, don't work until after the doctor has looked them over," asserted the colonel. "It means we lose their time and the time of our medical officers is taken up. But if we sell them gloves does that mean we must also sell them overalls, shirts, shoes and other supplies? Just how much is included in their labor contract?"

With laborers from Indio-China, Spain, Portugal, Tunis and other countries, each working under different contracts.

In addition to these men we have our own working detachments brought from the United States.

FRESH FROM THE LEVEES.

A majority of them are colored workers from the south, part of the national army. When several hundred of these, all wearing khaki army shirts and blue overalls, either bareheaded or wearing the broad campaign hats, are seen unloading a ship in a base port, or stacking crates in the warehouses farther inland, one could easily imagine oneself in New Orleans or Jacksonville, instead of 3,000 miles away in France.

The colored laborers are contented. Officers who are in charge of them say that is one reason why they are the best workers the expedition has. They are well cared for. The government rations them, just as it does the soldiers. They have a camp of their own, which hums with music and song and the "rattle of the bones" when the day's work is over. In one city where the camp is some distance from the wharves, they ride to and from work in government automobiles.

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COLORED SOLDIERS PRAISED BY FRENCH

The Birmingham Reporter.

SAYS IF WHITES DO AS WELL AS RETIRING NEGROES FRENCH PEOPLE WILL BE HAPPY.

The French know no color or caste in men. They treat all alike as merit or their deserts justify. The following was issued in France and forwarded from there with the name of the city deleted. It is a commendation of the 349th Field Artillery, Colored in France. They were stationed at a city in France for a while and on their transfer to another point the mayor addressed the following to Colonel Moore:

11/2/18

Headquarters 349th Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, France. A. P. O. 722, Sept. 6th, 1918.

The following letter having been received is published for the information of the regiment and will be read at retreat Saturday, September 7th, 1918.

By order of Colonel Moore:
JOSEPH H. McNALLY,
Captain & Adjutant 349th F. A.

TOWN HALL OF FRENCH REPUBLIC.
12TH AUGUST, 1918.

Dear Colonel:

At the occasion of oyur departure, permit me to express to you my regrets and those of the whole population.

From the very day of its arrival, your regiment by its behavior and its military appearance, excited the admiration of all of us.

Of the sojurn of yourself and your colored soldiers amongst us we will keep the best memory and remember your regiment as a picked one.

From the beginning a real brotherhood was established between your

soldiers and our people who were glad to welcome the gallant allies of our France.

Having learned to know them, the whole population holds them in great esteem and we all join in saying the best of them.

I hope that the white troops, repl ing your regiment will give us satisfaction but whatever thei ude may be they can not your 349th Field Artillery.

Please accept the assuran est and most distinguish

G. De FONT

As

OFFICIAL.
Hdq. 349th Field
Army.

NEGROES GOOD AT PATROL WORK

Seem to Have Some Peculiar Quality for This Task That Is Lacking in White Man.

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 1. 1918

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Sept. 30.—American negro troopers are regarded by their officers as exceptionally good at patrol work, as raiders and scouts. They seem to have some quality lacking in the white man which enables them to slink and crawl across No Man's Land in a way that defies detection.

But the negroes never lose their latent superstition and fear of the dark. Without white officers to support them morally their value is said to deteriorate quickly. They "see things" with ease.

The negro trooper's timidity at night is best illustrated by the experience of a Captain, who found one of his men at work after dark. The negro was talking violently to himself:

"Niggah, pick up that wheel barrow and push it over there!" "Now put that barrow down!" "Tip it over and empty it." "Now wheel it back and fill it up again!"

To all of which the negro answered "Yes, sah!" and suited the action to the word. He explained to the astonished Captain that he felt less lonely and scared in the dark if he pretended a white officer was there to give him orders.

Let the average negro soldier hal and be forced to lie down for a time and he goes to sleep almost immediately, unless he is forcibly kept awake. The leaders of at least one regiment have had to adopt a plan whereby al the members of a patrol when they lie down, join hands, with the white officer at one end. He keeps the squad awake by pressing the hand of the man next to him, who repeats the pressure to his right or left and receives an answering pressure as evidence that his companions are awake.

Nevertheless, the negroes are always ready for a fight. One regiment had begged its way into a portion of the line where action was assured in the last German offensive, and that action suddenly began. Five of the officers of that regiment alone were in hospital, but heard a few hours in advance of what was coming.

The Colonel left the hospital on crutches, two other officers were carried to the trenches on litters and two more hobbled in—so as to be with their men and be assured they gave a good account of themselves. They did.

In the main the negro troops are deeply attached to their white officers and will go thru fire and flood for them—or with them. In the main also the officers are attached to the men, take pride in them and father them no end. The negroes are punctilious in such details as saluting and deference to officers and superiors, tho lax in other matters of discipline which they do not understand.

DEAD HUNS PROVE NEGRO IS FIGHTER

Alabaman Shown Northern Colored Bunch Can Carry On

TACOMA WASH TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 11. 1918

By HERBERT COREY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 10.—"Whoo-ee," said Sergt. William Butler of somewhere in New York city. "Whoo-ee, you bush Germans. You wanna look out foh me—foh Ah'm comin'."

His colonel quoted Sergt. Butler in this statement. His colonel commented, smilelessly, that what Sergt. Butler said was perfectly true. The other men of Butler's platoon said, according to the colonel, that:

"Dat Mister Butler, he suttenly did come a foggin' and a-rarin' thoo that theah darkness."

It was on the night of August 17 that Capt. Joe Outwater's company had a cage barrage dropped over it. Outwater is from New York, by the way. Inside the cage the boche dropped a little gas. Not much, but enough to be unpleasant. The whole situation was as badly scrambled as dropped eggs. There were no pleasant, clearly outlined, definite trench lines bounding the position—a sort of formal garden of war in which the men might wander. The position was held by strong points, and old trench lines squirmed around No Man's Land like dusty and aged snakes. Patrol parties used to get lost in these old boyaus. Sometimes they got clear inside the other fellow's line.

In one of these strong points on Outwater's front sat Lieut. G. R. Jones. Jones is from Alabama. There was a time when he was not on the best terms with the colored privates of his platoon. It was merely a difference in manner, for in Alabama race relationships differ from those of New York. Latterly Jones and his platoon were on better terms, for each had discovered the fighting blood of the other. But they were not what you'd call chummy. Jones wanted to get back to his old regiment. Once he had been taken prisoner, and his old regiment had retaken him.

"They are the real old vatted stock," said Jones, fondly. "They are fighting men."

What Happened to Jones

Jones began to be worried at his strong point. The night was dark, and there was gas in the air, and the shelling indicated some concerted action by the boche. He tried to peer into the darkness over the parapet. Then he gave that up as hopeless, and stooped over to pick up a flare cartridge from the box at his feet. As he stooped a large boche leaped on his back, and Jones and the boche went to the dirt together. The boche's thick hands were about Jones' throat:

"Silenz!" hissed the boche. "Silenz!"

It was a perfect surprise raid, of the sort the Yanks themselves like to pull off. Seventeen Germans were in the surprising group, although it later developed that three other groups were wandering about in No Man's Land. A sufficient number of these Germans had jumped on Jones and the four men in his strong point to flatten them out. Not a man on either side spoke. There was a wordless wrestle in the darkness. Then the Yanks quit fighting when they felt the hard ends of pistols jammed against their short ribs.

"Come," said their captors. "On your way"—or the German equivalent for that phrase.

The five Yanks and the Germans noiselessly climbed out of the strong point and started off down a communication trench for the exit into No Man's Land. Somewhere down the line an inspired soul set off a flare. Its nasty green light showed to Sergt. William Butler a line of German figures. At the head of the line were set Lieut. Jones and his four men, to stop any bullets that might be sent that way. Mr. Jones and the Germans saw Sergt. Butler by the same flare. He used to be a Pullman porter in New York City. His eyes and teeth are very white. They made a grand effect against the dark background, under that nasty green light. Butler had his automatic rifle at the ready.

Butler Was Ready

"Don't shoot, sergeant," howled Jo "It's only me."

He doesn't recall just why he the statement in that obviously i form, but that he made it at all a testimony to his presence of mind. He furnished another evidence of this quality immediately, for before the astounded Germans could recover from this apparition of a wide white smile in the darkness, Jones had thumped his boche in the jaw and sprawled face flat. As he threw himself down he yelled to his four captured comrades and they flattened themselves likewise. Over on his side Sergt. William Butler took a long breath and issued that warcry by which he will remain famous.

"Whoo-ee," says he. "Look out foh me, you Bush Germans—foh Ah'm comin'."

Butler just paraded around that No Man's Land with his automatic rifle and of cartridges that night. They entered abris and cleaned them, and where they had no space to sweep with the automatic they used their pistols. Butler held true, too, for next morning one German was found with his stomach cut open, as by a knife, and another with his head sawed down by a stream of bullets and another with his arm literally chopped off. He believed in concentrating his fire, Butler did. Every now and then those in the strong points could hear him chant:

"You wanna look out foh me, you Bush Germans—foh Ah'm comin'."

No one knows just how many Butler and his pair of feeders got that night, for the Germans carry their wounded off when they can. But he got a-plenty. Next morning the regimental surgeon on his rounds found Lieut. Jones of Alabama binding up a shrapnel wound in his leg. He looked at the wound for a moment, and then said in that brisk, professional manner that is the especial curse of surgeons:

"Ah, Jonesie! We'll have to evacuate you for that."

Usually "evacuation," with its weeks of idleness and cleanliness and good food in a well cared for hospital, is a little touch of paradise. But Jones swore at the surgeon in his best Alabama style:

"You go to hell," said Jonesie. "I'm going to stay with the outfit. They're fighting men."

General Pershing Exposes a German Falsehood.

N Y C SUN
JUNE 23, 1918

General PERSHING has fortunately been able to refute with unassailable statistics the German propaganda lie which was circulated among negroes in this country to convince them that black soldiers were being sent into positions of unusual danger. The prompt publication of the casualty table prepared to show exactly what their losses had been has disposed of this falsehood among intelligent men, and it is their duty as good citizens to inform their less keen fellow countrymen of the truth. While this is being done we must be on the lookout for similar enemy attacks on our national morale.

It is to be expected, for instance, that in each religious sect in the country contributing importantly to the personnel of the army an effort will be made to establish the belief that unjust discrimination is exercised against its members at the front. Similarly, attempts will be made to impose on each race in our population the false belief that its members are being compelled to bear an undue share of the common burden. All such tales will be false in fact, malicious in origin and worthy only of dismissal with contempt.

England went through this sort of thing, the method of falsification being adapted to her situation. Throughout the period of the war before our enrolment among the belligerents reports were industriously circulated here and in the British dominions which falsely represented the British commanders as exploiting colonial troops to conserve English soldiers. These reports received no credence among informed men, but they persisted among the ignorant until the British Government gave out for the guidance of the world a table explaining the exact situation. This disproved in toto the absurdities fostered by German propagandists and confirmed the opinion that thinking men had held from the beginning, that so far as the British Army was concerned each contingent was doing all that it could and that nobody was being sheltered behind others.

The way to combat German lies is to impress on everybody understanding of the fact that the German agents are all liars, whose words cannot be taken unless they are supported by convincing and unimpeachable evidence. If what a German says is corroborated by an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Belgian or an American it may be believed; but the uncorroborated word of the German must always be regarded without confidence.

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NEGRO WOMEN COLLECT BIG THRIFT STAMP FUND.

PITTSBURG PA PRESS
NOVEMBER 20, 1918

Reports of the colored W. S. S. drive committee for Western Pennsylvania show that the body has been doing excellent work and up until Nov. 11, $77,277.02 has been received in cash and pledges by the workers, with a special drive now in full blast. These reports are from seven counties and include those of Allegheny county, 30 societies; Washington, 19 societies; Erie, 14 societies; Crawford, 7 societies; Venango, 12 societies; Fayette, 13 societies; and Westmoreland, 49 societies; with an aggregate of 5,000 members.

Mrs. Laura A. Brown of this city is the leader of the movement and has been greatly assisted by the War Savings Congress of Negro Women's clubs with a representative from each of the Negro women's clubs in Western Pennsylvania. The other officers of the organization in addition to Mrs. Brown, who heads it, are vice president, Mrs. C. J. Powell; second vice president, Mrs. Sadie Black Hamilton; secretary, Mrs. G. L. Brooks; corresponding secretary, Mrs. O. T. Rossand; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Shorter. As a result of the work of the congress, $76,737.48 was subscribed to the fourth Liberty loan.

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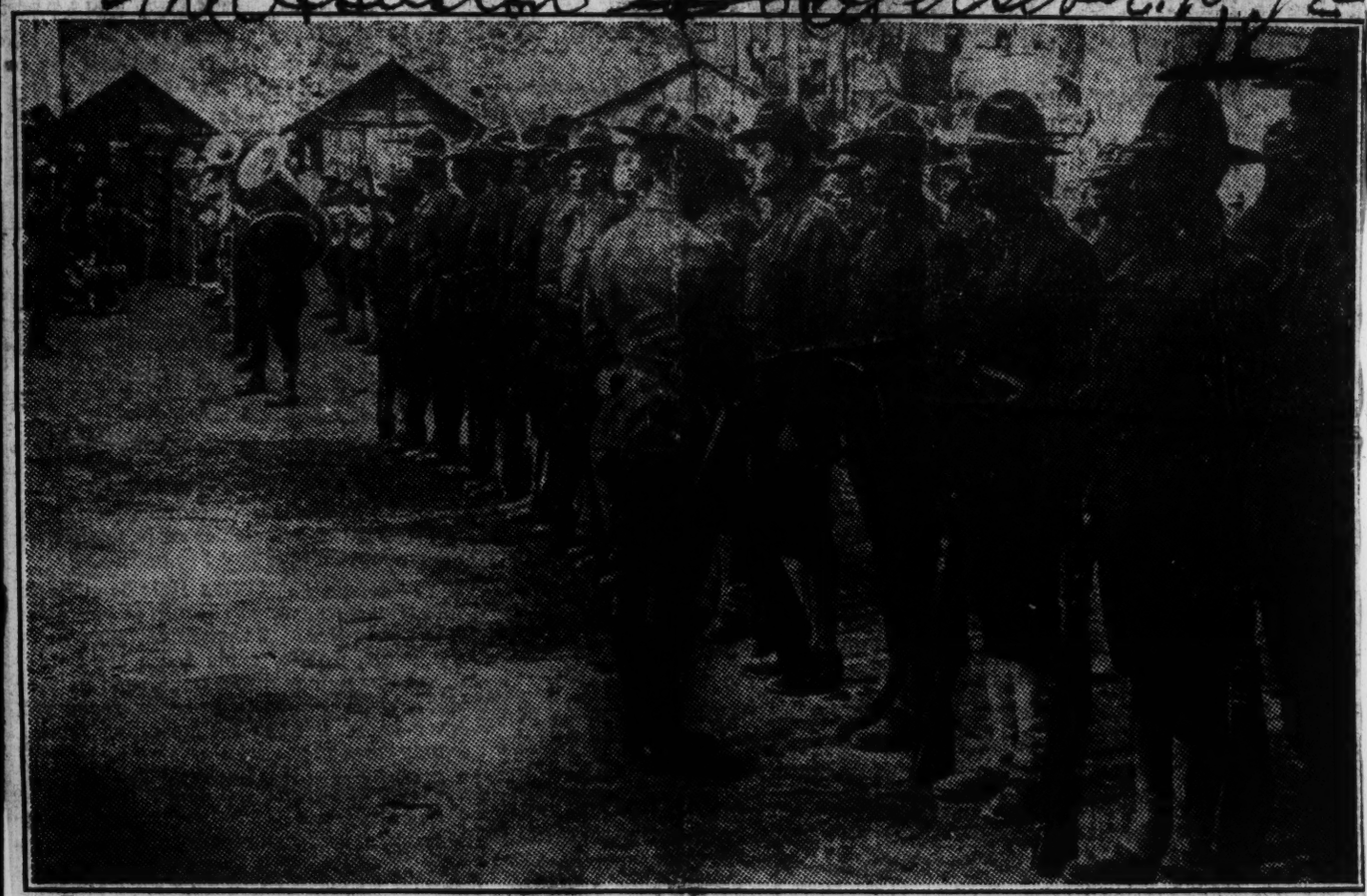
Roll Call After the Battle

The Houston Observer 10-12-



The above photograph, taken expressly for The Houston Observer, shows roll call in France after the "black devils," members of the 370th (8th Illinois) Regiment, had returned from a fierce and stubborn engagement with Huns in No Man's Land, where the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses of men, guns and ammunition. Besides the prisoners and booty captured, several towns also exchanged hands, the boches being on the minus end. To the left Band Leader George E. Dulf is seen directing the band, as they celebrated the victory with national airs of America and the allies. The French huts are also easily distinguishable and the whole situation has a martial aspect. Houstonians will remember several faces in the front line, as the members of the 370th Infantry were very popular while in training at Camp Logan. The French publication, Le Mirror, is the only other publication in the world that has carried this picture, one of the latest taken in sectors occupied by American black soldiers "somewhere in France."

PVT. DAVIS MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
DECEMBER 7, 1918

MISSION WORKER H. W. DANSER RECEIVES LAST LETTER OF DEAD HERO.

COMMENDS Y. M. WORK

Mrs. Albert Scott, of 346 North Montgomery street, has received word of the death of her nephew, Private Mitchel Andrew Davis, of pneumonia on November 16. Private Davis was clerk of Headquarters company, 349, F. A., A. E. F., in France. While living in this city, Mr. Davis attended the Montgomery Street mission. The last letter he wrote to H. W. Danser, his Sunday school teacher, follows:

"Dear Mr. Danser:

"Your letter received a few days ago, and I was certainly glad to hear from you and from Trenton. I thought probably that you had no idea of my whereabouts. But rest assured I will always be found in that section where the presence of earnest men are needed. This is indeed a war for freedom and liberty of all oppressed peoples. We of the recent liberated sons of America feel the necessity of coming to the aid of the oppressed of Europe more than any other American faction. When this war ends all the oppressed of humanity will have reasons to look for the Star of Hope and a brighter future.

"Yes, we are quite conscious of the causes of our being here. The Y. M. C. A. is doing good work for the boys to keep up spirits, and we appreciate the same. Since our arrival we have made three moves, and now we are on the go again. Probably we'll be in Germany before long, ere the war will come to an end. We are expecting to put things through before Xmas. Of course, it will be some time before we will arrive home.

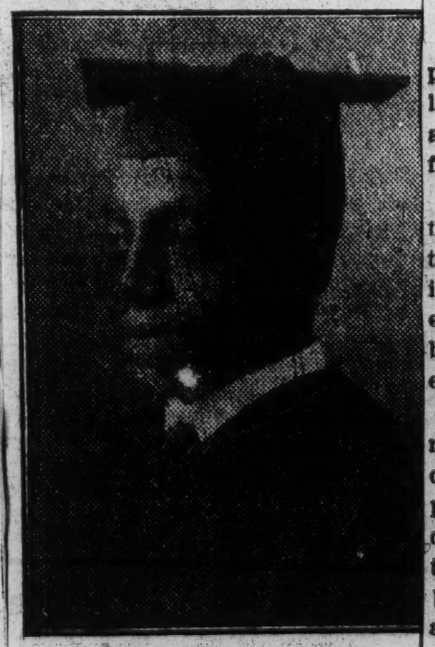
"My regards to all the folks in Montgomery Street mission. I suppose you are still holding the fort as a faithful soldier of Christ. We over here, on the whole, have come to appreciate the reality of religion more so than before. Many boys who lived in the cellar of life prior to their entry into the army will come back new men with a firm purpose to succeed along useful lines.

"I was surprised to learn that your son was over here, but he is doing what thousands of others are doing, viz., his bit for the cause of democracy. I know you miss him and wish him all the success a father wants a son to have.

"A letter from you will be appreciated at any time. Receiving letters from home is equal to pay day. I don't know which the boys appreciate more. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

"Yours truly,
"M. A. DAVIS."

Mr. Davis was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1890. He came to Trenton when a small boy with his aunt, Mrs. Scott, and his grandmother, Mrs. Keeler. He was of a studious disposition and was graduated from both the grammer school and the high school, working before and after hours for his uncle, Albert Scott, an express man. Later, Mr. Davis went to Washington, D. C., and attended the Howard university. He took the law course and was graduated with high honors in 1915, working at a garage in his spare time to support himself. After his completion of the college course he went to Virginia and worked for the Virginia Tribune, a newspaper there. Previous to being called into the service he was writing a book on "The Negro Race," which he did not afterwards get time to complete.



MITCHEL A. DAVIS.

THE PIAVE ROUT.

With due allowance made for possible coloration and overstatements due to natural allied zeal, the reports from the Italian front indicate clearly that the Austrian retreat has developed into rout proportions—the most complete, chaotic and sanguinary rout any army has suffered since the war began almost four years ago.

It seems that the great army of invaders marched triumphantly forward, fighting the Italian defenders back step by step over mountain and plain and across the Piave, with Venice almost in its iron grasp. Then, with the bulk of the foe well across the river, the heroic defenders, fighting with the abandoned fury of fanatics, brought the foe to a halt.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 26, 1918

The halt was quickly turned into a bloody retreat, and that into a pell-mell scurry for the cover of the far side of the river so recently crossed. But the stream meanwhile had become swollen to almost a torrential flood, and the bridges over which the hordes of Charles had advanced were no longer there to serve in retreat!

Attempts to construct others resulted for the most part in dismal failure, and, according to an official report from the field Monday night—

> The Piave is choked with enemy dead and the debris of their equipment. The attempt of the Austrian war office to represent the retirement as voluntary is false. In only a few scattered places could the river be forded, and these were under constant pounding by the Italian artillery and allied airmen.
>
> The handful of bridges also were pelted with shells and air bombs.

And the report goes on to say that "it is positively established that the enemy's losses are even greater in the retreat than as a direct result of the Italian counter offensive!"

Nor is there apparent now any likelihood that the Italian forces intend letting up until the invaders are either annihilated or taken into camp, and when that happens—whichever of the two possible eventualities it may be—it probably will mean practically the elimination of Austria as an efective enemy.

The food riots in Vienna; the constantly mounting dissatisfaction with the progress of the war; the ever-increasing demands for peace and the menacing situation evolving out of the south Slav question, even before this last Austrian offensive was launched brought the dual monarchy to a point where a renewed drive into Italy had to be made—and had to be successful—in order to preserve even a semblance of unity among the civilians of the interior.

Of the conditions in Austra-Hungary just before this last disastrous offensive was put under way, The Arbeiter Zeitung, an Austrian newspaper, declared that "a couple

more months of such confusion as now prevails and those who speculate on Austria's collapse will be able to jubilate."

With the latest enterprise, upon which the kaiser and the Prussian war lords in control of Austrian affairs placed such dependence, a broken and shattered failure, that day when Prussia's foes "will be able to jubilate" will indeed be near at hand!

THE NEGRO UNDER FIRE.

In every war in which the United States has ever engaged, from the revolution down to the present time, the negro has played a part and played it well.

The colored race has every reason to feel pride in the past deeds of bravery and heroism of its members on the battlefield; and judging from all reports the negro troops now in France are measuring fully up to American military standards in point of gallantry and daring under fire.

In a cabled report to Secretary of War Baker a few days ago, General Pershing said of the negro soldiers under his command:

> "The exploits of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry, has aroused a fine spirit of emulation throughout the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. They are especially amused at the most dangerous positions and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them thus far. I can not commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The circumstance referred to by General Pershing was that in which two negro soldiers, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, though both severely wounded, beat off an attack by twenty Germans in a listening post, displaying signal courage and bravery. A French divisional commander said of Private Johnson, "he gave a magnificent example of courage and energy," and of Private Roberts, whose life Johnson had saved, "he is a good and brave soldier."

General Pershing's statement to the war department was written in reply to an inquiry regarding a report that recently gained some currency among negroes in this country to the effect that the colored troops are being discriminated against in favor of the white soldiers of the American forces in the war zone.

That such stories were utterly absurd and without semblance of veracity is shown by the American commander, who opened his reply with this bold denial:

> "The stories, probably invented by German agents, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers, that when wounded they are left on ground to die without medical attention, etc., are absolutely false."

It is very evident that the negroes themselves are not chafing under the treatment they are receiving, but, on the other hand that they regret only that "they are not given more dangerous work to do"—presumably due to their characteristic penchant for amusement!

Likewise it is evident that those negroes whom force of circumstances keeps at home will have no occasion to offer any apology for those who have gone or are yet to go.

HOW A COLORED SOLDIER SEES IT

[illegible] NOVEMBER 10, 1918

Henry T. Parsons, shipping clerk for Kelly & Borum, has received a letter from James H. Raby, colored, a former employe of the company, now somewhere in France with the Infantry Band section, Headquarters Co., 808 Pioneers, American Expeditionary Force. It is dated October 28 and reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Parsons:

While sitting on the sunny hills "Somewhere in France" I take great pleasure to drop you a few lines to let you and all the members of the company know that I am well. Hope that you all are enjoying the best of health.

"Somewhere in France" I am having a fine time. Don't have to worry about getting things that can make life worth while, get up when I feel like, you know this is some life to live when you are a long ways from home.

I would not take anything for this experience. The boys who stay home and don't get a chance at the Kaiser will miss all of his life. We who are over here are giving him what he did not expect from the khaki.

We are going to have a dinner party in the Kaiser's dining-room Christmas day, because it takes boys with the khaki uniform on to make the Kaiser lay his army down.

Our band is playing the "Liberty Bells" while we are going over the top, and the Huns, hearing that song, begin to retreat.

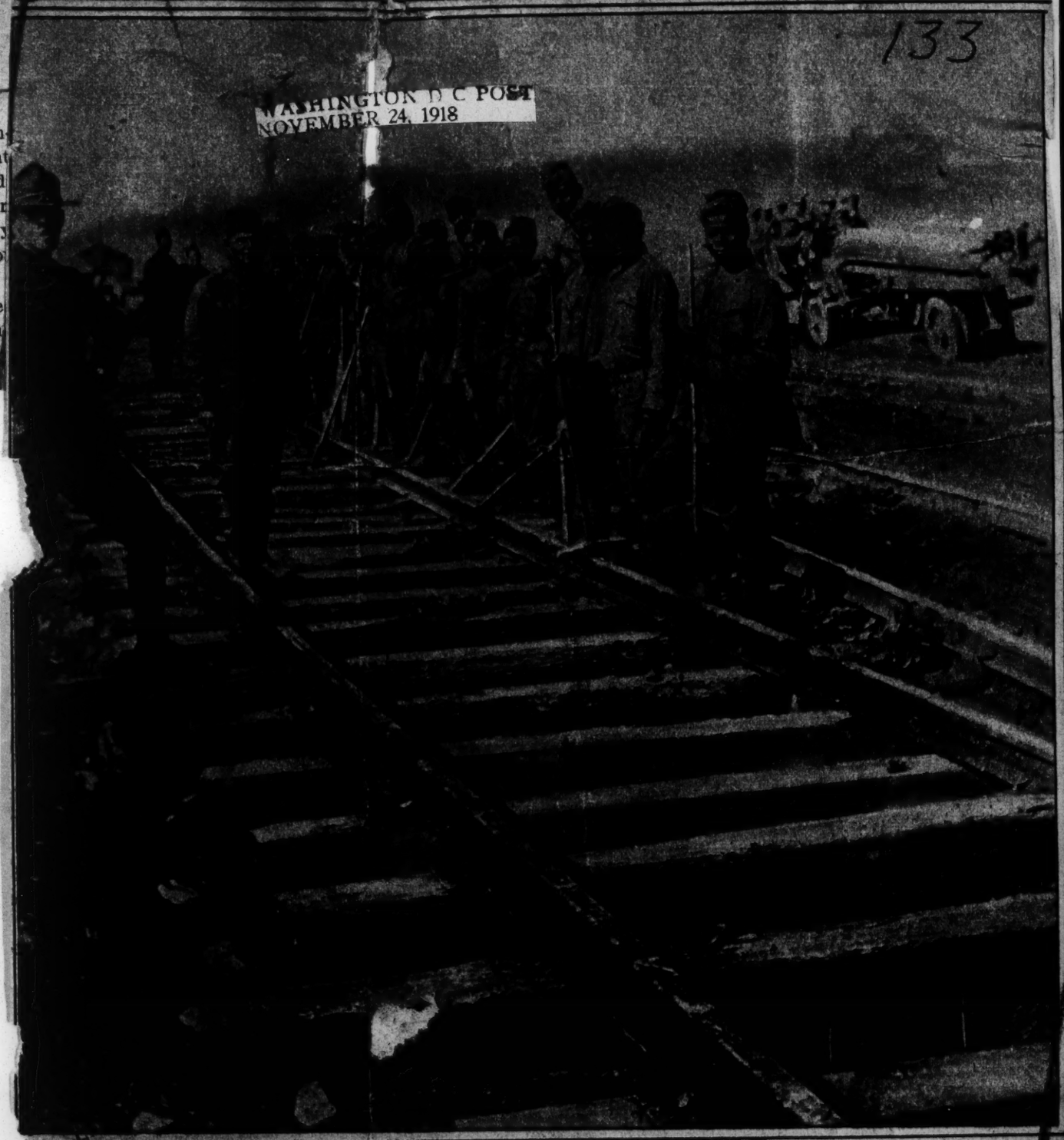
This is a fine place for fellows when they want plenty of rum to make him feel bright in the morning. You know that would be the thing that you all like.

Everybody over here is crazy about the boys in the khaki. If the people here are crazy what will the people at home do when we come back? That will be very soon.

I never thought that you could live so easy away from home, have plenty of money and cannot spend it. It is all the time something for nothing for the boy with the khaki uniform.

After the Stars and Stripes have sailed all over Germany then I will return home with plenty of history.

PRIVATE JAS. H. RABY.



THREE GREAT VICTORY LEADERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY. LEFT TO RIGHT, THEY ARE: GENERAL MAISTRE, COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL GROUP OF FRENCH TROOPS; MARSHAL FOCH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIES; GENERAL GOURAUD, COMMANDER OF THE CHAMPAGNE ARMY.

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WASHINGTON D C POST
NOVEMBER 24, 1918

DETAIL OF YANKEE COLORED BOYS ENGAGED IN BUILDING THE RAILWAY LINE FROM BREST TO THE FRONT LINES.

(Photographs Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood and International Film Service.)

N. Y. C TELEGRAPH
MAY 21, 1918

TWO New York negro soldiers routed twenty Germans and have been decorated. I don't know what weapons they used, but it is reasonable to suppose that members of the Fifteenth do not carry "safety" razors.

N. Y. C TELEGRAPH
MAY 22, 1918

IN hand-to-hand [illegible] ican negro soldiers the Boche ha[illegible] t our dusky battlers place no great r[illegible] r razor.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
AUGUST 9, 1918

War Cross to a Negro Sergeant Major.

Sergt. Maj. Sherman D. Scruggs, a Kansas side negro, 23 years old, in France with an infantry company, has been mentioned in the French general's report for continued bravery. He won a French War Cross for his work. Scruggs sent a copy of the general's report and the cross to his father, S. D. Scruggs, 423 Freeman Avenue, Kansas side.

Soldiers – 1918
Europe

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A few of our boys in France enjoy what they failed to get in their own country—an education. How eager they are for knowledge is shown by their willingness to give up their rest hours to study. Reading, writing and arithmetic are the principal studies. One of the boys said: "We don't need to study history; we are making that ourselves."

NEGRO SOLDIERS OFFER THEIR BLOOD TO SAVE WOUNDED OFFICERS

11-30-18

Wallace

(Special to the National Negro Press Assocaition from Somewhere in France, by Wm. E. Stephenson, special war correspondent—"These boys (the Negro soldiers) are the most wonderful I have ever seen. They never complain; they never say they are in pain; we ask some whom we know are suffering intensely how they are getting along: "Oh, pretty well," is the statement as is just handed out as coming from Major John W. Moorehead, eminent surgeon of New York City, in charge of the large Red Cross Hospital, and who was treating a number of soldiers who had participated in the great drive which the Kansas troops were a part. This is but one instance of the scores reported where our boys, knowing the flow of carnage and blood, knowing what they were facing for the folks at home, have, even though in pain, even though they be dying, or mortally wounded, displayed courage of which even the red men of yonder days would have been proud. The report further states that Major Moorehead went to a ward where several soldiers were suffering intensively from the effects of gas and he addressed them as follows, stating: "I got two officers who need blood. Is there any one here who will volunteer to give them some of their own blood?" Before the words had died out of the Majors, or before he had a chance even to realize that he had made a statement, with one accord there came, "Sure, we will give them all they want," and every man present bared his arm and offered it to the eminent surgeon for the extracting of of blood. Four of the volunteers were accepted, their blood was taken and the transfusion made. It is reported that the officers will recover. On another occasion he said that a Negro with a wound in his arm came rushing into the hospital alone and said: "Gosh my whole regiment is destroyed, only two left, me and another fellow coming along behind me." That seemed to be all the excitement that prevailed and it is said this same fellow was ready and willing to get back into the fray. Surely good must come out of such courage. The sons of America are exhibiting a heroism such as is born only of true patriotism. A new day is coming not only for the people of France or of the United States, but for all mankind. Through all the blood, through all the shot and shell, the gates of death, men are reaching out for higher things. I know this is true for numbers of them who have been through this earthly hell on the front line say that there they felt the power of God as never before. Let those whose loved ones have gone down in battle feel proud of the fact that they are fighting for a cause that which there is none greater, the brotherhood of man.

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A soldier at Camp Sherman in Ohio held up a long line at the transportation office when he insisted upon a ticket to go to war, as the ticket clerk thought. The soldier was told the war was over and to get out of the line if he didn't know what he wanted. But the young man insisted upon a ticket to War, for that was the name of his West Virginia home.

UTICA N Y PRESS
DECEMBER 18, 1918

A negro soldier back from France minus a leg arrived at a Richmond hospital carrying a huge package strapped to his back. He carried his leg back with him, as he didn't want any part of his body buried anywhere but in the United States. The surgeons who amputated his shattered leg fixed it up to prevent decomposition and the negro soldier "toted" it across the Atlantic for burial.

NEGRO TROOPS PROVE VALOR

Sustain Heavy Shell-Fire from Germans.

IN THE SECTOR EAST OF VERDUN

Boches Bombarded the Negroes for Hours with Calibers of All Dimensions, but the Colored Americans Stuck to Their Posts

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JULY 1, 1918

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES

July 1.—Negro troops proved their valor in the line East of Verdun on June 12, it is now permissable to state. The German attempted a raid in that sector but were completely repulsed by the negroes.

The Boches began a terrific bombardment at one minute after midnight, throwing over between 3,000 and 4,000 shells from guns ranging in size from 67 to 340 millimeters. The bombardment was concentrated on small areas. Many of the shells made holes from ten to fifteen feet across.

In the midst of this inferno the negroes cooly stuck to their posts, operating machine guns and automatic

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rifles, and keeping up such a steady barrage that the German infantry failed to penetrate the American lines.

The Americans miraculously sustained only wounded.

"Dixie luck was a-workin' with us," expalined one. "We all got knocked down lots o' times, but every man got right up."

Private Henry Gaillard of New York City, under shell fire, took his automatic rifle from its place of concealment, placed it on the parapet, and met the attacking Boches with a rain of bullets.

Private Harry Brown, also of New York City, a member of the Signal Corps, found a telephone line was not working. Ignoring the barrage, he went out to repair the wire. He made 25 repairs.

During the attack, the crew of a machine gun was bowled over by a minenwerfer projectile, which made a 15-foot hole ten feet from them. They all got up, remounted the gun and continued shooting until it jammed. Then despite the terrible bombardment, they fixed it and again turned it on the Germans. This incident was repeated twice.

Both French and American officers reported that the negroes performed like veterans. They obeyed orders promptly, took risky duties voluntarily and compared well with the best troops on the west front.

A German raid east of St. Die, in Alsace, was repulsed by American machine gun and rifle fire Saturday, the enemy suffering heavy loss.

An American Lieutenant and 80 men successfully raided German positions in Fontaine Wood, near Montdidier, Saturday morning, capturing an officer and 35 men, and inflicting heavy casualties.

In Lorraine, American airplanes today conducted several reconnaisance expeditions.

15TH FLAGS BACK FROM FRANCE

The Amsterdam News

Shot-Torn Colors Returned to Governor Will Soon Be Unfurled

HAYWARD TELLS OF DEEDS

Colors Were Carried by the Boys in Champagne Offensive

Albany, Sept. 9.—The State flags of the 15th (coloured) Regiment of Infantry and the 22d Engineers, which were carried by them when they aided in repulsing the German offensive in the Champagne, will soon be unfurled in the Executive Chamber in the Capitol, having been returned to the State by these units. The flags are stained and show bullet holes.

In a letter to Gov. Whitman telling of the action, Col. William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner, now commander of the coloured regiment, says:

"It was a tremendous party! We were proudly a part of that splendid French Army which stood and slew and stood and slew more, just as wonderful Gen. Gouraud told us to, with machine guns, heavy and light artillery, grenades, gas, mines, tanks and aeroplanes, until the Boche no longer came, and then we went forward and picked them out of the front trenches we had evacuated purposely and left full of trouble and death for them.

"Only the 15th and 69th were in it, and we were the only Negro regiment. So just imagine, if you can, our pride to read in the German communique, in General Ludendorff's petulant list of the Allied forces against him 'white Americans' and black Americans.' We were certainly happy to be 'among those present.'

"We are back in the front line again tired but contented. My officers were reduced to thirty-six at the time of the battle; four company commanders were carried through on stretchers. I was on crutches. The boys were splendid.

"Our boys are rich with booty now. Helmets by the score, haversacks, Mauser rifles (which, by the way, they are using because they are similar to the Springfield), and thousands and thousands of rounds of ammunition, overcoats and field glasses.

NEGRO TROOPS MAKE GOOD

CLEVELAND O PRESS
OCTOBER 21, 1918

American and French Both Praise Their Valor

By United Press

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE: Negro troops from America already have established themselves in Europe as being cool and reliable fighters in the front line.

Up and down the line, after the test of a year's service, you hear no doubts expressed regarding negro doughboys. They have proved themselves cool and brave soldiers in the trenches, and gentlemen when back at rest in French towns.

It is interesting to see how these negro boys mix with the French inhabitants of the village, with whom the Americans are billeted.

The French folk like the negroes and felt highly honored at the way the latter learned French. The negroes are getting extremely fluent, and it fits entirely with their scheme of things to use all French forms of politeness.

Three Good Fighters for Uncle Sam

ST. LOUIS MO STAR
MAY 23, 1918

International Film Service, 1918.

It is said the negro makes the best fighter because of his continually pleasant humor and good nature. First reports of the action of negroes in France show they have been under severe fire and have come out with flying colors. Their spirit and dash has carried them to victory in the first clash with the boche and two of their number have been decorated. The picture shows the type of smiling darky that is serving Uncle Sam over there.

WASHINGTON D C A & N REG
AUGUST 3, 1918

A TRIBUTE TO COLORED TROOPS.

(From "The Hatchet," a newsy little uplift sheet published on board the U. S. S. George Washington.)

Who are They, Our Friends Aft?

It is not hard to tell whose sons they are—these men of the largest unit aboard. Their dusky skins identify them. But they are more than merely members of a race; they are being tried and found true to every trust imposed. One of high rank has spoken of them as the "true and safe Americans." And what did he mean? Simply this: In the great confusion incident to the declaration of war against the great "world menace" it was hard to tell just who and what the stand of each American group would be. But in all this questioning there was never a doubt as to what the attitude and position of this group would be. Traditions and ancestry spoke for them. They were the scions of those sires who followed Washington at Valley Forge, who stood with Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, who answered the call of Father Abraham 200,000 strong, who saved the Rough Rider at San Juan, who stood with Captain Boyd at Carrizal. What could they be but true Americans?

But there is something more to be said of them: They are the pick of twelve millions of their kind. Their officers, from the grade of captain down, are practically all "blood of their blood and flesh of the flesh and bone of their bone." This fact lends greater inspiration to them; greater because they know them to be most competent. Because of this sympathetic bond, because of this confidence in their ability, these men are willing to go through the "Kaiser's kingdom" (hell) and back again for these officers.

These men represent the merging of the south and the north. They are principally from Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The emotion of the south with the reason of the north makes a combination hard to beat. The officers represent all kinds and grades of schools, from staid old Harvard to the humblest academy. But they represent more! Many of them are from the Regular Army, with from three to twenty-three years of experience with the "old machine." Here again is a merger—the academic power of the school with the power born of actual experience. This, too, makes a combination hard to beat.

One last word: They are men whose chief asset is their love of song and their ability to sing under any and all circumstances. The secret of their great optimism and cheerfulness lies in their ability to "mount on the wings of song to heights serene and beautiful." If you ever feel blue or despondent, find your way aft and listen to the cheerful songs of these natural singers and 'twill drive the blues away. These men are destined to make a name because a singing regiment is a regiment hard to beat.

Who are their K. O. and field officers? The best the Regular Army could give. "Nuff sed."

Soldiers – 1918
Europe

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Lone Red-Haired Youth Directs Vocal Enthusiasm of 20,000 as Soldiers Pass

A CASUALTY. PRIVATE REVIEWING STAND.

9-23-18

The patriotism of New York city is rather a deep-rooted sentiment. Apparently it is felt long before it is echoed and an amazing development during the big parade yesterday gives purpose to the view. One man with the right spirit, a proper location and the assistance of some ten or twenty thousand metropolitan throats developed a periodical and thunderous ovation at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, which beggared all other demonstrations along the entire line of march.

New York

The head of the parade had passed and the perfectly marching columns had swept on for nearly twenty minutes. Not fewer than twenty thousand persons thronged Fifth avenue on either side of the thoroughfare between Thirty-sixth street and Thirty-second street. They watched the regular rows which passed them with eyes wide in admiration, but except for a sudden cheer from a small group here or there there was no sound from the deeply impressed throngs.

Herald

Calls for Cheers and Gets Them.

Suddenly a young man standing on the balcony of the Waldorf-Astoria's third floor uttered a great roar. He was tall, red haired and powerful of voice, and the thousands below or within sight of him saw him raise his hands above his head after the manner of a college cheer leader.

"Three cheers for the National Army-y-y!" he bellowed, and with a slow gesture he wound up for the big cheer, with perfect rhythm and volume there arose a cheer and another, and another. It seemed as if every voice for five blocks in either direction took up the roar, and astonishment at the sudden and tremendous outburst of enthusiasm was to be seen on the precise countenances of the marching troops.

Every time a new unit arrived from that cheer on the young man on the balcony wound up again and the big cheer surpassed its predecessors. The young man had suddenly become the sole controller of a vast supply of enthusiasm.

It was high time that newspaper reporters learned who this young man was, and so they hastened through the Waldorf and to the big room which led to the balcony. It proved to be a suite occupied by Colonel Benjamin B. McAlpin. One of the big cheers had just been accomplished when the young man was asked for and came out into the corridor, somewhat bewildered.

Flat Feet Causes Him to Hide Name.

He was told that he had done a remarkable thing, and he was asked if he had any connection with Camp Upton or with the army.

"No," he said slowly, "not yet. But I have been called for the draft, and here is my green card. I'm going next week." He took a small batch of letters from his pocket. "Funny," he said. "Look, I was turned down by the marines, the navy and the Army Intelligence Bureau. I've got flat feet. But now I've been called for the draft, examined and passed and without any further ado I'll go right into the army, where I've been trying to get."

"But your name?" asked his questioners, noting that he kept his thumb over the name on the green draft card.

The young man laughed.

"Say," he said finally, "if I give you my name after telling you about my flat tootsies the whole world will know about them and I'll be out of the National Army, too. I'd tell you in a minute if it wasn't for my feet, honest."

He bowed himself through the door and a moment later a big cheer rattled the windows of the Waldorf-Astoria.

And so all that is known definitely is that one of the most remarkable cheer leaders New York ever saw has at least two troubles of his own.

One patriot parked himself on the head of Admiral Farragut in Madison square. Others were draped about all sides of the statue. If the Admiral had forgotten himself and started to shake off the snow there would have been work for one of the emergency ambulances stationed near by.

NEGRO TROOPS PROVE WORTH BY FIRE TEST

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
JUNE 4, 1918

Official Accounts Find Black Soldiers Brave and Reliable.

BY GILSON GARDNER.

Washington, June 3.—War has brought oportunity to the colored race. It has meant more money and a chance to show what they can do in other directions. As members of the draft army they have acquitted themselves, according to all accounts with great credit.

Reports from France show that negro troops have been taken there in large numbers. Moreover, they have been given a chance on the firing line, and as generally expected have made good soldiers. Nobody accuses the negro of physical cowardice. What is more important, the black soldier has behaved well in his everyday life. Official accounts agree as to this.

It was announced at the time the draft was first begun that negro troops would be used largely in construction work and as stevedores. Disappointment was expressed by intelligent leaders among the race who had hoped that compulsory military service would bring a certain measure of opportunity to serve in a military way. This disappointment has been removed. Colored troops have been used to a certain extent, as white troops have, for engineering, construction and other war work, but they have also received their share of military training and have likewise had their officers' training camps.

To the Europeans the negro is a novelty and an object of great interest. His songs, particularly the genuine old-fashioned plantation melodies, never cease to entertain.

To a great many negroes military life and opoprtunity for war work comes a new emancipation from slavery—nomic slavery. They have more m than they ever had in their lives.

LEFT HAVERHILL MAY 6, ON PIAVE IN FIVE WEEKS

Local Colored Registrants Get Swift Passage To the Front

HAVERHILL WARD GAZETTE
JULY 10, 1918

Leaving Haverhill May 6 for Camp Devens and landing in Italy, on the Piave front, just five weks later, is the record of Chester G. Morris and Clarence Smith, two negro boys, according to letters from "somewhere in Italy," and passed by censor.

Morris was the 258th man in Division 1 here, but it was not until May 5 that local selection boards were permitted to send colored registrants to Camp Devens.

It was a month ago that local relatives of the boys received postcards announcing their safe arrival overseas. These have bee nfollowed by letters from Morris and Smith, saying there are four regiments of colored troops in Italy. The Haverhill men are in the 367th Infantry.

COLORED RACE MAKES GOOD ON BATTLEFIELD

PORTLAND ORE NEWS
MAY 30, 1918

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By GILSON GARDNER

WASHINGTON, May 30.—War has brought opportunity to the colored race. It has meant more money and a chance to show what they can do in other directions. As members of the draft army they have acquitted themselves, according to all accounts, with great credit.

Reports from France show that negro troops have been taken there in large numbers. Moreover, they have been given a chance on the firing line, and as generally expected have made good soldiers. Nobody accuses the negro of physical cowardice. What is more important, the black soldier has behaved well in his every day life. Official accounts agree as to this.

Races Harmonize.

It was announced at the time the draft was first begun that negro troops would be used largely in construction work and as stevedores. Disappointment was expressed by intelligent leaders among the race who had hoped that compulsory military service would bring a certain measure of opportunity to serve in a military way. This disappointment has been removed. Colored troops have been used to a certain extent, as white troops have, for engineering, construction and other war work, but they have also received their share of military training and have likewise had their officers' training camps.

A correspondent in France recently told of a colored captain in whose organization there was a white lieutenant, the latter an ex-newspaper reporter on a New York paper. The instance was cited as showing the harmony in which the races were able to work even in such positions.

Carry Rifles.

To the Europeans the negro is a novelty and an object of great interest. His songs, particularly the genuine old-fashioned plantation melodies, never cease to entertain. One of the marching ditties of the colored division in France celebrates the fact that while they once were armed with spade and pick they now carry rifles.

To a great many negroes military life and opportunity for war work comes as a new emancipation from slavery—economic slavery. They have more money than they ever had in their lives. The freeing of

the slave did not free him from his economic bondage, and for 50 years the black men and women have had few opportunities to serve except as household drudges and as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Many technical trades were closed to them and only by mean and close methods of living were they able to exist.

NEGROES, WITH TANKS, HELP HOLD CENTRE

Enemy Forced by Resistance There to Shift His Chief Pressure to the Eastward.

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 12, 1918

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 11, (Associated Press,) (Noon.)—The strongest effort, made by the Germans last night and this morning in the course of their new offensive, was in the direction of the railroad connecting Estrées-St. Denis and Montdidier. The Germans met with such resistance that they renounced for the moment their attempts in this region.

Negro troops, supported by allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counterattack in this vicinity and recaptured the crest, running southwest of Marqueglise, between Perte Farm and Loges Farm.

Late last night the allied infantry re-entered the village of Mery, which had formed a protective point for the German advance through the valley.

Seeing their progress hindered on this side, the Germans turned toward the other flank, and nearly reached Ribecourt, to the north of which place the hottest encounters took place in the woods of Dreslincourt.

The enemy's possession of the height of Ecouvillon, below Thiescourt, enabled him to filter troops through the small valleys, making the position of the Allies, occupying the small hillocks, perilous and causing them to retire.

The whole countryside thereabout is dotted with these small hills, which are called mountains. These form a kind of bastions, but, when turned from one side or the other, they become absolute traps for the occupants. Most of the valleys between run toward the banks of the Oise.

Forced to Bring Up Fresh Divisions.

The enemy will be forced to debouch on the plain near the Oise, where he will find himself without the shelter of woods and will be subjected to a concentrated fire of allied artillery and machine guns.

The Germans have already found it necessary to bring forward more divisions to fill the gaps in their ranks caused by the terrific allied gunfire.

All through the area of the new offensive the difficulties confronting the enemy are very great from the nature of the terrain, which comprises sharp hills, deep valleys, and thick woods.

Where his most pronounced progress has been made, in the centre of the battlefield, the ground forms a sort of hollow through which runs the main road from Senlis to Roye and the Compiègne-Roye railroad.

The Germans apparently tried to increase the rapidity of their advance by ignoring the losses, their object being to gain as much territory as possible before the Allies were able to stabilize the front. Each division seemed to have received orders to go ahead, heedless of what the others were accomplishing.

While attempting to do this, the Germans came under the fire of the allied batteries and groups of machine guns, which possess accurate range of all points.

This fierce opposition offered by the allied troops seems to have disconcerted the German high command, which expected to be able to reduce the allied salient around Noyon much more easily.

The enemy guns were busy all day yesterday and last night, but were well countered by the allied artillery. In addition, the wind changed its direction, and tens of thousands of poison gas shells fired by the Germans did more damage to themselves than to the Allies.

The German losses under the direct fire of the French artillery have been horrible. Every time the Allies counterattack they find the ground covered with German dead.

An epic struggle took place near Plemont, where the small garrison of dismounted cavalrymen may still be holding out. French soldiers who managed to get through the German lines late yesterday asserted that, before they left, the Germans had delivered several terrific assaults, all of which had been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Several villages, including Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur, changed ownership a number of times yesterday. At no moment was it possible to say positively that this or that place was occupied by the enemy or the Allies, such was the terrific nature of the conflict. On the Belloy plateau fighting went on continuously for several hours, man tackling man in single combat.

THE BLACK BAYONET FIGHTERS.

Cleveland Advocate 8-17-18

With the pre-vision of a sheer, never more did Abraham Lincoln speak than when he foresaw the black American fighting with clenched teeth and glistening bayonet in the forefront of the battles for freedom.

The news dispatches, which, of course, come from French sources, but garbled as they are, bear the following eloquent testimony to the words of the sainted emancipator:

> "London, Aug. 7.—American Colored brigaded with the army of General Gouraud, east of Rheims, are doing such remarkable work in action with their bayonets that they are now said to excell all other men on the fighting front in their use of these weapons. It is said they are particularly fond of this style of fighting, and have broken all bayonet records on the western front. So pleased are French commanders with the work of these men from the United States that all Colored regiments arriving from America will receive hearty welcomes to the fighting lines."

When these troops of the allies drive those of the Huns back to Berlin, it will not be the American Marines—brave as their exploits have been, and heavy as has been their heroic death toll, and from whose ranks such black bayonet fighters as these the French glorify are excluded; it will not be the American aviators from whose death-defying battalions such martyrs as Quentin Roosevelt have given their last full measure of devotion, and from whose ranks, also, such soldiers as these French call "comrade" are barred by American color-phobia, but it will be by these black boys, denied an equal chance, who bayonet their bloody way into Wilhelmstrasse.

When the war is won, and the veterans of the Stars and Stripes have had their last bivouac "over there"; when they have marched past the President in final review down Pennsylvania avenue; when they have returned, such of them as are left, to their humble homes to greet such of their families and friends as are left, to take up again their humble places as hewers of wood and drawers of water in American industry, they will submit to lynching, disfranchisement, jim-crow cars and segregation NO LONGER as their just portion of victory.

They are going to demand—these brave black bayonet fighters—they are going to accept nothing less than an equal place in this Republic.

They are going to be equals, as declares the Declaration of Independence, in their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In the right to eat the bread, without leave of anybody, which their own hands earn; they are henceforth going to be equals of every living man, and see to it, as President Wilson pronounced that the laws are kept "inviolate."

NEW YORK TIMES ON PRIVATES BILL AND NEEDHAM.

Guardian 5-25-18

(New York Times, May 21, 1918.)

Mrs. Henry Johnson—she knows him only as Bill—had faith in the prowess of her husband, if nobody else thought that he was of much account. "Bill ain't big, nor nothing like that," she said, on being informed that he had won the French War Cross on the American front, "but, boy," she went on to the reporter, "he can go some." That must be the conviction of survivors of the German raiding party that tried to wipe out Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts of the old 15th Regiment of the New York National Guard—it seems but the other day that the proposal to organiize the Negro regiment was received with tepid enthusiasm.

The Germans were in force, the two Colored privates on sentry duty did not appear formidablle, or much of an obstacle. It is true that in the rush they were desperately wounded but the supply of hand grenades happily held out—Bill, as his wife called him, also brought a bolo knife into play, handier than a razor; and, shot, clubbed, cut and grenaded, the Germans soon had enough of Bill and Needham, leaving som dead men and fragments of others on the ground. Twenty-four to two, and the two at last in possession of the field, with three wounds apiece and the glorious feeling of victory.

Gold Palm Also for Johnson.

According to the divisional order of the day, Bill of Albany "gave a magnificent exhibition of courage and energy," and Needham of Little Old New York "continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee—a good and brave soldier." The French Croix de Guerre for both, and for Bill, who slashed in such a timely way with his bolo knife, the "Gold Palm," a much-coveted distinction. It is said that the whole regiment is now clamoring for bolo knives, Private Johnson's particular personal weapon having proved so handy. The Germans will have to find as apt a name for the American Negro fighters as they have given to the kilted Scots, whom they call "The Ladies from Hell. Something demoniac there certainly was about Bill and Needham.

15th Was Opposed by New Yorkers.

It was an excellent thing, after all, to organize the 15th National Guard Regiment of New York. A merger has effaced the name, but the Negro soldiers, whom General Foch speaks of as "very strong and stout-hearted and very rash," fight well under any numerical designation. It is now the 369th Regiment. France regards them, no doubt, as the American Chasseurs d'Afrique. "I am very proud of them," says Colonel William Hayward. "They are cleam, brave men, fearing nothing."

Tribute to the 24th—13 of Them Should Never Have Been Hung.

Which reminds us of the 24th Regulars in Cuba, a Negro infantry regiment. They belonged to that "heroic brigade" of which the other commands were the historic 9th and the brilliant 13th, both white regiments. The brigade lost heavily in the storming of San Juan Ridge. But the bigger thing was to come after. Troops were wanted to police the yellow fever camp at Siboney. General Shafter ordered the 24th down from its tented field, where it was catching its breath and "resting up." Then there was this scene and incident: the regiment lined up by Major Alfred Markley, ranking officer, and a lilttle speech to those tired and battle-stained Negro soldiers — "General Shafter has selected us to take charge of the fever camp at Siboney. Those who want to volunteer, one step to the front." And all that remained of the 24th fit for duty made one stride toward the Major.

Usual Service but No Benefits Accrue.

If any regiment in Cuba, white or black, made a better record than the Twenty-fourth, for bravery, for humanity, for discipline and duty, will some one speak up But it is an old story, the galllantry and staunchness of our Negro soldiers when the country calls in the hour of her need. New York may well be proud of the 369th infantry, which was the old 15th.

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AIX-LES-BAINS AS AMERICAN LEAVE CENTRE

N Y P TRIBUNE
MARCH 24 1918

Band of the 15th New York Colored Infantry waiting for the first batch of Sammies to arrive on leave.

© International Film.

NEW YORK NEGROES HAVE WON WAR FAME

Many Are Officers and Physicians in Addition to a Host Serving as Fighters and Laborers

N Y C TIMES
NOVEMBER 17, 1918

THERE have been few wars in freedom's cause in which the negro has not played a prominent part, and, true to the fighting traditions of his race, he has won new glory as a most intrepid warrior in this war for world freedom. Announcement just made from Washington places the strength of the negro units in the United States fighting forces now at more than 870,000 officers and men. The United States has commissioned more than 1,200 negro officers. When the second draft is completed there will be about half a million or more negroes in the armed forces of our nation. A large percentage of these negroes are New York men, or, at least, adopted New York soldiers.

The negro has been a factor in the winning of every war into which the United States has entered. It is not surprising, therefore, that the negroes of the United States were ready to defend world freedom even before President Wilson sounded the call to arms a year and a half ago and the negroes of New York City were the first to volunteer. This first unit already has won for itself a meed of praise, and its doings, even to the tune which its jazz band plays, and its fighting are familiar to every newspaper reader.

Officially this unit is known as the 15th Regiment, United States Army, and is attached to the First Army. It was in action west of the Meuse, and it gave an excellent account of itself; it fought as its private dance or rest or do nothing at all, wholeheartedly, and after its periods in the first-line trenches, in the rest billets, the men of this unit gathered around the parks in the little French village where they were quartered, while their good old jazz band played songs of the Southland and freedom.

This regiment was organized by Colonel William A. Hayward, who is its commander. Its organization began in July, 1916, and after it was mobilized at Camp Whitman a year later it was sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., for training. Later it was reviewed in New York City, and the next that the American people heard of the 15th it was in action in France.

In this fighting these negro soldiers have shown a fearlessness that has won praise not only from their white American companions in arms, but also from the French, masters of war. Not a few of them have won the decorations of honor. They have made good all that they promised in their regimental song, which their jazz band, headed by Europe, its colored leader, played as the 15th, on review, marched through Fifth Avenue:

When Europe goes to Europe wid that big coon band
Dere'll be somethin' startin' suddenly in the Kaiser lan';
Our Yanks, when dey hear it, will get lightnin' in der feet,
An' de busted ole Hun Army'll beat a thunderous retreat.
When Europe goes to Europe wid dat Army band,
How ole London'll cheer 'em as dey march along de Strand!
An' when off in de trenches a war concert dey begin,
Dey'll never quit a-playin' till dey're paradin' in Berlin.

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New York City claims these negroes of the 15th, and it has even been ascribed to their origin that so few suffer from shell shock. Asked why the 15th withstood the noise of battle and shell shock so much better than African negro troops fighting with the other Allies, a New York negro private is said to have replied:

"Boss, dese babies was born right under de ole Sixth Avenue L. Dey's used to shell shock."

As a matter of fact, they are, with some exceptions, Southern negroes, New York City's adopted sons. They came from nearly every Southern State, but more especially are they Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana negroes.

Many thousands of negro troops are in the combat forces overseas. The French Croix de Guerre has been conferred upon several negro soldiers for exceptional deeds of valor, and in one case a whole regiment was cited for honors.

Official and unofficial reports from Washington and from France show that the negro is represented in practically every branch of the military establishment of this country—infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal corps, including wireless telegraphy; medical corps, sanitary corps, ambulance and hospital corps, and ground section of the aviation corps. Also he is found in the stevedore regiments, labor battalions, and in all the lines of essential work back of the front. Recently one stevedore regiment was awarded honorable mention for establishing a new record for unloading the cargo from aboard a large steamship engaged in war transport and for coaling the vessel.

Negro women of New York City have established a canteen at 6 West 131st Street, for the exclusive use of negro soldiers and seamen. This canteen is officially known as Canteen 5, of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense. Under the leadership of Mrs. E. C. Goode it is being run by negro women from contributions by their own people. There are here two Red Cross units, conducted by their women and girls, and many war relief organizations which care for the families of negro soldiers who may be in need as a result of illness or other misfortune.

"OVER HERE," by Walt McDougall

3,200 'BUFFALOES' PARADE HERE; GET UNION LEAGUE FLAG

N Y C EVE WORLD
MARCH 23, 1918

Negro Regiment From Camp Upton Reviewed by Whitman on Fifth Avenue.

Col. James A. Moss paraded his thirty-two hundred "Buffaloes" of the 367th Infantry from Camp Upton on Fifth Avenue this afternoon. Proud as a lion was Col. Moss of his negro boys in khaki—line on line of them in perfect formation, heads up, eyes shining as they faced the reviewing stand before the Union League Club.

And New York showed by applause that preceded and followed the battalions up the broad street that it was proud of its "Buffaloes," too. Where the white regiments from Upton had trudged in the snow a few weeks ago the negroes stepped proudly out to-day.

The regiment, which came to town last night, assembled by companies on the streets adjacent to Union Square. Promptly at 2 o'clock a bugle blew the signal to advance and, with double lines of police in the lead, the first of the regiment swung into battalion formation and started up the flag decked avenue.

The "Buffalo" band was at the front. And that band sure could play! Hundreds of the soldiers' kinspeople lining the avenue just couldn't make their feet behave when that band swung into the lilting strains of "Where Do We Go From Here?"

At the reviewing stand before the Union League Club Gov. Whitman waited, with officers of the club and prominent men from the City Administration, to perform the little ceremony of the day to which every recruit's heart had leaped forward in anticipation.

With the leading companies of the regiment massed against the opposite curb, a bugle blared and the Regimental Color Sergeant, supported by guards with fixed bayonets, stepped to the centre. Then Gov. Whitman in a brief speech presented the regiment a new stand of colors—the gift of the Union League Club.

Then the regiment continued its march up to Harlem, where it got its greatest reception from the colored people. It broke march and disbanded at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

NEGROES GOOD FIGHTERS

BEHAVE WELL UNDER FIRE

How Colored Regiment Repulsed Heavy German Attack

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 8, 1918

Correspondence of Associated Press
With the American Armies in France, June, 1918

One regiment of Negroes in the American army (number deleted by censor) has had its baptism of fire on the fighting fields of France and acquitted itself so well that the French commander of the sector has cited the whole regiment as worthy of receiving the war cross. This regiment's repulse of the enemy attack on the early morning of June 12 (possibly at Belleau wood or Bouresches) was briefly referred to in the official communique.

A later and official report of the engagement brings out interesting details and gives credit to the officers and men for fine fighting qualities displayed in their initial experience under shell and machine gun fire. The French commander of that sector has given the regiment the highest possible commendation for the results accomplished and the splendid fighting spirit shown by the American Negroes.

For several days preceding the attack there were evidences that the enemy was preparing to strike a blow. Two days before one of the main points held by the regiment had been subjected to a strong bombardment of nearly 100 shells, gas and shrapnel. Prior to the heavy enemy artillery barrage occurring on the morning of the 12th, our advance groups heard movements apparently of narrow-gauge track trains in the wood back of the enemy lines, indicating they were getting ready for an attack.

Every preparation had been made for meeting the move if it came. Besides the usual combat groups at the main points of the line, a special machine gun section occupied a specially chosen position on a small salient projecting into the enemy line. It was accompanied by a combat group detailed from reserve company and carrying rifle and hand grenades.

It was 2.15 on the morning of the 12th that the order to "stand to" was given and all combat groups and the machine gun section took their fighting position. The enemy artillery now opened a violent bombardment, engaging in a "box barrage" five of our main groups and the special machine gun position. The lines of this box barrage are well defined on the ground, showing its outer circuit, with a considerable scattering of hits inside. The shells were mostly 77's, with some 155's, gas, shrapnel and high explosives. One of our points received particular attention, probably by minenwerfer, the craters of which were two yards in depth and five yards in diameter. The artillery bombardment was extremely violent at the start and tapered off gradually until it stopped after 30 minutes.

Meantime under cover of the artillery the enemy infantry began its operations, adopting the infiltering process by which detached groups are thrust forward at a number of points instead of moving in mass formation. One group came on with two light machine guns, firing a rather intense fire into one of our positions. Another group was estimated to be about 25 or 30. At another point on our front a stationary enemy patrol took position, firing with two small machine guns. Now and then squads would dart forward from their gun positions. Eight Germans got up to the wire in front of one of our positions, and four others approached at another point. Besides these assault groups which reached our line there were undoubtedly additional enemy forces in assaulting columns and suporting columns which were unable to enter the field.

The special machine-gun group under command of Lieut L. E. Shaw was in one of the most exposed centers of the fighting, being under terrible artillery fire and the fire of two German machine guns. Lieut Shaw handled this very difficult situation with cool bravery. The enemy barrage was so close that it was impossible to stand up and Lieut Shaw controled his guns by rolling from one to the other. His two guns fired 5000 rounds.

Under this violent onslaught the men stuck to their posts, carried out every order without hesitation, often under galling fire, and showed a high degree of skill with their weapons and coolness and courage. Each machine gun jammed three times, was partly disassembled and cleaned under fire, continuing in action throughout the engagement.

One team fired 14 clips when the gun jammed. Reporting this to Lieut Shaw they were ordered to clear the jam. While under intense fire of artillery and machine guns they coolly dismounted the gun, remounted it and continued firing until ordered to cease. The fire of this machine-gun section was doubtless wholly unexpected by the enemy, and this fact coupled with the effective fire laid down was chiefly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the enemy.

There were instances of individual bravery during the action. Private Howard Gaillard with a small rapid-fire piece was unable from his position to get a good fire to bear upon the advancing enemy groups, so he coolly and with entire disregard of danger, mounted the parapet, and while enemy bullets were flying around him, fired his rapid-fire piece from the hip, first at one group and then at the other. Privates Smithfield Jones and George Woods are especially mentioned for their coolness in the face of violent shelling when they dismounted the machine guns and then reassembled them and continued firing until the close of the action. Lieut R. C. Grame was in command of the group which received the brunt of the enemy fire which, besides the barrage, added a heavy fire of large minenwerfers. There was no flinching; the group always worked under perfect control, keeping all combat posts manned though three men were knocked down by the explosion of shells. Others commended for courage in the face of fire are Corporal Frank Harden, Private H. D. Brown, Corporal Bean, Sergeant G. A. Morton and Private Sanders.

From the elaborate artillery preparation, the size of the box barrage, and the extensive front occupied, the coup de main attempted by the enemy was clearly intended to be on a rather extensive scale.

Whatever may have been the object of the attack it was successfully frustrated. No enemy party succeeded in getting within assaulting distance or any part of the line except at one point and here they were quickly pressed back and then driven off. The shell-torn condition of the ground tells of the fierceness of the action. That the enemy suffered considerably in casualties is not doubted, as some of their groups pushed close into the machine gun fire, but as their men fell they were carried off. The casualties on our side were small and none of them serious.

The chief importance of the action was in bringing this American unit for the first time under fire and demonstrating the steadiness and fighting ability of the men.

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SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

Defender 6-8-18.

leader for his youngest and favorite wife. Inset, photo of Amelia Folsum ... shortly before her death.

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL
MAY 20, 1918

AMERICAN COLORED BAND GIVING CONCERT IN GARDEN OF CASINO AT AIX, FRANCE.

The Negro Soldier

The parade of the negro troops last Saturday recalled history. It recalled Shaw at the head of the freedmen who were to seal their courage and soldierly devotion in the assault on Fort Wagner. It recalled the great experiment of the Sixties in making disciplined fighters out of men who had known nothing but the abjectness of slavery and who were still confusedly classified, not as men, but as contraband.

N Y C TRIBUNE
MARCH 25, 1918

The negro soldier proved his mettle in the Civil War. "The colored troops fought nobly" was more than a perfunctory phrase. It told an unvarnished truth. And the Spanish War brought added confirmation of the theory that the American negro yields rank to none in capacity to master the trade and acquire the virtues of the soldier.

He will show his worth again in this war—as great a war for human freedom as the one in which he fought in the armies of the North against disunion and for his own enfranchisement.

WHEN WE GET OVER THERE

Chicago Defender 7-13-18

A young recruit just arrived at training camp was talking over the recent German drive with several companions. "Yes," said he, "they drove the French and English back 28 miles. But when we colored fellows get over there, it will be different, won't it?" Naturally everybody agreed that it would.

There are various estimates of the number of colored Americans now in France, some of them as high as 50,000. On the other hand, a statement embracing the record of colored soldiers read into the Congressional Record last week by Representative Walter M. Chandler of New York, quoting a survey of Mr. John E. Bruce, shows 500,000 black and colored men fighting on the side of the Allies in Europe. The United States, according to Secretary Baker, has 700,000 soldiers in France. There are then nine times as many African black men at the front as American black men and within 250,000 as many African black men as Americans, black and white.

These black Africans, mostly six-footers, born fighters able to clear a fence their own height easily and doing 18 feet in a broad jump with no exertion, have already made a record on Europena battlefields. A dispatch to the London Times dated May 29th, quotes a British officer as saying: "I have never seen finer fighters than these French Colonials. Another dispatch of the Associated Press of June 6, states that these same troopers have **won the respect** of the Americans, which left-handed praise of course means they did something under fire that Americans were afraid to do.

The point to be made is this: This war cannot be won by sheer strength and force of numbers. If it could have been so won, Russia would have dictated peace from the beginning, Colored troops on European battlefields will not make it materially "different," that is to drive the Germans back 28 miles instead of themselves retreating that distance. The Allies have first got to have more men, more ships, more guns, more gas, more aeroplanes, and more genuine patriotic spirit, which is the same as saying more democracy at home.

NEW YORK TOWN TOPICS
MAY 23, 1918

THERE is not a colored man in New York who has not held up his head higher and imparted a suspicion of additional swagger to his walk since the arrival of the news from Europe of the heroism of a couple of privates of our city's splendid Negro regiment, the 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th, of the New York National Guard, and now at the front in France. The two men in question, though severely wounded, beat off an attack by twenty Germans, forcing them to flight. For this feat they have each been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government, and have been extolled in General Orders not only by their own General Jack Pershing, but also by the Commander-in-Chief of all the allied forces, General Foch, in the Orders of the Day issued to all the armies now in France. Their white officers cannot speak highly enough about our Darkies of the 369th, so many of whom hail from Harlem. They are white, these officers, who include such men as former Public Service Commissioner Colonel William Hayward and Captain Hamilton Fish, 2d. It is necessary to emphasize this. For in order to prevent themselves from being picked off, as officers, by German snipers, they have taken to blackening their faces, with burnt cork, like so many colored minstrels, and are now hardly distinguishable at all from their devoted friends and comrades, the Darkies serving under their orders.

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FRENCH APPLAUD COLORED BAND

The Nashville Banner

STEVEDORES INDISPENSIBLE TO A. E. F. SAYS WAR CORRESPONDENT. WM. E. STEVENSON, GIVES IMPRESSIONS ON CLOSING DAY OF HOSTILITIES.

11-29-18

"Somewhere in France," November 11, 1918. Mr. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Sir—Of course everybody knows that hostilities came to an end today at eleven o'clock and, therefore I shall say nothing concerning the signing of the armistice. However, I cannot resist the temptation of giving you an idea of what happened here when it became known that Germany hand laid down her arms.

As I rode in a truck crowded with American soldiers, to a town a few miles away from here, all along the way children and old and wrinkled men and women waved their hands and greeted us with cheers of "La guerre est fini," "the war is ended," and Vive l'America," long live America.

It has been said that when you weep you weep alone, but that the world laughs with you. We know that the world has sympathized with France, but I believe, considering what I saw today, that its heart overflowed with joy. Every kind of whistle—steamship, yacht, factory, engine, automobile horns, etc., vied with each other in an effort to announce to the people that the brutal injustices done them by Germany had been avenged and that once more they were to be allowed to live in peace and harmony under their own vine and fig tree.

Great numbers of soldiers were relieved from their duties and the streets of the town were choked with thousands of people who yelled themselves hoarse as the parade passed. It was deeply impressive to see people from so many conutries, though speaking different languages, trying to understand each other. And they did understand, for actions speak louder than words; and the smiles and laughter constituted a language that all spoke.

A heavy burden had been lifted from the hearts of many by the valor and bravery of the Allied soldiers, and the feelings of the people were free rein; even the German prisoners wore a smile that wouldn't come of.

As I stood and watched this smiling, laughing, happy and surging mass of humans I could hardly realize that I was in beautiful France witnessing a celebration of the end of the greatest of wars; great no only because of the number of men engaged and lost but great also because it had been fought on the name of democracy, the effect of which all men should now feel.

In the parade bands of various nations competed with each other in the playing of American and the La Marseillaise, and the only Colored band in this vicinity so thrilled the crowd when it played "It's a Long, Long Trail," etc., that it sang the chorus with it.

As the shades of night fell and I wended my way toward my quarters with our good Chaplain (God bless him, he has worked harmoniously with us in our efforts), the populace seemed to be preparing for another celebration, the time of the end of which no man knew.

France, England, Italy, America, etc., have, suffered untold agonies—mental and physical and all are happy that this bloody conflict is ended. However, I am sure no nation so highly appreciates the victory as the French, for on her sail, for more than four years, his unprecedented war has been waging. The numberless women—young and middle aged, garbed in black which one sees everywhere, are a living testimony of the courage and patriotism of the millions of her dead. Their remains lie buried beneath the sod of the many beautiful cemeteries of France. Their bodies have been killed but their little white crosses which mark their last resting places proclaim to the world that might is not right but that justice must and will prevail.

According to a statement of one of the high officials of this country, France has lost 2,500,000 men, a fifteenth part of her population. He says further that—

"Three hundred and fifty thousand homes have been destroyed. To build them up again, buildings without their furnishings, 6,000,000 days of work will be required, involving an outlay of 10,000,000,000 francs, together with building material."

Speaking of the assistance the United Staes can render France, he says

"I tell you frankly what we expect from you. We want first immediate assistance in the matter of labor. We hope that your technical and other units in France will be able to co-operate in the effort."

The Colored men of the United States have made a great record over here, both as fighters and "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The stevedores, engineers and labor companies, thousands of the men of which are Colored, have done a big "bit" in winning the war. They have unloaded the ships, loaded the trains, built the warehouses, repaired the roads under fire, and kept food and other supplies always on the way to the front. I know of one Colored organization that made a record in the removal of freight, and I have been informed that there are others

Fighting has ceased it is true, but a stupendous job confronts the soldiers in the form of rebuilding the villages destroyed by the Germans. It will be necessary to furnish their spare time in a wholesome manner. This the Y. M. C. A. will do. Everyboy at home should do all he can do to assist in this work and I hope that every American citizen will consider it a privilege to continue to give liberally of his means to the Y. M. C. A. After a year's service with the "Y" both in America and in France, I think I am qualified to speak of its many benefits to the soldier. It not only caters to him physically and socially and administers to him spiritually, but it has put on foot, by request of the Army, an educational program of immense proportions. Surely it merits the support of at least every citizen whose boy is over here.

While America has lost men she has helped materially in the winning of a principle the benefit of which a great honor, one that cannot be effaced from her escutcheon; but even a greater one will come to her when she will have done her part in the rebuilding of the homes of the people which the Germans have destroyed.

France is free again. The eleventh month, the eleventh day and the eleventh hour will never be forgotten. As the United States now celebrates the anniversary of the declaration of Independence, so also, no doubt, will the nations of the world celebrate the eleventh of November as the day every country should reap. This is upon which they freed themselves from the menace of Militarism.

Before leaving the shores of America we sang "Over there, over here and we won't come back till its over, over there."

"We came, we saw, we conquered."

Respectfully,
WM. STEVENSON.

NEGRO SOLDIERS MARCHED INTO OCEAN—FOR A BATH

RAMSEY N J JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 28 1918

As the negro stevadores marched to work, winter and summer, rain or shine, night or day, they were always, whistling or singing as they marched, to the wonderment of French and English alike, writes W. L. Stidjer, in the Outlook. Their spirits never seemed to be dampened. They always marched to music of their own making. There was that baseball game when an entire company of negroes, watching their team at the climax of the game, when one negro boy had knocked a home run, ran around the bases with him, more than two hundred laughing, shouting, grinning, singing, yelling negroes, helping to bring in the score that won the game.

Then there was that Sunday morning when several white captains decided that their negro boys should have a bath. They took their boys down to an ocean beach. It was a bit chilly. The negroes stripped at order, but they didn't like the idea of going into that cold ocean water. One captain solved the difficulty. He took his own clothes off. He got in front of his men. He lined them up in formation. Then he said: "Now, boys, we're going to play that ocean is full of Germans. You stevedores are always complaining about not getting up front, and you tell me what you'd do to the Germans if you got up front. Now I'm going to see how much nerve you've got. When I say, 'Forward! March!' it is a military order. I'm going to lead you in military formation.

"Forward March!"

And into the surf that company of black soldiers marched, into that cold ocean water, dreading it with all their souls, but soldiers to the core, without a quaver, eyes to the front, heads up, chests out, unflinchingly, up to their knees, up to their waists, up to their chins, when the captain shouted, "As you were," and such a hilarious, shouting, laughing, splashing, jumping, yelling, fun filled hour as followed the world never saw. The geaming of white teeth, the flashing of ebony limbs through green water and under sparkling sunlight that Sunday morning was full of a fine type of fun and laughter that made the world a better place to live in, and certainly a cleaner place.

FURTHER PLANS TO HONOR NEGRO HERO

TRENTON N J TIMES
NOVEMBER 1 1918

Mayor Names Committee to Arrange Reception For Neadom Roberts

Mayor Donnelly today announced the appointment of a Citizens' Committee to formulate plans for an appropriate reception to Private Neadom Roberts on the occasion of his homecoming. The famous negro soldier will return to his home in this city next week and it is proposed to hold the public reception in his honor next Wednesday evening.

Roberts, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Roberts, 249 Church Street, received the French Cross of Honor and a personal citation from General Pershing for brave conduct on the battlefields. The Trenton boy, in company with another negro soldier, put more than a score of Germans to rout after they had been surrounded by the enemy on the west front. Both men were severely wounded during the melee.

Roberts has been convalescing at the soldiers' hospital at Cape May since his return to this country.

In appointing a committee on arrangements today, Mayor Donnelly announced that a Ladies' Auxiliary Commmittee would also be named later. The following is the personnel of the committee which the Mayor has appointed, and the first meeting will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the District Court Chamber, City Hall:

THE COMMITTEE.

Commissioners George B. LaBarre, ~~Edward W. Lee, J. Ridgway Fell, and~~ William F. Burk, Dr. Ebenezer Mackey, Prof. W. R. Valentine, Robert A. Messler, James Hammond, Joseph H. Wright, Newton A. K. Bugbee the Rev. Dr. Heber D. Ketchan, H M. Voorhees, Assemblyman John E Gill, the Rev. Don Clyde Kite, the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, the Rev Francis Palmer, the Rev. I. W. L Roundtree, William M. Murphy, Edward W. Dunham, A. Crozer Reeves E. L. DePaur, Dr. Paul A. Collins Frank W. Thropp, William L. Waldron, Montgomery Moses, E. Furman Hooper, the Rev. C. F. Flipper, the Rev. John A. White, Henry Hobart Rudolph L. Marshall, the Rev. I. F Turner.

Henry Wirtschafter, Charles A May, J. Fred Margerum, Thomas Colclough, Everett W. Townsend, David Lewis, S. Roy Heath, A. Dayton Oliphant, W. Holt Apgar, John P. Dullard, George W. Guthrie, Harry F Smith, John McCullough, Michael A Commini, Ernest R. Kerr, Harry I Conover, Joseph S. Hoff, Joseph C Tasker, Frank Radice, Forrest F Dye, George W. Page, C. Harr Baker, John Gillespie Preston, Timothy T. Fortune, John M. Herbert, A J. Swan, W. S. Tredwell, John F Higgins, William J. Swanson, Norwood Cale, George A. Scruggs, Pacha Lee, Windom Green, Dr. Jess E. Proctor, H. B. Waxwood, Fran Washington, Douglass Johnson, Cha. H. Jones, John Lewis, Harry L. Cyrus Reuben Transom H. H. Rodman.

Prof. T. Edward Kinney, F. T. Layton, Allie Allen, Ira W. Wood, Cha C. Hildinger, Herman Wahn, Harr Heher, Fred R. Parker, Samuel F Bullock, Samuel Haverstick, Jacob Thornhill, James H. Miller, James T. Truehart, Robert Royster, William Moore, A. L. Waldron, Stephen F Diehl, Harry Botschart, Simon Gerson, Charles A. Green, Samuel Gordon, P. H. G. Logan, James E. Bryant, Rufus Pierce, the Rev. Charles H. Elder, James H. Mulheron, Vincent P. Bradley, H. Arthur Smith Harry E. Evans, J. Warren Fleming James C. Tattersall, A. K. Leuckel, Samuel Krueger.

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THE NEGRO IN THE WAR

A WRITER in the Vigilantes, discussing the war as a great leveler, and a great educator in revealing the character of men, pays tribute to the patriotic black race of American birth. He says:

BAKERSFIELD CAL. CALIFN.
MAY 6. 1918

"There is a personage nearer home that we must be prepared to lose, Mistah Johnston, the Darktown Coon. He is no more. Gradually there has appeared in his place a stern young American, trained and alert, musket in hand. There is no hyphen to his name. His forefathers were Africans, but he is loyal United States.

When the colored troops marched down Fifth avenue for the last time before going to France, the newspapers reported that they were given a 'tumultuous ovation.' As a matter of fact there was little cheering. The dense masses that lined the side walks and filled the windows and overhanging balconies looked on in growing wonder. Here and there a patter of gloved hands or a 'bravo' was drowned in the beat of drums and the tramp of many feet. The sight of the long, long line of khaki-clad figures marching like clock-work; the strange grim faces that might have been cast in bronze—eyes straight ahead, with not a side-glance or a gleam of white teeth; company after company led by smart, soldierly colored officers, all on their way to the battlefront, was too awe-inspiring for noise. The crowds gave them the deeper homage of breathless surprised silence. They had come to applaud Mr. Johnston and beheld in his place a bold warrior who commanded their respect and admiration."

COLORED TROOPS BRAVE.

It does not need the splendid fighting of two colored soldiers, as reported by General Pershing, to remind us that the colored man under the Stars and Stripes is a worthy companion of his white brother in the battle for freedom. In fact, the colored man has always been a great fighter.

BRIDGEPORT CONN POST
MAY 21 1918

Britain has made the most of this fighting spirit, and France has not neglected it. Kipling has made it immortal in his famous reference to "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," the poor benighted heathen who broke a British square.

If the man of color could do that in his wild state, surely he is capable of greater things under the benign influence of civilization and freedom.

Hence it comes about that in the American communique just made public the names of Privates Johnson and Roberts, with the American Colored Regiment, are especially mentioned.

While on sentry duty these two men were attacked by twenty Huns. It was hand to hand fighting and the two held twenty until relief came and the twenty fled.

As an honest old citizen, long resident in Bridgeport, who came from the island of much trouble, said while viewing the parade on Saturday representing all nations, tongues and creeds, "How can they lick us?"

That is the spirit. In this war colored men fight for liberty as desperately as the most advanced whites. Britain has a million at it and France has half as many. America will have her share, too. And they will do their part well, that is certain, just as in our Civil War at Fort Wagner and other fields, and again in Cuba and the Philippines, twenty years ago.

HAYWARD TELLS OF NEGROES' HEROISM

Colonel Pictures the Terrific Fighting in Which New Yorkers Took Part.

FRENCH AWARD CROSSES

Major Spencer, on Crutches, Describes Bravery Shown Under Rain of Shells.

N Y C SUN
DECEMBER 4, 1918

Col. William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner and now commanding officer of the old Fifteenth New York Infantry, tells of the experiences of the State's negro regiment in the great offensive in a letter just received by Gov. Charles S. Whitman. The letter, as given to the public yesterday with the permission of the Governor, said in part:

"There is so much to write about I feel like throwing down my pen and giving up, for to write one-tenth would fill a great book—and what shall I leave out?

"You surely have heard we're in the great offensive starting September 26. It expresses it mildly. At times it seemed to me we were the offensive. Twelve days and nights our division (French) fought on. We advanced fourteen kilometers (nine or ten miles).

"We had two weeks out for rest, then back in line in a sector the mere mention of which makes the Frenchman, officer and poilu, raise his eyebrows and shrug his shoulders. We lost a man an hour and an officer a day there for a while. It was from this sector we attacked on September 26, though all but two battalions of our division were out tuning up for several days before.

Into the Jaws of Death.

"At 5:25 we started and after that for twelve days it was inch by inch, foot by foot. German cannons and machine guns it seemed to me were just growing out of the ground. Poor Lorry (Major Lorillard Spencer, Whitman's military secretary) was hit six times by machine guns almost at the start.

"We had everything happen to us which ever happened to a regiment and a lot of things we got up for the first time, I'm sure. It was the most terrible experience, and yet perfectly fascinating and marvellous.

"I can't attempt to describe those days, the attacks against acres of barbed wire, trenches, ridges, ruined towns and the old Boche fighting like a tiger to keep each one. I saw shells fall on water and explode the same as if they had hit the ground. When we crossed the D—— River the Boche had our range and the water looked like a hailstorm was falling on its surface. We went across a cemetery which had been used up to the time of the attack in one town, a civilian cemetery. Our guns and theirs had literally blown the graves out into the open. The recently killed soldiers were by no means the most gruesome sight at that revolting place.

Vision of Terrible Fighting.

"We finally on the fourth day gained the heights overlooking the marvellous plain and valley and I saw what I'm sure has never been given to man to see before. I saw four divisions of our troops attack abreast (twelve regiments). The two artillery forces, ours and Boche, firing from behind, laid down terrible barrages on each other's infantry (the way artillery duels generally go—against each other's infantry and not each other). It was like a double belt of flame, smoke, tossed up earth, men and debris for four kilometers that I could see.

"Major Little's battalion was leading there and getting romped hard. The air was full constantly of battles between individual planes and whole escadrilles. We saw fifty-seven French planes go over together, but the Boche, it seemed to me, could always send a plane over us to indicate by rockets where our line was for his artillery to burn us up.

"Suffice it to say we got cited, the regiment will receive the Croix de Guerre for its colors and each officer mentioned by name personally, provided the Lieutenant or other officer at G H Q., A. E. F., decides the French are not making a hideous mistake in thus honoring an American regiment. Many 'missing' were wounded and evacuated through aid stations of neighboring units."

Bravery of Spencer's Men.

Resting on his crutches in the Union Club yesterday afternoon, Major Lorillard Spencer, commander of the Third Battalion of the Fifteenth New York Infantry, told of the bravery of those New York negroes who had an important share in the scrap that started when the Germans started banging the Allies' line last summer.

"I remember the worst fight early in June when the Germans launched a severe attack on my battalion, and the men stuck to their posts admirably, using hand grenades and machine guns to check the onslaught. Company M, commanded by Capt. David l'Esperance, bore the brunt of it, and Capt. Shaw, a New York insurance broker, had charge of the machine gun section, which was so placed that it surprised the attackers as they streamed toward our trenches and sprayed death among them. The Boche dropped 'minnies' around us, and these giant aerial torpedoes gouged big holes in the earth, burying some of my men.

"Even the first time they went out in the open under heavy shell fire they were unafraid. On July 15 they were ordered to take up front line positions, and the road was shelled continually. Some companies had only two officers, and in some cases units went up with only non-coms in charge. In the fight west of the Argonne, when we were brigaded with the Fourth French Army, these boys did nobly, and on one occasion when we were caught in a box barrage and fought the enemy without a man leaving his post, twenty-four were cited by the French General for bravery."

OLD FIFTEENTH USED AS SHOCK REGIMENT

Age 12-28-18

Francis S. Marshall, Sergeant-Major 1st Battalion, 369th Infantry, who is said to be the only colored employee of the Rockefeller Foundation with the American Expeditionary Forces, in a personal letter to the Editor of The Age, writes as follows:

Just a line to let you know that on the eve of Thanksgiving the hearts of the survivors of the old 15th New York Infantry are with the dear beloved folks at home. We have been a shock regiment since our entrance into action several months past, and for good work in offensives, where we held the honor post, we have received the highest honors of any American regiment in France. The flag has been awarded, the Croix de Guerre, and I might add that the regiment has surely earned every stripe in it. I have a wonderful story of the regiment, which I compiled during one year's battling, and it will bring your hair straight from the root to hear it—real live stuff.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 22 1918

While Georgian stay-at-homes are lynching helpless negroes, General Pershing is decorating brave negroes for advancing the cause of liberty against barbarism that has poured across the Rhine. When will the South supply government in its several States competent to combat these outrages against negroes?

First Negro Troops to Return Among Those Aboard Big British Ship—Royal Welcome from Crowds Along Water Front.

N Y C TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 18, 1918

The first negro troops from the war zone arrived here to-day on board the White Star line steamship Celtic, which docked at pier No. 60, North River, shortly after nine o'clock with 155 officers and 2,122 men. The transport was given a great ovation as she steamed up the North River after lying at anchor all night near Robbins Reef, off St. George, Staten Island.

The Celtic passed Quarantine late in the afternoon and started for her pier, but Captain Hambleton, who is in command, decided the troops could be landed more efficiently and with less confusion if he waited until this morning, so he dropped anchor off the reef.

The police boat Patrol, with Rodman Wanamaker, chairman, and other members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome aboard, greeted the Celtic as she came into Quarantine, and again to-day went down the bay and accompanied the big transport to her pier.

Harbor Craft Shriek.

The same scenes of enthusiastic welcome in the harbor, along the Battery wall and at the pier on the arrival of previous transports, were again witnessed yesterday afternoon and this morning. Harbor craft shrieked a welcome with their whistles and horns and bells, while from the shore there came across the water to the big steamship the cheers of thousands of spectators, the shrill of sirens, the ringing of church bells and the music of bands.

Two more transports are expected to arrive to-day, the Henry R. Mallory, an American vessel that left Bordeaux December 8 with 45 officers and 1,436 men aboard, and the Dochra, also an American steamship, which carries, beside troops the number of which is not known, thirty-four civilians.

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops greeted the soldiers aboard the Celtic from the Patrol shortly after five o'clock last night. The huge siren on the police boat screeched out the message that another contingent of Uncle Sam's fighters had reached their native shores. Passing Staten Island ferry boats loaded down with commuters homeward bound, while other bound for the Battery crowded with shipyard workers, took up the cue and soon they were followed by numerous other craft. There was a continuous tooting of whistles for nearly an hour.

The Fire Department Band on board the patrol when it reached the starboard side of the Celtic played airs which brought three mighty cheers from the boys on board. Many of them stretched out their arms appealingly and began to yell, "Take us off," and "Give us a look at the Bay White Way," "Oh, you cops, lock us up," and similar requests.

Acting Captain James W. Hallock, in command of the Marine Division of the Police Department, shouted that he thought they were better off on board the Celtic and that, anyway, a great reception was waiting for them on the morrow, which could only be given them by daylight.

Among those on board the Celtic are Lieutenant Thomas G. Carlin, commanding Company L, of the 105th infantry, of the Twenty-seventh division. He was was wounded and gassed at St. Souplet.

"On October 27," said Lieutenant Carlin, who lives with his wife at No. 50 Bay Thirty-second street, Brooklyn, before entering the service, "The 106th infantry, which is the old Twenty-third regiment, of Brooklyn, was in line with our Third battalion. We bucked their line so hard that we dug clean into the middle of it.

Pushed Back to River.

The Twenty-seventh division, with the Thirtieth division, made up of Tennessee troops, came in our right and began giving the Hindenburg line some great old kicking, then the pushing started. We pushed and pushed them to the river and then we drove them back head over heels to the Sambie Canal."

Lieutenant Gilbert P. Bogert, who makes his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., a member of the United States Army Air Service, carries two decorations awarded him by Italy for splendid work done there in connection with Italian air fighters.

One of Lieutenant Bogert's greatest achievements was his flight over the great Austrian naval base in Polar Harbor in a Camproni machine. He dropped bombs from a height of 250 feet, which resulted in wrecking two destroyers and the arsenal containing munitions and other supplies.

According to one of the other officers aboard, Lieutenant Bogert was the only American ace serving with the Italians. Lieutenant Paul Winslow, of River Forest, Chicago, a member of the United States Air Service, who flew in an S. E. 5 small scout machine, who was attached to the Fifty-sixth British Squadron, brought down five enemy machines.

Lieutenant Peter Campbell, of the Twenty-seventh division, lived with his mother at No. 14 Park place, Brooklyn, before he enlisted. He was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment National Guard, with which organization he saw service at the Mexican border. He was wounded at Flanders on August 31, when he was shot in his right arm.

Famous Negro Regiment.

There are five members of the Fifteenth infantry, Colonel William Hayward's famous negro regiment, on board.

Private Loe Vavanagh, of No. 139 Navy street, Brooklyn, a member of Company K of the 106th infantry, was gassed and hit by shrapnel in the Argonne Forest shortly after the "Lost Battalion" had been rescued.

Lieutenant John C. Donaldson, of Wyoming avenue, Washington, a son of Major General Donaldson, on General Pershing's staff, was another officer who acquitted himself in a heroic manner.

Through mix-up in the deliverance of service records along with the transfer and discharge of many of the boys who have been across, especially those who are hospital cases, army pay has been held up and many of these soldiers are in hospitals of New York and walking the streets of the city without a dollar in their pockets.

PAY TRIBUTE TO RACE TROOPS.

The Oakland Tribune 12-21-18

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Negro will come out of the war with a great deal more respect for humanity and a great deal more of the respect of the American people.

This is a statement by Charles McCarthy after talking to French officers in charge of Negro troops and watching the activities of these troops in the second battle of the Marne.

The American Negro stands up in the whole work required in the army, particularly the fighting, better than the Negroes of any other nation. A great deal of doubt was expressed by French officers regarding the value of the Negro in the first line trenches, but after trying them out in every manner they were finally put in and stood up well against fire. They met not only the problems in their direct line of duty, but saw things not in their direct line of duty and went and did them and were rewarded with the Croix de Guere and other military decorations.

Dr. McCarthy was enthusiastic about the way the American Negroes have carried themselves in Europe.

WILL H. VODERY

Will H. Vodery, bandmaster of the 807th Infantry, in a personal letter to Alex Rogers, written in France, Nov. 22, has the following to say about the band:

The New York

"To begin with I am well and have been well ever since leaving the States, although there has been a lot of sickness all around me. The band has made over good; with a bunch of raw green material I have worked it up to the place that I can say I've got a real band. Headquarters has taken us away from the regiment and attached us to the headquarters as post band of the first army.

"Gulfport, Opal Cooper, Eddie Stafford, Grandstaff, Blackburn, with the assistance of about twenty good voices, have put on a knock-out show, and seem to please them everywhere. Charlie Thorpe, along with the rest of the bunch, wishes to be remembered. We were commanded to play for the President of France on the 20th at Verdun and he said, in his language, it is 'astounding to hear such wonderful music.' Well, those babies certainly did play. We have really done our bit and made good."

SOLDIER DIES IN FRANCE

Somewhere in France, Nov. 8.—Another star will shine in Benton Harbor's (Mich., U. S. A.) service flag honoring the memory of Sergeant Benjamin Shubert Baber, son of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Baber, who died in the service in France. Lobar pneumonia was given as the cause of death. Sergeant Baber's death is a great shock not only to the family but to a large number of friends in the twin cities, where the young man had frequently visited. He was a member of the 809th Pioneers. Sergeant Baber was a talented musician. He was buried at Camp 1, Section 1, in France.

MOST DANGEROUS WORK NOT GIVEN TO NEGROES

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Constitution 3-8

Gen. Pershing Formally Denies Reports Circulated in the United States.

Washington, June 21.—Formal denial of reports circulated in this country, presumably by German agents, that negro soldiers with the American expedition forces are being given more dangerous work than the white troops was cabled to the war department today by General Pershing. The message said the negroes were in high spirits and that their only complaint was that they were not given more active service.

General Pershing said he could not commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The general's cablegram, which was in reply to one of inquiry sent by Secretary Baker, said:

"The stories, probably invented by German agents, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers, that when wounded they are left on ground to die without medical attention, etc., are absolutely false.

"The following are the losses as reported up to June 18 in the four colored combat regiments now in France: Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry, died of wounds 3, died of disease 8, severely wounded 2; 370th infantry, died of wounds none, died of disease 3, severely wounded none; 371st infantry, died of wounds none, died of disease 8, severely wounded none; 372d infantry, died of wounds none, died of disease 3, severely wounded none. These figures show conclusively that negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops and that their physical condition is excellent.

"A tour of inspection just completed among American negro troops by officers of the training section of these headquarters show the comparatively high degree of training and efficiency among these troops. Their training is identical with that of other American troops serving with the French army, the effort being to lead all American troops gradually to heavy combat duty to a preliminary service in trenches in quiet sectors. Colored troops in trenches have been very fortunate, as one regiment had been there a month before any losses were suffered. This was almost unheard of heretofore on the western front.

"The exploits of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning the Croix de Guerre by their galantry, has aroused a fine spirit of emulation throughout the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. They are especially amused at the most dangerous positions and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them thus far. I cannot commend too highly the spirit showed among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

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OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS' BRILLIANT WAR RECORD

N Y C TIMES
FEBRUARY 9, 1919

Saw the Hottest Fighting in the Argonne and Elsewhere—Entire Battalion Got Croix de Guerre for Heroic Conduct

NEGRO soldiers made a record as fighters in this war as they did in the Spanish-American and civil wars. Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain, and France, they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage, endurance, and aggressiveness were most severe.

Colored troops fought valiantly at Château-Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the final attacks in the Metz region. The entire first battalion of the 367th Infantry—"Buffaloes"—was awarded the Croix de Guerre for heroism in the drive on Metz. Most remarkable of all, they received their baptism of battle in this attack; at the start they won honors which veterans of many conflicts have failed to capture.

In previous engagements of the war, for distinguished service, three colored regiments as units were awarded the Croix de Guerre, which bestows on each member the right to wear the coveted badge. When the fighting stopped the negro troops were nearest the Rhine.

Not until now has the story as a whole of the part played by our negro troops in France been available. The total number of negro combat troops was 42,000. These consisted of the 92d Division, commanded by Major Gen. Charles G. Ballou, and four regiments of the Provisional 93d Division. To describe the colored man as a fighter in a war which, because of the terrible weapons used, called for more pure nerve than any other war, three ways present themselves: to show the negro in individual exploits, then in a regiment, engaged separately with white troops, and finally, to show him in a battle in a division entirely composed of men of his own race.

Negro as Individual Fighter.

Here is an individual exploit:

The 368th Infantry, colored, fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner with a message to the left flank of an American firing line. The way was across an open field swept by heavy enemy machine gun fire.

Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down. As he fell he cried to his comrades:

"Some one come and get this message. I am wounded."

Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell of the same company sprang to the rescue. He dashed across the shell-swept space, picked up the wounded private, and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him, carried his man back to the American lines.

For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross, and Lieutenant Campbell, in addition, was recommended for a Captaincy.

Another single detail, taken from this same company:

John Baker, having volunteered, was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but the negro, unfaltering, delivered the message.

He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey.

"I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer.

Under the same Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives, and hand grenades, picked up from shell holes along the way, were moving over a road in the Château-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field.

Lieutenant Campbell, who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men, with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush, and tie the rope to several stems of the brush; then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun, and, by watching, locate its position.

The ruse worked. Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side.

The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun.

In the larger bodies of colored troops, from the regiment to the division, the participation of the negro soldiers naturally divides itself into two parts on account of the way they were sent over. The negro division, composed of drafted men, did not get into action until right at the last, but individual regiments did. The four regiments that went over first were composed of old National Guard units recruited up to the required quota. These were the 369th, 370th, 371st, and 372d Infantry Regiments, afterward organized into the Provisional 93d Division. Until just before the last days of the fighting, however, they were brigaded separately with French troops. Three of these regiments, the 369th, the 371st, and the 372d, have received the high honor of the Croix de Guerre from the French Government for distinguished service. Sixty-one officers and men of the 370th have been similarly decorated.

Fighting Beside the French.

Here is the fighting record of one of these regiments sandwiched among the French forces—the 372d. It was the first to go over. Practically all its line officers, as well as privates, were colored.

They arrived in France on April 14 and went into training with the French on April 28. On June 6 the 372d was sent to the trenches just west of Verdun, occupying the famous battle-swept Hill 304 and sections at Four de Paris and Vauquois. On Hill 304 thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the battleline swung back and forward, and that this hill was given to the negroes to hold shows that as soldiers they had already won the confidence of the French.

The regiment's first engagement was in the Champagne sector, with Montoir as its objective. Here came the real test; the colored men were eager to get into the fight. They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived—but the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of training in the science of warfare?

The answer was that some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day was done by the negro regiment. From June 6 to Sept. 10 the 372d was stationed in the bloody Argonne Forest. On the night of Sept. 25 they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive and were in that terrific drive, one of the decisive engagements of the war, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 7. In the nine days' battle the negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crises, stood out with such distinction that the regiment won the coveted Croix de Guerre.

During the battle they aided in capturing 690 prisoners, fifteen big guns, twenty minenwerfers, rounded up an enormous amount of engineering material, large supplies of artillery munition, and brought down three German airplanes. For these achievements they were at once cited for bravery and efficiency in the General Orders issued by their French commander. The casualty list of the 372d in this and the previous fighting carried 500 names of men killed, wounded, and gassed.

Another regiment's record—that of the 369th, formerly the 15th New York, commanded by Colonel William Hayward, ex-Public Service Commissioner—reflects as high a credit on the soldierly qualities of the negro race. The 369th was in the Champagne offensive as a part of the Fourth Army, commanded by General Gouraud, a few miles west of the Argonne Forest. These are Colonel Hayward's own words describing the drive that tried out his men:

"At 5:25 A. M. the assault was launched, an assault that kept assaulting so far as our division was concerned for twelve days, in which we crossed rivers, captured towns, cut and climbed through acres and acres of barbed wire entanglements, stormed bluffs, ridges, and hills for fourteen kilometers, all the way facing stubborn and terribly effective artillery and machine gun fire.

"When we crossed the Dormois River, where it widened into a swamp, the boche was shelling industriously, and it looked like a hailstorm on the surface of the water. I saw shells break from concussion when they hit the water the same as on the ground. Much of the time we had to lean over and shout into each other's ears to be heard.

"At the end of twelve days we came out with our division, what was left of us, which included twenty-officers."

At the very last the 369th won another distinction. The following is from The Stars and Stripes, the organ of the American troops in France:

"The furthest north at 11 o'clock (when the armistice went into effect) on the front of the two armies was held at the extreme American left, up Sedan way, by the troops of the 77th Division. The furthest east—the nearest to the Rhine—was held by those negro soldiers who used to make up the old New York Fifteenth, and have long been brigaded with the French. They were in Alsace, and their line ran through Thann and across the railway that leads to Colmar."

How Negro Division Fights.

Next, to see a negro division in action:

The 92d Division was composed of the 183d Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 365th and 366th Infantry Regiments and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion; the 184th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 367th and 368th Infantry Regiments and the 351st Machine Gun Battalion; the 167th Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 349th, the 350th, and the 351st Artillery Regiments; and the 349th Machine Gun Battalion, the 317th Trench Mortar Battalion, the 317th Engineers' Regiment, the 317th Engineers' Train, the 317th Ammunition Train, the 317th Supply Train, the 317th Train Headquarters, the 92d Military Police Company; the 317th Sanitary Train, comprising the 365th, the 366th, the 367th, the 368th Field and Hospital and Ambulance Companies, 600 of the officers of the division were negroes.

Soon after the 92d was thoroughly organized it took over the Marbache sector. Here their activity in trench raids on the Germans earned from the Germans the name of "Black Devils." By these raids they drove the Germans north beyond Erehaut and Voivrotte to Cheminot bridge. In the hope of putting a check on these attacks the boches tried to destroy the bridge and flooded the country.

Up to this time the 92d had never been in a battle. The only regiment in it that had seen a big engagement was the 368th Infantry, which took part in the action in the Argonne Forest. The division's chance came in the drive on Metz. They were notified at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, Nov. 10. The motto, "See it through," of the "Buffaloes," the 367th Infantry, trained at Camp Upton, echoed through the whole division.

They began their advance at 7 o'clock from Pont-à-Mousson. Before them was a valley commanded by the heavy guns of Metz and by nests of German machine guns. The negroes seemed to realize that here for the first time was the great opportunity to show their mettle—that for the first time they were going to battle as a division. A sense of race solidarity possessed them, uniting their purpose as no amount of drilling could, and they were literally a terrible foe as they plunged forward to Preny. So rapidly did they advance that the list of casualties, considering the rain of shells, was small. Their objective for the day was Bois Frehaut. Picked Moroccan and Senegalese troops of the French, striking for the same point—in an odd competition of colored races on this day—were the first to arrive. The "Buffaloes," commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton of New York, with colored company commanders and Lieutenants, was called upon to hold the Germans at bay while the hard-hit 56th retreated. Here, in confronting the enemy with an iron resistance, the "Buffaloes" won their Croix de Guerre.

A little later Bois Frehaut was taken by the 92d. The Germans directed against the place a more murderous fire, but there was no driving out the colored men. The Stars and Stripes said of this fight:

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"Probably the hardest fighting done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the 28th, 92d, 81st, and 7th Divisions of the Second American Army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigneulles just at dawn on the 11th. It was no mild thing that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when the runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole."

Numerous officers and privates of the 92d were commended for meritorious conduct by General Orders. During the final engagement of the war the negro division held the line of Vandieres-St. Michel-Xon-Norry. The 92d suffered a total of 1,478 casualties.

GERMANS FEAR NEGROES, SAYS MILWAUKEEAN

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Chief Yeoman William Endrizzi, Just Back From France, Tells of Many Interesting Scenes "Over There."

"The negroes certainly deserve a lot of praise for the work they are doing over there," said William Endrizzi, chief yeoman of the U. S. S. West Ekon, just back from France, and who visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. La Flex, 386½ South Summit-av, over the week-end. "They were constantly up for citation and the Germans were afraid of them.

"The first thing that impressed me when we landed in France was the number of mourners. In many instances even young girls of 12 were in mourning.

"At Nantes I had occasion to meet some of our soldiers who had been wounded at the front and were being taken to hospitals.

"We had many funny experiences getting around France without knowledge of French. When going in a restaurant we would haul out our little French dictionary, find the word for dinner, etc., point to it, and let the waiter pronounce it and get our meal. Even on the street it was amusing to see some soldier accompanied by a French girl carrying a little dictionary in his hand. It was all right to find the words in our dictionaries, but when it came to putting them together to make sentences, there was where the trouble began!

"We left New York in a convoy on Aug. 29, and were twenty-three days on the high seas. On our way back to the States we broke down twice, and we were many hours in midocean without protection, but nothing happened. Only thirty miles from us a ship was sunk, and there were S. O. S. calls all about."

Chief Yeoman Endrizzi has just received an honorable discharge after four years of service, but he re-enlisted for another term. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Endrizzi, Hurley, Wis. A brother, Anthony, is also in the navy and is stationed on the U. S. S. Huron.

How the Negroes Beat the Foe

Dusky Bayonet Wielders, T[illegible] to the Hun, Applied Boxing Methods [illegible]eir Attack —Even Razor Used [illegible] Weapon.

N Y C EVE SUN
DECEMBER 27, 1918

The news stories from the western front often contained the note, "The negro troops fought valiantly," but just how the dusky Americans fought has not been told in full. Indeed, it will never be told in full until the complete history of the world war is written.

Survivors of the fighting on the western front who have been invalided to this country and discharged from active service have nothing but praise for the negroes. They proved their valor on countless occasions, and it is one of the common stories that Jerry feared the "smoked Yankees" more than any other troops he met

The negroes were, perhaps, the most proficient bayonet fighters in the American army. They simply doted on the cold steel, and their natural agility, improved by intensive training, made them troops to be feared at close quarters. It was not long before the fame of the negro bayonet wielders spread among the Huns, and it was seldom the German troops would hold out when the yelling, sweating negroes jumped into their trenches.

Not even liquid fire could break the morale of the negro troops. There is a story told of one wounded soldier who leaped up and, dragging a useless foot after him, rushed into the trenches when he saw an airplane spray the wounded Yankees with burning oil. He was killed in his mad attempt to take revenge, but he got at least one Hun with a good old Southern shaving implement pressed into service for the occasion.

Sang Plantation Melodies.

The terrors of shrapnel, gas and high explosives, the grim life in the trench, were made bearable by the unfailing good nature of the negroes. When permissible they organized their quartets and sang plantation songs. Frank Washington, a wounded negro from South Carolina, told the story of how a quartet harmonized on "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," and when the singing was over said in unison, "and we all's gwine be with him tonight." They were awaiting orders to go over the top at the time.

That peculiar regard by the foe for the rules of civilized warfare, which included the use of explosive bullets among other atrocities, was experienced by the negro soldiers. To the certain knowledge of some of the negroes at Debarkation Hospital No. 3 dozens of these men were torn to bits by explosive bullets. Their wounded were sprayed with liquid fire by the Huns during the fighting on the Champagne front.

James P. McKinney of Greeneville, S. C., attached to the Headquarters Company of the 371st Infantry, was wounded in the right arm by shrapnel in the "Big Stunt." Gas infection set in and he was invalided out of service.

"If there is anything in this war that the negro troops missed," said McKinney, telling of his experiences, "I certainly never heard of it. Explosive bullets, liquid fire, high explosives, gas and all the horrors of war were certainly turned loose on us. But just the same, the negro troops went through it, and when it came to the final test we proved ourselves better men than the Germans. This was especially true when it came to fighting at close quarters. Jerry would not fight with the bayonet against the negro troops, and that was all there was to it.

"The Hun would stand out there and pump a machine gun at us—750 shots to the minute, but when we come up close to him he would yell 'Kamerad!' and hold up his hands. Our officers made us let up on them, too, but the Huns did what they pleased to our wounded.

Right Through Barrage.

"The day we went over the top we took our positions early in the morning, and waited until our barrage had smashed the German defences pretty well. About the time our barrage lifted, the Huns sent over a counter barrage, but we went right through it, and up over the slopes commanded by their machine guns. They turned loose everything they had to offer, and the storm of lead and steel got a lot of our men.

"Still, we followed our officers into the devils' trenches. A few of the Germans tried to fight with their bayonets, but we could all box pretty well, and boxing works with the bayonet. A few feints and then the death stroke was the rule. Most of the Huns quit as soon as we got at them. Even the ones that had been on the machine guns yelled for us to spare them. I guess in the excitement some of them fared poorly.

"The trouble with the Germans is you never can tell which ones to trust," continued McKinney. "Ordinarily when men surrender they are through and you can trust them. But the Germans who surrendered to us would have automatic pistols up their sleeves, and would suddenly drop their arms and open fire. I know of one squad that was wiped out because a Jerry killed one of our doughboys.

"While we were advancing we worked along low and took all available cover against the machine gun fire directed against us. As soon as we came within range we opened fire with hand grenades and accounted for the machine gun nests. I saw some of the gunners chained to their post.

"Their barbed wire gave us trouble. Our artillery cut it up pretty badly, but still it was a pretty strong barrier against the advancing infantry. When we got tangled up in the wire Jerry would play with his rifles. I've seen fellows get into a German trench with their uniforms flying in shreds.

"I was wounded in the arm at the big stunt. We were attacking along the whole front, and the Huns were kept on the hop. While going up I was hit and had to fall behind. My arm was badly mussed up, but I threw a few grenades here and there and guess I got a few of them.

Hun Fire Accurate.

"The German artillery fire was accurate. They had our ranges down to a science, and while they had good ammunition were hummers. They were good marksmen. Why, I've seen them cut a regular ditch along a row of shell holes to prevent our troops from using the holes for shelter. There was positively nothing they didn't do that was horrible.

"I've seen them cut loose at a company runner with three inch artillery. It was a funny sight for us, but not for the runner. The Huns would drop shells all around him while he flew on wings of terror. I never saw them get a runner with their artillery fire, but I've seen some very close shooting.

"Perhaps the most unusual experience I ever had was one day when we were advancing toward the German positions. They cut loose with their artillery and we were ordered to take open order and hunt cover. For two hours we were violently shelled, but, thanks to Providence, none of us was killed. A few were slightly wounded. They mixed high explosives with gas and shrapnel.

"About the hardest luck of the war, though," concluded McKinney, "fell to the lot of a pal of mine. He got a piece of steak somewhere and was cooking it—his first bit of steak in months. While the meat was broiling the Germans began a gas bombardment. The men put on their masks, but the meat was ruined. That's what I call hard luck."

Frank Washington, a typical plantation negro from Edgefield, S. C., is another who proved his valor under most trying conditions. Washington was attached to Company C, 371st Infantry. He was shot through the arm by an explosive bullet in the battle at Champagne. Washington was fully impressed by the terrors of the war, and, like most really courageous men, is not afraid to admit he was scared. But he conquered fear and carried on until cut down by a German bullet.

Liquid Fire on Wounded.

"It was all bad, but the worst was when the German airplanes flew low and sprayed the wounded with liquid fire. There is no way of putting out that liquid flame, and no one can help you, because the fire spreads so quickly. It is bad enough to be helpless out there, without water or friends, but to have a hell fiend fly over and just squirt torture at you—well, the Indians or savages of Africa were not much worse. They were not so bad, in fact, for they were savages—the Germans are supposed to be civilized.

"A Hun plane flew over when I was wounded, but, believe me, when I see that fire coming I sure did some lively hopping around. There wasn't going to be any broiled Washingtons if I could help it. But some of the mortally wounded were burned to death. Those Huns should be made to pay for that sort of thing. It ain't fighting, it's concentrated hell. But we had to tend to their wounded, and one of our officers saw that we did it.

'I was over the top in the fighting on Sept. 29 and 30. We advanced after the usual barrage had been laid down for us. We went up to the Germans, and my platoon found itself under the fire of three machine guns. One of these guns was in front and jes' runnin' like a millrace. The other two kept a piling into us from the flanks, and the losses were mounting. We got the front one. Its crew surrendered and we stopped. The other guns kept right on going, but we got them too.

"Suttinly Got Ma Share."

"It was while we were attacking the guns on our flanks that I was wounded. Ordinary bullets are bad enough, but the one that hit me was an explosive bullet. That's me, sir, every time. When things is comin' I sure get ma share of 'em. Yas, suh, I suttinly get ma share.

"While I was knocked down, it was safer to stay down. Those machine guns just kept right on pumping—not the ones we captured, but others. The wind they stirred up around your face just kept you cool all the time. I finally started back, but found myself in a German barrage. It was shrapnel in front of me and machine guns in back of me. I lay right down and had a heart to heart chat with St. Peter. I sure never did expect to get home again.

"They say Edgeville ain't much to look at, but I would have given two months pay, including allotments, to get back on my farm about then. But now that I've been there and come back I kind of feel that I'm square with this country. I did my share, and I'm glad I did it."

"Yes, sir," interposed McKinney, "we all did our share and we are all glad we did it. This was democracy's war. The negro troops assumed the burden of democracy along with the white and red troops. We did our share to keep America unchained, and we are all proud we did it. We are sure, too, that America will not forget."

Soldiers—1918
Europe

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NEGRO SOLDIER, SPRINGFIELD BOY, IS BURIED AT SEA

SPRINGFIELD OHIO NEWS
DECEMBER 15, 1918

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RUFUS J. COTMAN.

2

EMERAL E. COTMAN.

3

ONAN COTMAN.

Honoring Onan Cotman, who died at sea, October 10 and was buried in the ocean depths, flags on all of the ships of the fleet were at half mast, the day of the burial. Mr. Cotman was the son of Mrs. Laura B. Cotman, 335 Dayton avenue, who had two other sons, Private Emeral E. Cotman and Rufus J. Cotman, in the world's war recently ended.

Concerning the burial of Onan Cotman at sea, the following account was sent to Sully Jaymes of this city from the office of Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war:

"A colored soldier was buried at sea today. The flags on all the ships of the fleet have been at half mast all day. It matters not that the soldier came from a lowly cabin. It matters not that his skin is black. He is a soldier in the army of the United States and he was on his way to fight for Democracy and civilization.

"The announcement of his death was signalled to every commander and every ship prepared to do honor to the colored soldier. As the sun was setting in the west, the guard of honor including all the officers from the commander to the private came to attention. The body of the negro trooper wrapped in the American flag was tenderly carried to the stern of the ship. The chaplain read the solemn burial service. The engines of the fleet were checked. The troop ship was stopped for the only time in the long trip from America to Europe. The bugle sounded taps and the body of the American soldier was committed to the great ocean and to God.

"The comradeship of the solemn occasion was the comradeship of real democracy. There was neither black nor white, north nor south, rich nor poor. All united in rendering honor to the negro soldier who died in the service of humanity."

Private Emeral E. Cotman is stationed somewhere in France with the 372nd infantry. iHs brother, Private Rufus J. Cotman is at Langley field Hampton, Virginia.

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

How Defense System Was Stormed.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE, Sept. 20.—While the Turkish Army was occupied in strengthening its defensive positions General Allenby's plans for the present British offensive were carefully maturing. The troops were intensively trained and the ground was closely studied. British airplanes prevented enemy craft from crossing the British lines to observe the preparations for the attack, which took the Turks completely by surorise.

The Ottoman right flank, though in formidable positions, was overwhelmed. British troops went through the enemy's wires and captured his first trenches before he had time to lay down a barrage. Of the remaining works some were most powerfully organized, but they were speedily overcome by the dash and gallantry of the British and Indian troops.

In one sector an entire Turkish regiment, with its commanding officer, was captured with insignificant loss. Within a few minutes after the offensive was launched the Turkish troops were streaming eastward in the direction of Tul Keram.

The British air supremacy was so complete that not one German machine was able to show itself. British aviators harassed the enemy by a series of bombing raids, while camps, troops, and transports were effectively machine-gunned by low-flying airplanes.

The German airdromes at the same time were dominated by British machines which dropped bombs on any enemy plane that attempted to rise. The airmen also assisted the infantry to advance by means of smoke screens, and night fliers bombed the Turkish Army Headquarters effectively.

One incident showed the nature of the attack. A staff car with Turkish officers, in turning a corner in one town, met a British armored car, and all the Turks were captured.

The roads converging at Nabulus and beyond are jammed with retreating transport and fugitive troops, affording easy targets for our airmen, who are raiding them with bombs with terrible effect, and are also machine-gunning the roads and doing great execution. At one spot, where the road has a sheer descent, great piles of transport are heaped up.

In the southern sector east of the Nabulus road, Welsh and Indian troops encountered strong opposition Wednesday, but accomplished a remarkable performance, capturing all their objectives. The units making the attack moved in echelon, passing through one another as they reached the assigned limits, covering about ten miles of most difficult country. A unit of Cape colored troops engaged in the operations displayed great gallantry and push.

NEGRO SOLDIER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED IN FIGHT WITH M.P.'S

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One of Arresting Policemen Shot in Leg But Wound Not Considered Serious

M. P. WAS ATTACKED

Shooting Occurred Near Southern Railway Station at Early Hour Last Night

GREENVILLE
DECEMBER 16

As the result of an attempt on the part of two members of the local Military Police to arrest two supposedly drunk colored soldiers near the local Southern Railway station last night, one of the negroes was shot and fatally wounded, the other was seriously wounded, and one of

The list of casualties includes a negro soldier, said to be a member of a Labor Battalion at Camp Sevier, whose name could not be ascertained last night, shot in the lung and dying almost immediately; Private Lawrence Perry, also cloored, a member of a Camp Sevier labor battalion, in the lung and right leg, possibly fatally; Private Amos Smith, Military Police, wounded in the left leg.

The shooting occurred between 8:30 and 9:00 o'clock last night. According to the best information could be obtained the two negroes were reported to be drunk and behaving in a very disorderly manner in the immediate neighborhood of the Southern depot.

Private Smith and Patrick, of the Military Police, who were at the time on duty at the Southern station, were advised of the conduct of the negroes and went to the scene of disorder. After arresting the two soldiers, they were proceeding to the oSuthern station with their prisoners when shortly after turning into West Washington street, near the railway station, the two negroes are said to have jumped on Smith, and attempted to wrest his pistol from him, which, however, they failed to do. Smith was thrown to the ground, it was said, was being given rather rough treatment, when the shooting began.

Just who fired first has yet been established. Smith fired three shots, one taking effect in the lung of the deceased negro, and the other lodging in the shoulder striking Perry in the shoulder and leg. Smith received one shot in his left leg. Perry denies having fired a single shot, and declared last night that he knew nothing of the manner in which the M. P. was wounded.

Immediately after the shooting Private Smith and Perry were taken to the headquarters of the Military Police on Laurens street, where they made reports upon the affair. Following this they were taken in an ambulance to the base hospital at Camp Sevier. The negro soldier was so badly wounded that it was impossible to remove him from the ambulance in which he was carried from the depot to the M. P. headquarters, and his testimony was given lying on a stretcher in the large army vehicle

The testimony of the yitnesses of the shooting is conflicting, but is appears that the two negroes were behaving in a very unseemly manner, and that the M. P's. had considerable difficulty in placing them under arrest. A good crown gathered about the soldiers as they were being carried to the station, from which point they were to be dispatched to the local M. P. Headquarters. When the two prisoners turned upon Private Smith, Private Patrick was busy attempting to keep the crowd from the prisoners. On acocunt of the army negroes in the crowd it was feared that an attempt would be made to effect the release of the two prisoners, and it was Patrick's task to prevent this. When Smith was attacked, the negroes had him down and the firing had begun before Patrick could go to his fellow policeman's rescue.

As soon as the firing began Patrick dived into the negroes and got them off of Smith before the latter could be seriously wounded. Patrick was badly handled for a time, but escaped without injury.

There was great excitement and about the scene o fthe shooting for some time, and there was some fear of more trouble eensuing. However, the crowd soon dispersed when aid came to the two soldier-police, and no further trouble was occasioned.

It was reported last night that Private Perry was in a serious condition, and that there was some probability of his wounds proving fatal. The wounded M. P. was reported to be resting comfortably, and it is believed that his wounds are not serious.

A Negro Soldier's Letter.

N Y C POST
OCTOBER 12, 1918

The *Evening Post* is permitted to publish the following private letter:

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, August 5, 1918.

"Just a line or two to let you know that I have not forgotten you even during these very strenuous days. The delicate and pleasing charm of your home and the cordiality of your reception still remain vivid amidst many reminiscences. I thank you. The deportment of regiment has been excellent and we have had few, very few, offenders. Our morale is still at the peak and we have every confidence that we will hold our own against the Boche when we meet him. We have received a most wonderful reception everywhere we have gone, and I am most proud to relate that very, very few of the men have violated our cor-

nidence in their attitude towards the inhabitants. The Buffaloes have been "tres polit" and have made friends. Of course, this new freedom required strict control and delicate adjustment to prevent its misinterpretation, but all of our apprehension are over, for it has become quite natural for the Buffaloes to go anywhere, any time, with any one, without misconstruing the character of the person or place. As for myself—I have never before experienced what it meant to be really free—to taste real liberty—in a phrase, 'to be a man.' I love the French. We have entered into their most intimate affections, and we won't violate their trust.

"We've got the Boche on the run and we are going to lick him good and plenty before we give him time to catch his breath. Everywhere the offensive spirit is alive, pulsating, waiting for the hour to strike and strike hard, that the spirit of real and true Democracy will not perish. It would be a crime against God himself, against future generations, against all that life holds good and pure and sweet, to permit the Germanic Doctrine to supplant the peaceful policy of this nation. I would be happy to have millions of colored soldiers over here fighting to preserve the dearest and highest valued thing on earth, to the nations of the world, and to future generations—Liberty; I would be more than happy to have them die, if need be, as a tangible expression of their determination that 'the government of the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth'; I am eager for the fray, death does not matter, for it will mean life for thousands of my countrymen, and for my race; I have no fear, for right must triumph; I am not apprehensive of the future of my people in the States, for the free Allied nations of the world will not condone America's past treatment of her colored citizens in the future; for shall we not have fought beside the best blood, the best white blood, in all the world in the holiest war of all ages? Shall we not have shown that we are willing, nay eager, to pay and pay dearly in our own blood for the right of the peoples of the earth to share equally in its blessings, to enjoy the same rights, to receive equal justice, to have a voice in their government, by our blood contribution? So I go forward, certain and sure that my people will share equally with Armenian and Serb in the fruits of the triumph of right over might and Democracy over Autocracy. Death is nothing, for I love my race more than life itself.

"FIRST LIEUT. O. E. MCKANE,
Battalion Adjutant, 367th Inf.

AN AFRO-AMERICAN SUNBEAM IN FRANCE

N Y C TELEGRAM
MAY 23, 1918

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These are three prize members of a company of engineers now on the battlefield. Their countenances indicate war has no terrors for them. American negroes have been proving their mettle as soldiers. Cable despatches report that two of them were recently awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery in routing a German raiding party consisting of twenty-five men.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
MAY 21, 1918

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Two Heroic Negro Fighters

NO ONE needs to be told of the fidelity and courage of the negro soldier. Both were proved in the Civil War and many times after. But that two members of the first American colored unit at the front should put to flight two dozen Germans is a tale of epic proportions. Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts—let their names be remembered—fighting in the darkness against an overwhelming force, with no help from their comrades, achieved a well-nigh unheard-of exploit for the glory of their country and their race. Roberts, wounded in three places, fallen in the mud, kept on hurling hand grenades even though a German was clutching him by the throat. Johnson came to the aid of Roberts and dispatched two Germans with a bolo knife, then, wounded himself, hurled another hand grenade at the fleeing foe and accounted for one more. The assailants may well have thought they had tackled supermen indeed. Nor is this remarkable personal valor the only feature of the episode. The commander of the company—who is but slightly camouflaged by the censor as "a former Public Service Commissioner of New York"—believes that these men frustrated a well-developed plan to attack an important point. No wonder they got the French cross for their gallantry. They should have at once every honor America can give them.

PRIVATES JOHNSON AND ROBERTS, COLORED.

MAY 22, 1918

"I AM very proud of them. They are clean, brave men, fearing nothing, daring everything. Gen. Foch says of them: 'They are very strong and stout-hearted—and very rash.'"

In a recent letter Col. William Hayward, commander of New York's colored regiment now fighting in France, spoke thus of his men.

Since he wrote the words, two volunteers in that regiment, Private Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts, both colored, have distinguished themselves by putting to flight twenty-four Germans who attacked a listening post held by the two Americans.

Gen. Pershing specially commended the bravery of Johnson and Roberts in his official report, French officers have warmly praised them, and both these colored men now wear the French War Cross—with the golden palm as well for Johnson, who saved his comrade's life.

Courage and self-sacrifice of the highest order were shown by these two American negroes.

Every colored man and woman in the United States can be proud of what two colored fighters have done in the service of the country which has given them much but which still owes their race surer guarantees of justice.

There is just one way the American people as a whole could recognize the valor of Privates Johnson and Roberts, colored, in a manner worthy of the nation:

To resolve that so long as negro fighters face the enemy and thereafter so long as the Republic they have helped to defend endures, throughout the length and breadth of the United States, law, public condemnation and swift punishment for the guilty shall combine to make the lynching of a negro an abhorred and obsolete crime.

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OUR MEN EQUAL EUROPE'S BEST; NEED MUNITIONS AND PLANES; WORLD MAN SEES ALL FRONTS

'We Are as Good as Our Allies and Better Than Our Adversaries," Cables Lincoln Eyre, After Visiting American Boys on Every Sector They Hold—Need 2,000,000 Effectives to Beat Germany, and More Brains in the Staff Commands—Munitions Should Go Over in Heavier Volume—The Liberty Motor Has Proved Its Worth—Low Flying Enemy Planes Bother Our Advanced Ranks.

—N Y C WORLD—
AUGUST 27, 1918

By Lincoln Eyre.
(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—There are to-day no finer troops in the world than those comprising the American expeditionary forces. That is the conviction borne in upon me at the conclusion of a comprehensive survey of our fighting men in every sector assigned to them, from the Somme to the Swiss border.

At various times in these long four years of strife I have had close-up views of the three greatest armies in Europe, the French, British and German. What I have seen in the American sectors in the last week permits me to affirm that our soldiers are the equal of our allies and are superior to our adversaries.

With the wisdom acquired at so heavy a price to guide our leaders, the American warriors can go anywhere and do anything that may fairly be demanded of any troops in this war. But it cannot be demanded of them or of the poilus or Tommies that they win the war to-day, to-morrow, or even this year.

America Must Send the Men to Push Advantage Home

To wind up this struggle and force the Germans to recognize the cardinal principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, greater superiority over the enemy in human and material strength and completer knowledge of how to handle great masses of men are imperative for us.

Until we have 2,000,000 effectives in France—over sixty divisions instead of over thirty—the crushing of the Kaiser cannot be assured. Nor can we find victory at hand until cannon, munition supplies and aircraft are forthcoming in sufficient quantities for the adequate support of columns of assault.

BRAINS ARE BADLY NEEDED.

When all this is attained, there must be a riper, more thorough efficiency in the business of moving men and machinery into battle, for without the brains provided by a competent staff the most powerful army must be impotent.

While extraordinary development in this capacity to direct the operations of units under their control is noticeable in the staffs of our divisions engaged in the recent fighting, may divisional staff officers still lack the experience requisite to plan and carry out properly the activities in a battle of 25,000 men. Even now, despite our continued reliance on our allies for tutelage, I believe there are individual American units which equal the French and British equivalents.

THEY RANK WITH THE BEST.

It would be absurd to compare the greenhorn outfit lately come to France with the Foreign Legion, for instance. Of course every American regiment is not equal to any European regiment. Yet, as the French high command recently testfied, some of our troops are worthy to rank with the Foreign Legion. These are our fully seasoned and finest troops, just as the Foreign Legion is the banner infantry command in Petain's army.

Many of the units in the thirty-two American divisions on this side of the Atlantic are as yet incapable of doing what their veteran fellows can do, but all of them should be capable of it before long; whereas both among our allies and among our foes the percentage of effectives utilizable as crack shock troops is decreasing.

HOW TROOPS ARE DIVIDED.

During the journey I have just finished I visited divisions on the front line and in the immediate reserve. I am convinced that every last one of them will fight gallantly and ably. Among them, indicating only those permitted by the censor, I may mention the commands that fought in Picard, Champagne, on the Marne, Ourcq and Vesle.

At this time the A. E. F. may be said to be divided into two parts, the divisions on the active sector of the Somme and Vesle and those in the quieter sectors of Lorraine and Alsace. The Alsace region is used for training, but in every case the American divisions are in line as such, instead of having their company units sandwiched in with French battalions, as was the practice in the past. Thus our boys are not merely attending finishing school in the trenches, for wherever an American division takes over a sector it has released two French divisions—owing to the differences in numbers between the French and our divisions—for service elsewhere.

THE DEFENSES DIFFER.

My tour carried me into eight sectors, the Somme, Vesle, Champagne, Toul, Pont-a-Mousson, Baccarat, Vosges and Alsatian Plain. In each we have troops in line, in numbers varying considerably. Americans are facing the enemy on every conceivable terrain, from the marshy Somme country to the blue peaks of the Vosges Mountains. In some places they are installed in deep, well contrived trench systems; at others they have only piles of sandbags between them and the German bullets; at still others they have no protection at all. American planes co-operate with the French and keep the German flyers back, but in no sector is the air patrolled exclusively by our aviators, nor are we at any point entirely independent of French artillery support.

HARASS OUR FRONT LINES.

The Germans have shown great skill in harassing our front lines, particularly in active sectors, with bombs, machine guns and fusillades from low flying machines. Every additional American plane lessens the menace of these attacks, which are bound to bear heavily on the men in the trenches. Meanwhile, to as great degree as their skill and limited numbers will permit, our squadrons are taking toll of German infantry wells, pounding railroad centres, camps, dumps and other establishments in his back areas.

Our pursuit groups have revealed marked talent for sky duelling. During the months of May, June and July our first pursuit group alone brought down fifty planes, which would constitute an excellent record even for veteran French flyers. Besides the seventeen victories of Lufbery, who was a member of this company, the group achieved much before his death. Lieuts. Campbell, Rickenbacher, MacArthur, O'Neill and Hudson have each accounted for five opponents.

PROVE GREAT AT BOMBING.

In the domain of bombing, machines equipped with Liberty motors are making optimistic prophecies come true.

I started my trip to the front in British area. At Amiens the American Military Police began to appear. Considering that in Amiens 3,050 houses had been hit by 900 bombs and 3,050 shells, the lot of the police has not been altogether a happy one. Standing on fixed post there on a moonlight night is much safer than being on the firing line. A British Captain to whom I had applied for gas for my automobile supplied us with all we needed, with the remark:

"We really are doing the Americans any favor these days, you know." Coming from a reserved Briton, these words furnished the warmest tribute to our fighting men I've heard anywhere.

VISIT AMONG HEROES.

Winding along the north bank of the Somme, I called at the headquarters of a regiment that had been first alongside the British at Hamel, then on Chipilly Ridge. Twelve of the officers had been decorated by the King. With officers of the battalion that helped the Australians take the ridge on Aug. 9, I roamed over the scarred countryside and listened to tales of the fight. This one regiment had shot into action after two nights of hiking, pushed the Boches back five miles, captured some 500 prisoners, 21 guns and over 100 machine guns.

The Colonel himself had led the companies into the fray. He was bowled over by a high explosive while so engaged, but escaped without wounds. From the Colonel down every officer and man with whom I talked revealed a fine spirit of friendly co-operation with the British and more than an unfriendly feeling toward the Germans.

For the Australians with whom they had fought at Hamel and for the Canadians they had met in training, the Americans entertain deep affection and esteem. They seemed particularly tickled that the Australians should have characterized them as "very rough chaps in a scrap."

CAPTURED A MAJOR.

At Chipilly Ridge some of the same Americans adroitly slipped through the enemy's front line and by the time the rest of the company, driving the Germans back, came up with them they had catured a German Major and all his secret mas and papers.

Talking to them of further training of these lads, they hotly inquired: "How the hell are we going to train when we're fighting?"

While the regiment I saw has had the warmest time of it, there are others whose conduct has been equally pleasing to their British instructors. Thus far our troops have played a comparatively unimportant part on the British front, but they have satisfied the entire British Army that they are capable of "carrying on" in the face of any resistance the enemy can offer. This has had noteworthy effect in keeping Tommy's morale at high pitch.

VESLE SITUATION DIFFERENT.

The situation on the Vesle front differs radically from that on the Somme in that it is temporarily stabilized. The principal effect of the stabilizing process in the midst of a battle is to subject the infantry to more violent artillery strafings. On the Somme the foe is still moving backward and does not dare unlimber too many of his guns; whereas northward, in the Vesle, our refusal to sacrifice lives needlessly in charging up heights the enemy holds has led him to set up all his available batteries.

Artillery can be brought into play more quickly than infantry can dig protection against its shells, so that along the Fismes our boys have prob-

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ably suffered more than their compatriots in Picardy in the past fortnight.

Unless he can stop the pressure in the Soissons area, the Boche must fall back to the Aisne, and when his retirement begins he is bound to be terribly punished.

Our batteries are blazing away night and day at this firing line and the lines of enemy communications, and our assault patrols are forever punching holes in his advanced points with the bayonet. Digging trenches and dugouts for themselves is our infantry's favorite occupation along the Vesle. They look back shudderingly to those first days in August when they clung to the north bank of the river, with nothing between them and the enemy's guns on the heights but field wheat.

Already their trenches are deep enough to protect them from anything but a direct hit, whereas a fortnight ago a shell striking within fifty yards would be likely to hurt somebody.

The heaviest cross borne by the infantry in both fighting sectors is the low-flying aircraft. They are constantly exposed to bombs dropped from an altitude of 100 feet, or even less. There is only one way to combat this plague, and that is to have machine gunners direct a continuous stream of bullets at the aerial marauders. With planes skimming just above one and with its machine gun clattering away viciously, this task requires grit of a very high order.

None of our aircraft machine gun crews has yet been derelict in its duty, although, as one machine gunner put it: "Say, I've spent so much time looking up at Boche planes that I've burned the roof of my mouth."

Heading eastward from the Marne I found negro troops in the line on the Champagne front and on the edges of the Argonne forest. Some of the negroes helped to flay the German left flank in the hapless drive of July 15, when under almost continuous barrage. They then moved into still more violently assailed positions to relieve a French unit. The "Chocareds," as the French call the negroes, took part in a series of local attacks toward the end of July that wrung from the Boche every foot of ground his terrific onslaught had gained him.

LIE OUT IN SHALLOW TRENCHES.

Since then the negroes have been lying out on the rolling Champagne plain, in shallow trenches, partially protected by barbed wire and under a bombardment that is always intense in this region.

The nature of the terrain is such that the transport of supplies is extremely difficult, but these men have demonstrated their willingness to do without food and drink now and then as blithely as they have stood other incidents of warfare. It had been feared they would flinch under the prolonged exposure to big calibre shells, but they have bravely met that supreme test.

In a description of our entire front there is not room to recite in detail the splendid achievements of the negroes. Suffice to say, their behavior in battle and in billets has won them the admiration and the liking of French soldiers and civilians alike.

The next step in my itinerary was Toul, and that part of the front which bears its name immediately north. It was in coming home from that meadow land, shadowed by the Montsec, in which was the first American sector. Coming there from the Vesle was like visiting a neutral country. Villages deemed "unhealthy" when I had been there last were delightfully free from danger of bombardment.

THE WOMEN ARE THERE.

Women were in many of them, Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross workers among them, and vaudeville shows were being staged at places I remembered as frequently being shelled a few months ago. One Y. W. C. A. damsel begged me not to refer to the Toul front as the "ladies' sector." Some one had done so and she had not liked it a bit. I promised that I would not.

Explanation of the tranquillity that reigns in the north at Toul is that it is becoming gradually a training ground, whereas, when I was there last, three months ago, it was occupied by troops who had trained elsewhere and who wanted to fight.

We are not giving the enemy in that district quite as much peace as he is giving us. Our guns fire two or three times to his once, but he is too occupied elsewhere to try competition in this line. Seicheprey—because of our abandonment of advanced lines north of it, as being needlessly exposed to observation—is on the front line and is placidity itself. Opposite it, I was told, the Germans are actually employing what they call commercial companies—civilian contract labor—on their field of fortification in areas a mile or so behind the trenches.

Our "rookies" are as usual learning fast. They patrol no man's land nightly, lay ambuscades for the enemy and capture prisoners on occasion. The difference in the casualty rate between this sector and the Vesle is amazing. Here whole days pass without a man being wounded. Gas casualties are more in proportion than in the battle zone. Newcomers get used to the gas masks slowly.

INVITED TO DINE, THEY COME.

"Oh, you Boche, come over and get a square meal" is one of the favorite messages thrown into the German trenches by our patrolling parties. Deserters became so common that the foe was obliged to withdraw all but Prussians from his front line.

Less than one mile from the front are villages completely populated, with shops open and cafes in which one can get an excellent dinner and a good bottle of wine. As one moves toward Alsace the front becomes less warlike.

In one of our sectors further out there is an occasional raid, but the principal excitement lies in the exploits of a Prussian Lieutenant named Pohland, whom scores of doughboys have sworn to "get," dead or alive. Pohland is in command of a selected group of Patrollentruppen that engages in a nightly struggle for possesson of no man's land. He is always ambushing or being ambushed, but though we have captured several of his men, he has escaped so far. Among our yougsters he is described as "the only live think the bushes have got down this way." It is their game to catch him.

Improvement in our staff work was particularly noticeable among the contingents at headquarters. The information the staff possesses about the sector is impressive. There are maps that show one the enemy's movements, others that show where every shell has burst, others that depict enemy constructions, patrol maps, machine gun maps and sniper maps. One feels as if one had seen a motion picture of the sector in six reels.

POSTED ON ALSATIAN HEIGHTS.

Starting on the East Sandie, the front held by the Americans in the Vosges and Alsace runs down close to the Swiss frontier. One may climb from the valley to mountain top and down to valley again for miles and find boys in olive drab in that strip of lost province won back by France in August, 1914.

From one peak I climbed there were three gorgeous views across the valley that is almost a canyon, with steep, bare sides, Hilsen first dropping down to the valley toward Fecht. A mile away across the gulch one finds light brown traces of trenches scratched in the bare mountain.

There is not a sound save the faint purring wind; not a sign of human presence on these bleak summits above the timber line, until suddenly a little cloud stands out against the blue sky and mingles lazily with whiter clouds. It is a German shrapnel seeking the lifeblood of "idiotic Yankees."

Corp. D. L. Slaughter Verifies Sherman's Definition of War

Book
e Inst

The Hallowe'en Press 12-28-19

(Written while on the Front.)

Maidiers, Pont A Mousson,
France,
Nov. 22, 1918.

Mrs. A. J. Slaughter,
2611 Trinidad Street,
Dallas, Texas, U S. A.;

Dear mother:

I have been away from everything that seems human or civilized since the last week of October, and while no harm has come to me the excitement and everything that enters into making war seem so much like h—l has kept me so upset that it was impossible to keep my nerves together long enough to write you. No doubt I would have soon gotten accustomed to this awful game if it had not ended as soon as it has, but if one is even blessed to live through it as short a time as I have, he should be thankful that the opportunity is or was not offered him to go further.

We went into action in the Toul Sector, between Nomeny and Saint Genevieve, which is 21 miles south of the great German Fortress Metz. For 15 days we battled there in a dense wood, and every day a rainy day, every hour filled with danger of shrapnel fire, gas and airplane bombs. Despite all this, however we were victorious, having made an advance of three miles during these two weeks and with the battle in our favor when on the 11th day and at the 11 hour we were given the command to cease firing.

Now this is the calm after the storm and as the result of the inspiration given me when I received three letters from home yesterday, I am making an effort to write that this letter may serve as evidence that I am still in the land of the living, although my surroundings for miles around look just as they might if some mighty earthquake had shaken the whole earth

I made a feeble effort to describe the beauty of Southern France with a promise later to write of what I experienced here on the front, but I find it impossible now to keep my promise—the task is too great for me. I can only bear witness to Sherman's expression that "war is hell." The town into which we moved from the front is deserted; its buildings are crumbled by shell fire; its streets are peppered with shell holes and the trees that once tossed their beautiful green heads yearningly toward the sky are only skeletons left splinted as if my lightening.

Thousands of Allied prisoners pass through each day—those who have suffered four years of German torture in German prison camps. Their clothes are torn and tattered, their faces pale and care worn and their eyes expressive of the greatest suffering despite the feeble effort they make at expressing their delight at being liberated.

But now that it is ended we are turning our faces toward the Golden West with the single desire of getting home again, then, may be we can tell what we have experienced so far away from home and in the land which it seems God almost forgot.

May be this letter will not reach you until after Christmas, but I wished you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year just the same. Up here so near the front there are no places to get Christmas presents, but when we go back to beautiful Southern France again I intend to keep my promise and send over the best I can find.

Must stop now to get a mouthful of beans and then to other duties, but I will write more often now and try to hasten home in the mean time.

Lovingly your boy,
Duke.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

WINSTED CONN CITIZEN - MAY 21, 1918

"Courage and Energy"—How Rewarded?

"He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy," says a French general of division of Private Henry Johnson, U. S. A., colored. "A good and brave soldier," he says of Needham Roberts, also colored, whose life Johnson saved. "Both men fought bravely," says Gen. Pershing in his official communique. Together, though both severely wounded, they beat off an attack by 20 Germans in a listening post, forcing them to flee. For their splendid initiative, valor and determination the Croix de Guerre has been awarded them; to Johnson the gold palm also.

Upon the same page of the World that described this feat of arms appeared a dispatch from Valdosta, Ga., telling how Mary Turner, colored, was hanged by a mob.

For the crime of killing a white farmer and wounding his wife, two men had been lynched last week. Mrs. Turner was the fourth victim, her husband preceding her by a few hours. The murder plot was supposed to have been made in her home; she "was said to have had" the dead farmer's watch when captured. Legal evidence against her there was none; even the lynch-law testimony, not subject to cross-examination, was worthless and inconclusive.

In France two negro volunteers, badly wounded, give an example of courage and energy in the defense of democracy which is deemed worthy of citation before a whole army division and by Gen. Pershing. In one of the leading states of the south a negro woman is put to death by a mob, without companionship of her sex, without negroes fighting for civilization in benefit of clergy, without evidence of France under the American flag, how plea, in defiance of law and justice. much longer are the American people With tens of thousands of America to tolerate negro lynchings?—New York World.

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Colored Yanks Ragtime Their Way Through German Line in France

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 10 1918

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]

FIRST ARTICLE.

WITH THE NEGRO TROOPS IN FRANCE, Oct. 20.—Some highbrow once said that the only pure folklore we have in the United States are the old time melodies and camp meeting songs of the southern Negroes. One starts thinking the proposition over as the lines of colored doughboys swing down the sycamore lined roadways of France in the dusk of the evening, singing in that quavering, strident, half-moaning voice that surely has the elements both of primitiveness and originality.

Lilt of Southland.

A long line of colored troopers were marching along a hillside in the zone of operations one evening as we came upon them. Long before we met up with them the melody of some old plantation song could be recognized. As we approached them the words could be distinguished.

"It's me, O, Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer;
It's me, O, Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer."

Then a high pitched, quavering, piercing voice—the leader—rose above the noise of many heavy boots on the cobblestone road:

"Not my mother, not my sister,"

and then the whole company in a great perfervid primitive prayer:

"It's me, O Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer;
"It's me, O Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer."

Again the high-pitched voice of the leader:

"Not the elder, not the chaplain,"

and then the whole company:

"It's me, O Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer."

Songs Kill Huns.

It has a swing to it that cannot be described without the notes. Lieut. Senny (white), a Plattsburg and Harvard man, who had charge of this company, told me that he couldn't possibly have a finer lot of soldiers under him than these Negro boys. He encouraged them to use their plantation songs and kept them at it for months, until they have no fear of Huns or death or anything in the world—if only their hearts can give voice to the stirring melodies.

In connection with this one melody they tell a good story. The Negro boys themselves enjoy a story of this kind told on one of their own troopers, and while some may be a bit skeptical as to the veracity of it, they lie back and shake with laughter when it is sprung.

A platoon of Georgia boys, so the great plea comes from the whole company: "Doan stay away." The leader again pierces the night with that strident cry: "O, blackslider," and the chorus rolls over the hills: "Doan stay away." The leader usually repeats the same salutation several times. His appeal is to the "moanaw," the "blackslidaw," the "deacon," and the "elder," and the wonderfully blending voices, like the diapason from the pipes of a great organ, rolls forth again and again: "Doan stay away."

Lil Liza Jane."

"Lil Liza Jane" is another powerful harmony they use a good deal. It requires an accomplished leader to make the salutation of the first line with the chorus landing on the "Lil Liza Jane," which is repeated over and over, and the more times it is repeated the more eloquent becomes the spirit of the men.

The leader shrieks it thus:

"Ise got a gal and you got none."

The chorus roars:

"Lil Liza Jane."

There is a grand ensemble chorus that runs as follows:

"O, Liza!
"Lil Liza Jane.
"O, Liza!
"Lil Liza Jane."

Here It Is Complete.

The song runs along complete, thus:

"I'se got a gal and you got none—
"Lil Liza Jane.
"House and lot in Baltimore—
"Lil Liza Jane.
"Lots o' chillun round mah door—
"Lil Liza Jane.
"Th' bumblebee out for sip—
"Lil Liza Jane.
"Takes th' sweetnip from yo lips—
"Lil Liza Jane.
"Come mah love an' live with me—
"Lil Liza Jane.
"And I'll take good care o' thee—
"Lil. Liza Jane."

"To Germany."

They have another in which they are going straight to Berlin, and they sure do make some noise. There are only two lines to it, the first line being repeated six times and then they all bear down hard on the last one:

"We're marching on,
To Ger-man-ny!"

Then six times, "It's Kaiser Bill," with the last line so: "We're goin' to kill."

There are six lines of "It's Company C" that's "marching on to Germany."

From "Kaiser Bill" they sort of modulate over on to an old melody of the Southland:

"Mother, rock me in the cradle,
Rock me in the cradle of the deep."

The conclusion of this story will be published in the near future.

story runs, were digging a trench not many miles behind No Man's Land one afternoon. The sun was shining down pretty warm and they threw off their helmets. The dirt was flying over their heads and the low humming voices blended beautifully:

"It's me, O Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer."

An Enemy Plane.

Fritz, with a load of aerial bombs, nosed his Gotha in the direction of this platoon and was over them before they noticed him. He let drop a couple of bombs that fell uncomfortably near the trench. Then he swooped down and unlimbered his machine gun with that put-put-put accompaniment that induces one to hunt for the dugout.

Just one man in the platoon lost his bearings for the moment. He was a Georgian about 6 feet 2 inches tall, lean and lanky, but very powerful. He leaped out of the trench, so the boys say, and logged it over the hillside in mighty jumps. He didn't wait to recover his helmet, but held the shovel over his head as he departed, and, with nearly every jump, they heard him shout:

"O Lawd, keep 'em high;
"O Lawd, keep 'em high!"

And back in the trench the platoon was hurling dirt over their heads as dirt never before was scooped up in shovels, and accompanied by the humming voices, now a little louder and with a sort of accelerated and staccato punctuation:

"It's me, O Lawd, standin' in th' need o' prayer!"

Here's Another Yarn.

This same squad between songs has another story they think is all right. One of the boys had been up at the front and gone over the top a couple of times. When he was sent back for a rest a brother colored soldier from Mississippi edged up to him, showed two perfectly fine rows of perfectly white teeth, and inquired

"Say, boss, what yo' all mean by dis ober de top stuff?"

The boy who had experienced the sensation looked at him seriously for a moment and replied

"Say, boy, when dem orders do came, and dat zero hour am struck, and dey's gwine ober dat top, it just am 'Good night, world; good mawnin', Pearly Gates!"

"O Moanaw" Song.

One of their most popular marching songs, that has a swing to it that is irresistible, that must ease up the muscles in their legs like Alexander's Rag does to a Chicagoan of the Caucasian breed, deals with the mourner.

It requires a leader with that high-pitched, quavering, thrilling voice to make it go just right. The leader shouts: "O, Moanaw" (mourner), and

FIRST COLORED HEROES HOME ON THE CELTIC

Hundreds of Colonel Hayward's Men with Glorious Record, Return with Some of the Seventh

"Treat 'Em Rough" Veteran Says Our Tanks Never Stopped Once They Went Into Action

N Y C AMERICAN
DECEMBER 19, 1918

"The colored troops fought nobly," an old Civil War citation was echoed yesterday when the White Star liner Celtic came up the bay. She was welcomed by the Mayor's Committee on the police boat Patrol and by all the whistles in the harbor.

The Celtic brought in 155 officers and 2,122 white and colored men who for more than a year had but one idea in their heads—to beat Germans. Some of the colored men came from the so-called "Black Belt" around East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street. When the Celtic docked at the foot of Nineteenth street, North River, they didn't dance or prance around the deck as the "Uncle Remus" writers would have them do. They said to one another:

"We've got to go to Jersey first."

A few were so severely injured that a wire basket was needed to transport them. But all had to go to Camp Mills for the red tape of demobilization.

Along with the colored soldiers there came on the Celtic a number of men who belonged originally to New York's crack regiment, the Seventh.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Arthur McKenna, of the One Hundred and Seventh, the old Seventh, was on the Celtic. He was shot in the left leg on September 29 when the New Yorkers were smashing the Hindenburg line. He had the time of his life, coming up the bay. On the Mayor's reception boat was Mrs. McKenna. Each had megaphones. When they finally met on the Hoboken pier neither could remember what they had shouted across the water.

Sergeant James H. Moore, who went across as a member of Colonel Hayward's Fifteenth Infantry, found himself finally billeted with a regiment sent to Italy. He was gassed but is able to be about now. He said that only fifteen men were left in his company when they had finished one drive against the Austrians at night.

Captain Arthur E. Brundage, of Company E, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, came home on the Celtic, the only surviving officer of his company. His home is in Newburg. He said when 200 men of his command went into action in their first fight only fifty-eight returned to answer roll call.

PRAISE GENERAL O'RYAN.

The returning members of the old Seventh Regiment—and there were many slightly wounded in the Celtic's sick list—all were enthusiastic over Major-General O'Ryan. They said he was first a soldier, then a friend of his men, and finally a man who took a commanding place among officers of his own rank.

Lieutenant R. F. Kahn, of Washington, D. C., told a thrilling story of his experience with the Three Hundred and First Tank Corps. This was the organization of the death-dealing lawn mowers, made in America, to go into action on the other side. They started "treating 'em rough" on September 21. No grass grew under their feet until November 11, when the armistice was signed. They stopped work at Bellecourt.

When they started, they had forty-eight tanks and 750 men. When they stopped they could count up only fifteen tanks in commission and 250 men able to sit up and say "howdy."

MEN DIED SMILING.

Lieutenant Thomas G. Carlin, of Company L, Fiftieth Infantry, told of a game of leap frog which the old Seventy-first Regiment played with the Australians, with whom they were brigaded. He said:

"It was great to see the boys from New York and Brooklyn whom we knew first as clerks and desk men go into the fight. It made no difference to them if the man they met was a German-American whom they had known on their own block. And there were a good many of the Heinies who had lived in New York at one time or another. Our boys just went in to kill.

"I suppose we all had the same idea—that the Germans had proved themselves super-savages—vermin that should be exterminated. Anyhow, we fought like that.

"Although it's in Upton's tactics, the American style of fighting seemed to buffalo these Huns on the start. We were brigaded with the Australians toward the last, and we called our offensive 'leap frog.' First, we would make a dash ahead and settle down. Then the Australians would come swarming over to us to go further ahead. After that it would be our turn again. It was a great game.

"We lost a lot of men. Some died in the rush, many more in the hospitals. But they all died smiling. Gee, but I'm proud to be an American."

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NEGRO TROOPS HAIL NEW YORK WITH JOY

Chorus of "My Old Kentucky Home" as Celtic Debarks Soldiers Reaching Homeland.

2,277 NEW ARRIVALS HERE

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Aviator Returns Who Made a Thrilling Escape from a German Prison Camp.

N. Y. C. TIMES
DECEMBER 19, 1918

The White Star liner Celtic, having on board 2,277 officers and men of the American Army, including wounded from the war zone and aero squads and troops from the training camps in England, reached her pier here yesterday morning. Included among the troops on board were 1,157 officers and men of the 814th Infantry, a negro regiment. The Celtic was the first transport to bring negro troops.

As the Celtic came up the bay, with her rails lined with soldiers, all harbor craft raised a tumult of noise with their steam whistles and along the water front the crowds cheered and waved flags. The Police Boat Patrol went to Quarantine to meet the transport. As the patrol drew up alongside the Police Band played "Home Sweet Home," and the soldiers shouted with joy.

Then the band shifted to "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and the negro troops threw hats in the air. The Jazz band of the 814th Infantry, then came on deck and played while the ship was coming up the bay and until she was made fast at her pier at the foot of West Nineteenth Street. As a parting melody, the Police Band played "My Old Kentucky Home," and the chorus raised by the negro soldier boys on deck roused the longshoremen working on nearby vessels and could be heard across Eleventh Avenue.

The infantry and casuals on board were sent to Camp Mills and the wounded officers and men were taken to the General Debarkation Hospital on Ellis Island and will be sent later to the base hospitals nearest to their home towns. Most of the negro soldiers had been in the training camp at Winchester, England, and were waiting to cross from Southampton to France when the armistice was signed and they were ordered home. They suffered much from seasickness on the voyage.

New York Men Return.

There were a number of soldiers on board who bore decorations for bravery in the face of the enemy, including men from the 27th and 77th Divisions. Among these men were soldiers from the old 7th, 12th, 71st, 14th, and 23d Guard Regiments.

There were five members of the 315th Infantry, the old New York 15th, a negro regiment, which was commanded by Colonel William Hayward. Of all the men who returned to New York yesterday there were none happier to see their native land than the quintette from the old 15th.

The wounded had suffered from loss of sleep during three days of severe storm in mid-Atlantic, when the big ship riding light without cargo, rolled heavily. Among the wounded officers was Lieutenant Thomas G. Carlin, Commander of Company L, 105th Infantry, 27th Division, whose home is at 5,050 Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was gassed at St. Souplet on Sept. 27. When asked what the losses had been in his regiment the Lieutenant said: "I cannot give you the official figures of the casualties of the regiment or the 27th Division. All I know is that when my company had finished fighting over there out of a total of 250 officers and men there were two men and four cooks left upon their feet."

Aviator's Thrilling Escape.

Lieutenant John Donaldson of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street, a member of the 30th Aero Squadron, returned wearing the Distinguished Service Cross. He has a record of bringing down nine Hun machines during his flights in France between June and September. On his last flight on Sept. 1 his machine was so severely damaged by shots from the enemy's guns that he was forced to come down inside the German lines north of Verdun, and was made a prisoner. When he was taken to a prison camp he found three American officers there, Lieutenants Oscar Mandel, George Holt, and Anderson. He made three attempts to escape, he said, the last one successful. The first time Lieutenant Donaldson was caught by the guard while trying to steal an airplane; on the second occasion he had walked fifty miles from camp with Lieutenant Mandel when they were captured by German sentries placed in the woods at the side of the road and brought back.

On the third occasion Lieutenant Donaldson was crawling away from the camp late at night, when he was grabbed by a sentry and a free fight ensued. It ended in his wrenching the gun from the soldier and stunning him with the butt end. To reach safety Lieutenant Donaldson then had to walk 150 miles to the Dutch frontier, which took him twenty-six days. At the end he had to cut through an electrified wire barrier six feet high with a pair of pliers. For protection from the electric current he had a pair of rubber gloves which he had obtained from a German soldier in the camp by giving him a bribe of food.

Lieutenant Donaldson foun dhis way through the country at night by the aid of a compass and a pocket map. He hid during the day in the woods. There was a great deal of rain, and sleeping on the damp ground under the bushes and living upon wild roots, with occasionally a piece of black bread found outside a cottage door at night, was pretty rough traveling. But he had started for Holland and home, and he got through. The other Lieutenants, Mandel, Holt, and Anderson, who had been in prison with him in Germany also succeeded in making their escape and have won the Distinguished Service Medal.

Lieutenant Donaldson said that Lieutenant H. J. White of Cleveland, a naval aviator, who was brought down behind the German lines in August, succeeded in making his escape into Holland in a stolen German airplane.

A number of the wounded had lost arms or legs in the fighting at St. Quentin on Sept. 29, when the Hindenburg line was broken by the joint attack of the 27th and 30th Divisions with the Australians. They all described the artillery fire of the American gunners as being so accurate that it destroyed the German morale.

Private Louis Kassler of 1,267 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, a member of Co. I, 106th Infantry, 27th Division, one of the wounded, was disabled at Mount Kemmel on Sept. 1. He said that just before he was shot by a machine gun he saw a sniper in a tree taking a sight on one of the officers, and killed him with his rfile.

Captured Sixty Germans.

Corporal Roy Powell of Company E, 31st Infantry, who was gassed on July 1 and has been cited for the Distinguished Conduct Medal for capturing a dugout with sixty Germans in it single handed, was another of the arrivals on the Celtic. Powell said his company was brigaded with Anzacs at Chippelly Ridge in October, 1917, and when the fighting started the Anzacs, Canadians and Americans went forward and captured 7 guns and 150 men. The Germans counter-attacked and captured 2 Americans and 5 Australians. The Allies determined to rescue their comrades, and a party was formed to go out on No Man's Land after the captured men.

As a member of the party Powell went out. The men were rescued, but the party lost 12 Canadians and 5 Australians. Powell became separated from the party and found himself alone. He waited until daylight, found a German dugout and approached it. When the Germans refused to come out to answer his warning he threw a hand grenade through the opening, and when the Germans marched out he took them captives, returning safely to the lines with them.

The Rev. John A. Farrely, formerly of St. Mary's Church, 215th Street and White Plains Road, a friend of the late Mayor Mitchel, returned on the Celtic after serving as chaplain of the 303d Engineers. He was wounded twice while working with the men in the Verdun sector, but declined to talk about his exploits. He was enthusiastic in praising the bravery of his men in working under heavy artillery fire at the back of the first lines. He was taken in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, from the pier.

Another wounded officer on board was Captain Francis Scarr of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., a member of Company D, 136th Machine Gun Battery. He was shot in the jaw on Sept. 29 by a machine-gun bullet while crossing the Vesle River, and also wounded in the head. His brother, Joseph Scarr, was killed in June, he said at Château-Thierry.

Lieut. R. F. K[illegible] of Washington, attached to the 301st Tank Corps, the heavy type fighting corps, said the 301st was the first tank corps to go into action. From Sept. 21 until the signing of the armistice there had been no let-up in the fighting for tank men. When they finished at Bellecourt, out of forty-eight tanks and 750 men who started, there were only fifteen tanks and less than 250 men left.

FIRST COLORED WAR CORRESPONDENT IN FRANCE

The Negro Year Book

Ralph W. Tyler Off[illegible] Front for News of Our Gallan[illegible] Soldier Boys and to Tell of Their [illegible] Fight for World Democracy—[illegible] Striking Incidents of the Voyage Over—Fraternalizing With Press and Humanitarian Forces Aboard Ship—Diversions by Colored Battalion of One-Hundred Per Cent. Americans

By Ralph W. Tyler, Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.

ARTICLE

Paris, France, September 28.—I have just reached this city after a ten days' voyage, which was, for the most part, uneventful. We experienced delightful weather from the time we steamed out of New York Harbor until we cast anchor in a port over here. Had it not been for the democratic spirit prevailing aboard the big liner, and which gave me a most satisfactory taste of this "world democracy," for which the Allies are fighting, I might have considered the voyage monotonous. Aboard the ship was quite a galaxy of notable writers for the big dailies and mag[illegible] feature and fiction writers who were taking a respite from that occupation to write "straight stuff" for dailies they were to represent.

Among them were celebrities like Will Irwin, Robert W. Ritchie, Damon Runyon, H. J. Foreman, erstwhile managing editor of Collier's, and Applegarth, usually known as "Appy" by the pencil-pushers and readers of the Pittsburg Post. Each and every one of these notable writers—former newspaper reporters, seemed to have made an especial effort to make me forget—which I did—that my skin was several shades darker than theirs, and by so doing to convince me that this "world democracy" for which the Allies are fighting is neither a barren ideality nor a rainbow vision, but an actual probability, whose advance courier is discernable with the naked eye.

The treatment accorded me by the newspaper men aboard was but typical of the treatment accorded me by all the other passengers. Among the nearly two thousand souls making up the ship's passenger list were many Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army workers. These all displayed a most healthy spirit of democracy by their fraternalizing as if they were all members of the one and same organization. Among the Y. M. C. A. workers aboard were five colored secretaries: Fritz P. Cansler, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Thomas M. Clayton, of Piqua, Ohio; F. L. Clark, of Leavenworth, Kan.; D. D. Hattocks, of Philadephia, and G. W. Jackson, of Louisville, Ky.

The Y. M. C. A. certainly made no mistake in selecting these five men for overseas duty, for they represent the highest type in the race, and by their bearing won the respect, and even the admiration, of all on board the ship.

Diversions by Service Battalion Aboard Ship.

Aboard the ship, also, was a colored service battalion belonging to an engineer regiment. They were stout, husky fellows, whose good humor was effervescent, even contagious, and their rollicking songs and plantation melodies cheered all, making them, those whose thoughts had involuntarily turned to submarines—Germany's acme of kultur—forget them, and banish all fear from their minds. One of the songs which they frequently sang, and with which never failed to elicit raptuous applause from the white passengers, was "Three Months From Now We Will Be in Germany."

I had heard it said that the big waters frightened colored soldiers, but these colored soldiers aboard the ship I sailed on appeared as contented, self-centered and care-bereft on the big ship at night, when the lights were out, as they were down in Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi and other Southern States, from whence most of them came.

Their contentment at sea, and when in the submarine zone, constituted another disillusion. Among these troopers were some clever boxers, and the monotony of "just sky and water" was frequently broken by some rattling boxing matches between these troopers for pretty substantial purses which the white passengers contributed merely out of admiration and respect for these big, brave black boys, who did not fear to come over here to fight for world democracy.

An amusing incident took place the second day out. Forty or fifty of the colored soldiers had formed a circle, and were singing to their he[illegible] light, and the delight of the [illegible]ers. One of [illegible]em, [illegible] changed his voice with each [illegible] hymn. "[illegible]at do you sing?" ca[illegible] d[illegible] upper deck [illegible] natured son of [illegible] Emerald Isle.

Quick as [illegible] came the answer: "Sometimes I sing bass and sometimes I sing soprano."

It was true, for in the chorus he adapted himself to the type of the song he was singing, to the circumstance, to the other singers, and, above all, perhaps, to his mood. Because they were light-hearted—cheerful when going across the big waters ,it must not be accepted they were merely light-hearted because of lack of brain development, for many among them were bright, intelligent men, graduates of Howard University, and other accredited schools.

Off to the Front For News of "Our Boys."

I shall tarry but a day or two here in Paris; only until I get my itinerary tentatively made out, and then I shall be off to the front where our colored soldiers are stationed, and I go to the front with the same absence of fear that characterized the colored troopers who sailed for France on the ship with me. In my next letter I hope to have been able to secure some real, permissible news about what the colored soldiers—our boys—have done, and are doing, to maintain the race's traditional reputation for bravery, endurance and patriotism, and to help "make the world safe for democracy."

If this world democracy we are fighting for is like the sample I have been made acquainted with, from New York to Paris, I have no doubt but what they are putting up a whaling good fight to land the democracy pennant for the United States—our own and only country.

Soldiers — 1918
Europe

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"NO BETTER TROOPS IN THE WAR" THAN NEW YORK NEGRO REGIMENT, IS THE TRIBUTE OF ITS COLONEL

Coolness of Colored Troopers Under Heaviest Fire During Great July Battle Wins Praise of French—Wait, Nerve Unshaken, for Enemy to Attack, and Within Four Hours Help to Stop His Assault Without the Necessity of Striking a Counter Blow, Then Move Into Another Part of the Line Without a Whimper.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

By Lincoln Eyre.

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—There is a certain negro regiment over here in France to whom, were they to march down Fifth Avenue to-day, every hat in New York would be off. They constitute the first negro force Uncle Sam has sent to the European battlefields. To-day many thousands of their race have donned the uniform of their country and been ferried across the Atlantic. But to the first outfit that came belongs the glory of proving that New York negroes can fight as ably and valiantly for democracy as their white comrades.

I visited the rest billets to which the regiment had just been ordered after more than four months on the firing line. Everybody, white officers and negro men, were eager to tell what the outfit had done, and everybody had something of interest to say. There was a great change in their outlook since I had seen them last, three months before. Then, they were greenhorns in one of the quietest sectors of the front, with a knowledge of warfare confined to little patrol encounters in no man's land. Now they are seasoned soldiers to whom attack and counter attack, the crushing strain of incessant bombardment, the stealthy horrors of poison gas, wholesale carnage, sleepless nights and foodless days are all in the day's work.

What the Colonel Thinks.

I asked the regimental commander, whom New York remembers best as a Public Service Commissioner, what he thought of his men. (Col. William Hayward, commander of the old 15th, N. G., N. Y., was formerly a Public Service Commissioner.)

"What I have always thought," he said with a contented grin, "that **they're just as good soldier material as the United States can produce.** I guess a good many others take the same view now, after the regiment's showing in the offensive of July 15. There were doubters, even in the regiment. Lots of people thought the negro would flinch under heavy shelling or under gas or when Boche bayonets were tickling his ribs.

"Well, since July 15 my boys have endured what the French say is the most colossal artillery preparation the Germans have ever made, all kinds of gas, bayonets by the thousand and every other kind of punishment the enemy has in stock. **They've stood up under it all, done everything that was demanded of them—a good deal sometimes too—and come through with colors flying and spirits high. I don't believe there are many better soldiers in this war than these negro boys. I haven't seen any."**

Relieved by French.

In the first days of July the regiment was relieved by French dismounted cavalry and ordered into new positions a mile or so west of their former sector. Here they put in several strenuous days getting things ready to withstand the German tidal wave they knew was soon to sweep toward them. The three battalions were echeloned in depth on a narrow front just behind Ville sur Tourbe, on the eastern fringes of the Champagne Plain. An epidemic of influenza had reduced their strength in officers by almost a third. Three company commanders had to be carried to the trenches on litters. They were supposed to be in hospital but they had refused to leave their companies.

The Colonel picked up a sheet of paper from the bare kitchen table that served him as a desk.

"This is a list of officers and men decorated with the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry in the recent fighting," he said. "Perhaps folk back home would like to know how many negro heroes New York can produce."

The winners of the War Cross are as follows:

Sergts. Daniel W. Lewis, William Butler, Charles Rick, Robert Collins; Corpl. Fletcher Battles; Privates Gilbert Johnson, Lionel Rogers, George Chapman, Samuel Jackson, Arthur Simpson, Morris Link, Marshall Scott and George E. Hannible.

The following white officers were also decorated by the French:

Capts. Samuel Sheather, Charles W. Fillmore, John O. Outwater and J. D. White, and Lieuts. A. D. Warsham (killed), John C. Bradnor, Harold M. Laudon, G. R. Jones, William H. Keenan, P. M. Clendenin, R. W. Rowland.

The Regiment's Deeds.

From the Colonel and the Lieutenant Colonel, and in talks with other officers and men, I learned what the regiment had accomplished before, during and since the formidable German drive of July 15. As early as the first week in June the French division of which the outfit then formed a part had wind of the impending onslaught. At that time the negroes were holding the sector they had taken over in the middle of April, on the edge of the Argonne Forest, north of Sainte Menehould. One battalion was in the front line, one in immediate support and one in rest three or four miles back. Each battalion had twenty days at the front and ten days in the rear. In preparation for the offensive, the rearmost battalion was brought up to the front, and from that time on until it was relieved the regiment did without rest.

During their first two months in line the New Yorkers had had a placid time of it. They escaped more than perfunctory shelling and their casualties were so few as to set a low-water mark for even that tranquil sector. Not until the night of June 12 did they receive a real "strafing" at the enemy's hands. On that night the Boche launched the "Million Dollar Raid," as the negroes call it, one of them having figured that amount as the cost of the shells used in the preparation fire. On one company front, in the Hauzy Wood, forty-five Krupp 77's and fifteen 150's, besides an uncounted array of trench mortars and minenwerfer, viciously tore into the negroes' defenses.

The bombardment lasted about two hours. When the Boche raiding columns followed their barrage across no man's land they doubtless expected to find a dazed and terror-stricken bunch of men utterly bereft of the fighting spirit. Instead they ran up against a line of riflemen and grenade throwers co-operating with a score of hidden machine guns to build a wall of bullets between the foe and his objective.

A Daring Sergeant.

Capt. L. B. Shaw got the Croix de Guerre on account of those machine guns. He had planted them in camouflaged vantage points so skilfully the foe was unaware of their existence, and hence failed to have his artillery seek them out. Because of them, the gray-green raiders never reached the American trenches. At one point, where they came within a few yards, Sergt. Robert Collins leaped up on the trench parapet and pumped lead from his automatic rifle into them at point-blank range, with German grenades bursting unpleasantly close to him. The Sergeant claims one of his reasons for thus exposing himself was a craving to get a good view of the fight.

"I thought their shells had messed us up a good deal," he said afterward, "but, man, you should've seen what we've done to them. Say, when our machine guns got through with 'em they looked like a bunch of Swiss cheeses."

The negroes' coolness under this bombardment convinced the French higher command of their soldierly ability. French officers with whom I talked were delighted with them. One told me how he himself had seen a German land torpedo explode right under the nose of two negroes in an advanced post, burying them under an avalanche of mud. The pair wriggled out and, though both were slightly wounded, remained where they were.

"Myself, I should probably have made a stragetic retirement to a safer spot," the Frenchman added with a smile.

The regimental commander himself was away in hospital convalescing from a broken akle bone. On the eve of the offensive a rumor reached him that the Boches had broken through and were advanding on St. Menehould. The rumor was baseless, of course, but the Colonel "just couldn't stand it any longer." He climbed painfully out of bed, sweeping aside the surgeon's protests, seized crutches, hoisted himself into his Ford and went in search of the regiment. By the time he located it his condition was such he was quite unable to keep on his feet. He insisted, however, in remaining at regimental headquarters, and throughout the whole battle stuck by his command, at times having himself transported to the firing line on a stretcher so that he might see how things were going.

Lieutenant Colonel Embarrassed.

The Lieutenant Colonel was in actual charge of the regiment's activities. On the night of July 14 the Chief of Staff of the French Division which was part of Gen. Gouraud's army, inspected the New Yorker's order of battle and pronounced it perfect. He called on the Lieutenant Colonel at the latter's post of combat, and performed the time honored ceremony of kissing the flag and giving the regimental commander the accolade—a kiss on either cheek—that is the classic prelude to entry into battle. The Lieutenant Colonel himself was a bit embarrassed chiefly because of the ill-concealed mirth of his orderlies.

"Their grins lit up the whole countryside like a star shell," he told me.

At 11 P. M. French counter preparation fire began, to be followed by the German destructive bombardment at midnight. For four hours Krupp guns of every calibre plastered hundreds of square miles of front with high explosive, shrapnel and gas. Nothing more stupendous than that shelling could be conceived by the mind of man, to quote a French staff officer who had been at Verdun and the Somme.

Our negroes stuck tight. Whether they were in well built dugouts or out in open trenches, they never quailed.

In the midst of the bombardment the Lieutenant Colonel was asked by the French whether he could establish some sort of communication with the French regiment on his right. Its wires had been cut and its position was such it was impossible to get messages back to divisional headquarters with sufficient speed. Without even calling for volunteers, he directed half a dozen of his men to act as runners from his own P. C. to that of the French Colonel. These runners were obliged to cover about two miles through darkness, exposed to the drumfire barrage all the way. **None of them faltered, none of them failed to deliver the message entrusted to him—and none of them, by virtue of the amazing luck that has clung to the regiment, was killed.**

The German infantry attacked at 4.30 in the morning. In their advanced trenches the negroes had left only a few patrols with orders to withdraw as soon as they found themselves outnumbered. But almost every yard of the trenches had been sown with dynamite and hundreds of Boches were blown to atoms the moment they jumped into them. In the positions along our main line of resistance our negroes waited with unshaken nerve for the foe to appear. He never did. Battered by our curtain of fire, enfiladed by volleys from machine guns tucked away in deep dugouts and brought up only when their creeping barrage and passed by, panicky lest mines explode under their feet, the Germans never got beyond the front line the Allies had deliberately abandoned before the onslaught began. By 8 A. M. their left flank had been completely checked, without the necessity of a counter attack.

An hour later the negro unit was ordered to move to the left, where the fighting was still at its height, and a counter thrust by our side appeared advisable. The companies were obliged to make their way southward and then westward under shellfire almost as severe as the preparatory bombardment they had just undergone. They marched in little widely separated groups, creeping along four almost parallel roads.

"As I watched them hiking along with shells cutting capers wherever one looked," the Lieutenant Colonel confided, "I was willing to have the war end right then and there. **Well, they got through and into their new line, in immediate reserve, without a single casualty—luck again."**

More of the same kind of good fortune followed. The enemy suddenly ceased to struggle in this sector, and so the proposed counter attack was called off. Circumstances made it imperative, however, for the Americans to go into the firing line again. **For four hours they had sat tight under the heaviest artillery hammering the world has seen; for four more they had stood by to repel boarders; for another four they had marched across country, still under terrific shell fire; they were dog-tired and without food or water. Yet they**

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moved into line without a whimper—and again luck served them well. They had an insignificant percentage of casualties, while the French troops they relieved, hiking rearward over the same path, suffered severe losses. Furthermore, the sector rapidly became so quiet, rations and supplies were brought up the same night.

The sector did not remain quiet long, of course. Next day, in fact, it waked to brisk activity, for the French had already begun the series of little rushes in which they drove the foe back to his line of departure—that is, out of the advanced trench elements he had been permitted to occupy temporarily. The tactics employed called for local attacks by assault groups little larger than patrols. One of these groups would charge a certain German centre of resistance and in savage bayonet fighting cleanse it of Boches, whose tenacity had been weakened by the dispiriting failure of their colossal push. There was always sharp fighting going on on a small scale. Trenches had disappeared, blotted out by the artillery of both sides, and barbed wire was unknown. The enemy constantly sought to smother us with gas, and daily the negroes spent four and five hours in their masks.

"I dislike this mask intensely," remarked Private Casey Jones, the Colonel's cook, after telling me about these gas attacks, "but out there I wouldn't have sold it for a million dollars."

The Germans "sprinkled shells around most promiscuously," as one youngster put it, during all this period. They were particularly busy with their 77's, using them to snipe at individuals, which is seldom done by artillery. Big-calibre projectiles tore up the areas immediately behind the firing line. One Krupp 280 killed three men and thirty-six horses and wounded two men and six horses. I have never heard of a single shell doing so much damage before.

On Aug. 7 the regiment captured its first prisoner. The German had leaped at Private George Chapman in the course of a night patrol encounter. George managed to wrest his adversary's rifle from his grip, and then "my excitement being quite considerable," as he explained to his lieutenant afterwards, he threw the weapon aside and fell upon the Boche with his fists. The latter was game and a good boxer, so that George had quite a tussle before he could count his opponent out and drag him back a prisoner.

Only One Man "Missing."

The night of Aug. 11 was memorable because it witnessed three raids in the negroes' sector, one staged by them and two by the Boches. Our boys penetrated a mile or so into the enemy lines, but found nothing for their trouble. The Germans made a prisoner in their second raid, but there is good reason to believe he died from the severe wounds he had received before they could get him back to their trenches. **He is the only man the regiment has had to report as "missing."**

Shortly before the negroes were relieved and sent into repose, for the first time since the middle of April, there occurred the affray I described in an exclusive cable despatch to The World on Aug. 22, in which Sergt. William Butler distinguished himself by killing four Germans, mortally wounding their officer, putting a dozen others to rout and liberating thereby a white officer and four negro privates whom the Boches were carrying off into captivity.

PLAINDEALER PRINTER WRITES FROM FRANCE

The Topeka

Fred F. Thompson, Linotype Operator, Longs to Be at Home But Likes

Philadelphia

Co. "C" 325th Signal Battalion, A. P. O. 756. October 22, 1918.

Mr. Ira Smith,
1159 Kansas Avenue,
Topeka, Kansas.

Hello old Scout, why don't you ever answer a fellow's letters? I have written you so often that I think after this I will not write you any more. Is it that you are married or getting ready to be married, that you have not the time to write a pal? Well, anyhow, such is life when one leaves another for any length of time. I received an letter from the "Big Mule" the other day, and he says you are getting so fat you can hardly walk. How about that? I guess that Uncle Sam will have to draft you in the army and send you over here immediately, so that we can drill you and get some of that surplus fat off of you. Say, old Sport, I am having the time of my life here. There is not much that a fellow wants for unless it is for the war to end and a safe return home. When not at the front, we are entertained in numerous ways. Y. M. C. A. for reading and passing the time away with comrades that you have not seen in months, and also to swap yarns of the front. And when we are with the French people we find as amiable a people as one can find on this side of the globe. The men are very friendly, and the women as sociable as man could desire. Life over here not as bad as one would have it pictured. Although the Germans are continually bombing and shelling things to pieces, it is no more than one could expect of war. War, as we all know, in the language of Sherman is "—." It is shown here in many a French village where the Hun has pillaged, desecrated, and done all manner of things that a civilized nation of people could hardly think about. It is sickening, but then the red blood of a man comes to the surface, and the Hun has felt some of a black man's hatred. The boys of the 92d Division in a recent great drive went over the top with the battle cry of freedom ringing from their mouths that started the Hun on their treat, and any man that would have seen the spirit that our brave boys went over with could not help but admire the courage of this great movement. It will test the courage and bravery of every man that goes over the top to grapple with the Hun, but our boys have never faltered. The boom and roar of cannon has come to be music to my ears. Every night I lie awake until the bursting of shell and the boom of cannon has lulled me to peaceful slumber. One never forgets the sound of bursting shrapnel or the exploding of the bombs.

Say, Ground Hog, I suppose you have everything your own way now all of the chickens. Well, after the war is over, you had better look out for me, because I am coming home ready for all of the "chickens." Say old Sport, I think that you had better learn the French language, for I am speaking nothing over here but French These French Mademoiselles are sure good teachers.

I have a little piece of poetry that I composed one day during a lull at the front. I want you to read it, and if it is worth the time and space, give it a few inches in your paper. Tell Nick that his cousin, or nephew, whichever it is, is desirous of reading one of his papers. His name is Benjamin F. Chiles, of Evanston, Illinois. Give my regards to all of the boys, and tell them that Clarence Beck, formerly of the Beck Brothers Grocery Store, is doing well as Top Sergeant, and sends love to all of the boys.

SHADOWS OF REMEMBRANCES

We met in the cold, dark trenches,
While the bombs around us glared;
That roared like peals of thunder,
And we knew that the dead were there.
Then we stood our rifles ready,
As the Captain gave the command:
"Over the top, boys, but steady,
Each soldier get you a man!"

Now the shadows of evening darken
And the sun has just gone down
Over the graves of the vanquished
And the heroes of the Marne.
But we walk by our Captain cheery,
And we sing by the cannons' roar
One hymn to the dead already;
God bless the next that goes!

Now, when war's work is ended,
And homeward the heroes come,
Some will be watching and waiting
For those whose work is done.
But when they greet their loved ones,
While drinking with their comrades in pride,
They'll drink to the dead of Verdun,
Who fell that right might survive.

F. F. T.

Tell all of the boys hello. Also tell them that I am getting along all right. When you see my father, tell him not to worry about me for I am getting along fine with little "Fritzie."

With best wishes, as ever,

SGT. FRED F. THOMPSON
Co. "C" 325th Field Signal Battalion,

The Colored Division

The Birmingham News

Under the Voice of People heading today, Oscar W. Adams, general commanding the Colored Division of the Allied Armies, makes fitting acknowledgment of the splendid response by the colored people to the Fourth Liberty Bond offering. That response was so widespread and complete among his people—even among the very poorest and most obscure workers—that The News cannot resist expressing here and now an appreciation that has lurked in the corner of its mind from the very beginning of the campaign.

Probably no other phase of the campaign emphasized so perfectly the all-pervading sense of patriotism that has existed in the Birmingham District as did the whole-hearted support of the Negroes. The colored element of our society was reached and handled almost single-handed by Oscar W. Adams and his lieutenants. Their loyal expression and response was from within and not from without. They required no prodding from their white neighbors. They came strong and clean for the Government, of their own free will and accord. They made sacrifices. They bought bonds. They realized quite clearly that liberty is for all, and not for a few. They did not parley with the Liberty Bond workers. They did not argue poor wages and the high cost of living. Many of them who might with some reason have pleaded exemption from purchase because their places were at the bottom rung of the wage scale, waived all that. They paid cash for their bonds, and where they did not pay cash, they bought on the extended payment plan.

The Colored Division of the Armies worked smoothly and well as the whites. There was no difference at all. The News is proud of them and it is proud of all. The Birmingham District did what was to be done. The victory was achieved by the strength of all our citizens, white and black. There was no murmuring while we went over the top. — Birmingham News, 10-22-18.

Nothing is more encouraging to the colored people than to know that, in a community like Birmingham where so much is to be done and where the Government is expecting great things of the citizens, the leading white publications and leaders in that race recognize to the extent of public expression the efforts of this group of Americans and are constantly giving expressions to their activities. This will do more to establish a sensible relation, a kindly feeling and cement the proper union of the races than any other thing could possibly do. The Negro is about like other people, he is strengthened when he is encouraged, when made to feel that he is a part of the great American Army and its force of workers. Here is an editorial published in The Birmingham News of Octobker 22, expressing the feeling of that publication with regard to the activities of our people in this district. We could expect no more of any publication.

Now that this campaign is over let us not slack in our efforts. Greater things are yet to be done. If we would accomplish in the future the plan of making the world free for humanity and establishing the principles of the lowly Nazarene, we must continue to toil, sacrifice, express patience, carefulness, obedience to law and order with an eye single to establishing for ourselves the kind of recognition due all men by service and devotion for the principles of our Government and for humanity.

Changes are coming in the affairs of humanity the world over and conditions are changing in this section, for the good of all, as rapidly as can be expected in human affairs. The colored man is going to establish himself in proportion as he does a creditable and applauded service. Nothing will so establish the race and will give it the proper recognition as will a constant and untiring service, and especially will this be true in fields where the colored man has so particularly excelled. Other opportunities will be opened and greater advantages given when authority is convinced that the ability of the colored man, from every viewpoint, is sufficiently balanced to take on greater obligations and specific responsibility.

PRAISE FOR NEGRO TROOPS.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES.
MAY 22, 1918

Equity Congress Which Organized 15th Regiment, Sends Message.

The Equity Congress, the non-partisan and non-sectarian body which organized the negro Fifteenth Regiment N. G. N. Y., of which Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, of Brooklyn are emmbers, sent the following message to the regiment yesterday;

"Officers and men of the Fifteenth Regiment of New York, with the American expeditionary forces in France: The cloored people of New York, and Aemrica in egneral, join the Equity Congress, your association, in congratulating you upon your splendid victory, especially Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts. The whole American people and their allies applaud your valor and future generations will sing your praise.

"The Equity Congress of Greater New York,

"A. B. COSEY, President."

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BUFFALOES TO STAY ON RHINE WITH ARMY FOR MANY MONTHS

The New York News
11-28-18

COL. HAYWARD OF THE FIFTEENTH ON WAY BACK HOME TO BE RECEIVED BY ONE HUNDRED PROMINENT CITIZENS

Buffaloes' Leader, Colonel Moss, Promoted to Commandant of Fourth Army Corps Training School—92nd Division Now Named "Buffaloes"

Somewhere in France, Nov. 18.—The colored citizens of the United States generally will be glad to learn that so glorious has been the record of military achievement of the Buffalo regiment, composed mostly of New York colored draftees, that General Haus Buffalo has issued an order that the 92d Division, composed of 30,000 colored troops shall be known henceforth as the Buffalo Division. To that end General Ballou ordered that each officer and soldier shall wear henceforth the small insignia of a buffalo on his left coat sleeve.

The former Buffalo regiment has been definitely decided upon as a part of the Army of American occupation on the Rhine frontier of Germany. It will doubtless be many months, perhaps a year, before that regiment sets sail again for the States. Colonel James A. Moss of the Buffalos, one of the foremost authorities in the world on military tactics, and author of military works in both French and English, has been promoted to be commandant of the Fourth Army school.

Colonel Hayward on Way Back Home.

Colonel Moss has been succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieut. Col. Doane, who was formerly an officer in the 24th Infantry of the Regular Army. Colonel William Hayward of the old Fifteenth, and formerly a public service commissioner, is now by the time you receive this, on his way back to New York. There, it is learned, he will be given a mammoth reception by a committee of one hundred, of which Colonel William Jay Schieffelin of the New Fifteenth, is to be a member. Whether Colonel Hayward now being invalided home is to be immediately discharged from the United States Army and to be reinstated in the Public Service Commission by Governor Whitman, as formerly agreed upon, is not known.

THE SINGING 15TH A HAPPY AND BRAVE NEGRO REGIMENT

Our Colored Troops Excited the Admiration of the Amazed French

EVE. WORLD
DECEMBER 5, 1918

Heave, ho! Heave, ho!

The shout rang out lustily and two long columns of colored men in the uniform of the United States "laid back" on long-handled wrenches and a great stretch of railroad track fell into line as straight as a die.

"Magnifique!" exclaimed a party of French officers watching the work.

Those colored men were New York's 15th (now the 369th) Regiment, made up and officered to some extent by colored men. Just as they startled the French officers with the speed and accuracy with which they could lay a railroad line, so in later days they have won their spurs as fighters and have been cited—the regiment will get the French War Cross for its colors and every officer will be mentioned personally.

The 15th entered the war in no particularly noble fashion, because it was detailed to garrison work and construction, and did not get a chance to show its real quality as a fighting unit until May of this year. News of the bravery, light-heartedness and gallantry of the colored soldiers is just being received, and the regiment's sacrifice of men undoubtedly will be shown to have been enormous for all who have seen the 15th in action vouch that it does not know the word "halt."

Major Lorillard Spencer of New York, who was in command of the 3d Battalion until he was sent home recently with a severely wounded leg, told a reporter for The Evening World to-day that no braver, no manlier regiment than the 15th was sent to Europe from the United States. He recounted many deeds of valor and praised the cheerfulness of his men while they were under the most severe strain of battle. At the same time Gov. Whitman received a letter from Col. William Hayward, commander of the regiment, in which the Colonel said regarding the regiment's valorous part in the offensive that began Sept. 26: "We had everything happen to us which ever happened to a regiment and a lot of things we got for the first time, I'm sure. It was the most terrible experience, and yet perfectly fascinating and marvellous."

FRENCH OFFICERS AMAZED BY OUR EBONY WARRIORS.

Major Spencer, recounting some of the incidents that came to mind, said that the French were amazed, as has been stated, at the work of the colored troops in laying railroad tracks. This was the first duty to which the regiment was assigned, the work being near one of the larger French ports. The French could not believe that the tracks were safe, so fast did the men work, and would not run their trains over them until they had assured themselves that the tracks would bear up. The troops laid long stretches of track, pushed them into alignment, gave some twists to the bolts and proceeded half a mile further down to repeat the performance.

"Speaking of the conduct of the troops," said Major Spencer, "I will give you an example of how explicitly they at all times obeyed orders. All machine gunners have instructions to hold fast to the pin that holds the ammunition box to the gun. In an engagement July 16 a gunner was carried back with both legs broken and suffering terribly. Before he lapsed into unconsciousness he indicated that the gun pin was in his pocket. His name was Hamilton."

Major Spencer recalled another incident to show how cheerfully the colored troops conducted themselves and turned every occasion into something humorous.

"An officer was passing two soldiers one night and heard them discussing the water and its inconveniences to men in shell holes," he said.

"'How are you going to keep the hole dry, with all this water?' asked one.

"'Why, when the bottom gets wet I'll just pull down a little from the walls, and when it gets wet again I'll pull down some more,' responded the other.

"'Yes,' the other said, 'but the trouble is, you'll soon be on top the hole and a fine shot for the Boches.'"

Among the acts of bravery Major Spencer recalled was that of a telephone lineman who, during a furious barrage, went out apparently unconcerned seventeen different times to repair the lines to the Major's headquarters.

Major Spencer is of the opinion that some of the colored troops were scared more than at any time in the trenches when mules that were being used at night to haul guns into position stampeded and came running back into the lines with more fury than an angry Fritz. When the men discovered that they were not being crushed they stopped breathing hard and hauled out the guns themselves.

"The troops sang all the time," said Major Spencer. "They had a chantey for track laying and devoted much of their recreation to singing Southern melodies and popular songs. All were cheerful, but they were determined, and were real soldiers."

3D BATTALION FOUGHT UNTIL ONLY A COMPANY WAS LEFT.

Major Spencer asked to be excused from commenting on the probable number of casualties, saying he did not believe himself free to do so. He did say he had received word from the other side that his battalion (the 3d) stuck to the fight in the great attack of Sept. 26 and that after the battle counted fewer men than a company. A battalion consists of 850 men and a company of approximately 200. Major Spencer added that numerous members of the battalion may have returned later.

The 15th, which was the last New York regiment to lose its old number, began recruiting at the time of the Mexican trouble in 1916. Officers were drawn from the National Guard of colored guardsmen until the regiment had both white and colored Captains and Lieutenants. The regiment was mustered in Aug. 15, 1917. The 1st Battalion was assigned to watch public property in New York and New Jersey, the 2d was assigned to Yaphank and the 3d to Wrightstown. Police duty was the principal occupation. The 2d and 3d were later sent to Spartanburg, and in October the entire regiment was ordered to France.

The 15th was united with the French troops last March in the district west of the Argonne, and spent a month in training before being put in with the active French troops, who were defending a sector in that district. For some reason Major Spencer was suddenly assigned to duty as Assistant Provost Marshal, but it was learned that the order was not intended, and he returned to the Argonne region to find his battalion holding its own, partly in a wood and partly in a swamp.

One company engaged in a brilliant exploit June 12, when the Germans started a box barrage around it. The small group of men held its position so well that the enemy was unable to advance and did not capture a prisoner. At the suggestion of Lieut. Col. Pickering, the colored troops hauled two machine guns to the front, Capt. L'Esperance of New York, commander of the company, directing the work. Capt. Edward Shaw, also of New York, had charge of the gunners. One of the men was seen to lift his gun to get a better position to shoot down the parapet at the enemy. The commander of the 8th French Army Corps sent a chief of staff to the battalion to compliment it.

Then came the big offensive of Sept. 26. The French division, of which the 15th was a part, fought twelve days and nights until it had advanced about ten miles. The troops were out for rest two weeks and then sent in again. It was in this engagement that Major Spencer was hit six times by machine gune. The regiment consisted originally of 2,200 men and from time to time was augmented by 1,000 more.

Major Spencer is waiting in New York until the military authorities determine his status.

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AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIERS.

A Sporting Life 12-24-18

"Will they stand?" Will they stick it out? French and British officers in France have repeatedly asked this question of Americans as to the fighting qualities of the American negroes.

"Watch them," was the reply of the Americans, "they will stay it out with the best of them."

There was a definite reason for this question from the European officers who had not had a too pleasant experience with the so-called inferior races from Africa, India and Arabia. The black men from Africa and Europe did not stick it out as well as the European white men, but for that matter certain of the white European troops crumpled under the nervous tension of a prolonged bombardment, and of the apprehension of the smashing attack that was to follow.

At one of the battles of Ypres, the French Moroccans, fled in terror before the low moving, yellow clouds of German gas, and their flight resulted in an increased loss to the Canadians and the British who found their flank unprotected. The East Indians did not fit into the fighting on the western front. They were later removed to Mesopotamia, where they are more sure of themselves. The Morrocans in the French army have been moved back from the trenches and the front lines. An American soldier in a letter home, says, "We passed a large crowd of Morrocan soldiers building roads. These black boys from Africa were not able to stand the pressure on the front."

The early Americans in France, however, were able to assure their European allies

that no mattr how fierce the fighting got the American negro would be found doing his part with the best of the allies. The Southern officers who had been most thrown with American negroes had an emphatic note of conviction, in their assertion that the American negro would do his full part.

The American negro has already begun to make good this guarantee. General Pershing has gone out of his way, in an official communication, to praise the bravery of two American negroes, Harry Johnson, of Albany, and Needham Roberts, of Trenton. These men, holding an advanced sentry post, were set upon by a vastly superior German raiding party. Instead of retiring rapidly, they stood their ground and fought back the Germans first with rifles, then with hand grenades and knives. They did their work not only so courageously but so efficiently that the commanding general singled them out for praise.

Will they fight? If a negro battalion ever gets really mad, if it is ever worked up to an emotional frenzy, we will feel sorry for the German unit in front of them.

PASSED BY CENSOR.

An interesting revelation of the hopes and aspirations of the soldiers of the Negro race, who have been making the world safe for democracy, is furnished in a letter written by a non-commissioned officer of the 92nd Division, which was evidently "passed by the censor." 12-28-18

The letter was written Nov. 24 and the writer states that the day of the signing of the armistice found the division in the Marbach sector, aiming for Metz, having already taken several villages and prisoners. He also quotes a memorandum authorized by General Ballou, the commander of the division, as to the service rendered by it, as follows:

Five months ago the 92nd Division landed in France.

After seven weeks of training it took over a sector in the front line and since that time some portion of the Division has been continuously under fire.

It participated in the last battle of the war with creditable success, continually pressing the attack against highly organized defensive works. It advanced successfully on the first day of the battle, attaining its objectives and capturing prisoners. This in the face of determined opposition by an alert enemy, and against rifle and machine gun and artillery fire. The issue of the second day's battle was rendered indecisive by the order to cease firing at eleven a. m., when the armistice became effective.

The division commander, in taking leave of what he considers his division, feels that he has accomplished his mission. His work is done and will endure. The results have not always been brilliant, and many times were discouraging, yet a well-organized, well-disciplined and well-trained colored division has been created and commanded by him to include the last shot of the great world war.

May the future conduct of every officer and man be such as to reflect credit upon the division and upon the colored race.

Then follows this curious expression of genuine sentiment by Sergeant Alfred D. Vaughan, which either enlisted the approbation of the military censor, or else escaped his vigilant eye:

This proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the colored soldier has contributed his share in beating the Hun to his knees back across the Rhine, and making the world safe for democracy, etc. Will he be given a fair share of democracy, ungrudgingly, when it is shared by the nations? Many of them have made the supreme sacrifice gladly and without hesitancy, and as his battle-scarred face is turned toward home and his beloved America, he wonders if he is to be given larger and broader opportunities in life, unhampered by prejudice, when democracy is meted out to the nations? It is sincerely hoped that he will.

The legitimate aspirations and hopes so courageously voiced by Sergeant Vaughan are undoubtedly shared by his many comrades in France, as well as by the fellow members of his race in America. When those hopes and aspirations are backed by the united resolution of the race to attain them, the dawn of the real democracy will have arrived.

Race Troops Winning Popularity in France

The Cleveland Ad 11/23/18

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER IN THE CHICAGO HERALD-EXAMINER.

WITH THE NEGRO TROOPS IN FRANCE, Oct. 25.—The old standby that the Fisk jubilee singers of a generation ago made famous—"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"—has been sung many times on the night marches, as well as "Down by the Riberside," where they are going to lay their burdens down. An old camp meeting song that is seldom heard ends with the admission, "For I's got to die," and when heard in a chestnut grove on the Cote D'Or of France the music doesn't at all indicate that any one is afraid of death, but rather that every man has got to die some time, and the main point is to be ready when that time comes.

One of the Colored boys in a camp in the zone of operations wrote the words to a song that has become quite popular about mess time. The music is primitive, as well as the meter, but somehow they do manage to make real melody out of it:

"Give roast beef hot,
Give roast beef cold,
Give roast beef ninety days old.
Give you sour wine,
Then slice of bread,
You hear taps blow,
You hunt for bed.
Give navy beans hot,
Give navy beans cold,
Give navy beans ninety days old.
Give you fat meat,
Think it is sweet,
Go back after seconds,
Get more'n can eat.
Give white potatoes hot,
Give white potatoes cold,
Give white potatoes, jackets and all.
Give you sour wine,
Then slice of bread,
Hear taps blow,
You hunt for bed."

It is this continual singing for every task the day through that makes the Colored boys the most cheerful soldiers of all the American Expeditionary Forces. They are gluttons for work all through the S. O. S. zone, and the war machine doubtless would get clogged up many times were it not for the black boys from the south, who are doing the stevedore work on the docks.

There are 6,000 of them working on one dock and never a word of complaint out of a one of them. I saw them make a dash for chow the other day, and they were served at the rate of 2,500 in twenty minutes.

James L. Eason, who was a cub reporter on the Charleston News and Courier, is the white doughboy in charge of the kitchen at this post. He had the following menu for that day:

Breakfast—Bacon, hashed brown potatoes, sirup, white bread and coffee. Dinner, roast fresh beef, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, white bread and coffee. Supper, Spanish style hash, fresh beef, onions, potatoes, and bread, rice pudding, creamery butter, white bread and coffee.

The Colored boys are great fighters and are no better and no worse than any other group of American soldiers in France, whatever the blood strain. Every class is doing its best, and the world has seen no better. They do take pardonable pride, meanwhile, in the fact that "Mistah" Johnson, a Colored boy, was the first American soldier in France to be decorated for extraordinary bravery under fire.

The color line has about died out in the American army—in France. They play together, sing their songs together—the blacks and the white—and they go over the top together. They come back together, too, the wounded, and there is no thought of the color of a man's skin. They mix together on the convoy trains going up to the front, and all sing together, sharing each other's dangers and their joys.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a crowd of white doughboys around a piano in some "Y" or Red Cross hut, singing to beat the band, with a Colored jass band expert, pounding the stuffing out of the piano. The white boys enjoy immensely the wit of the Colored comrades, and many a bleak and drab day of privations and suffering is made a bit brighter by the humor that comes spontaneously to the lips of the "bronze boys."

In one respect France is the paradise of the black man. The social line is not drawn here as at home, owing to the fact that French women share their admiration with the dark skinned French troops from the colonies. Besides, western Europe is so near to India and Africa and the commercial and social intercourse has been of such long standing that in many sections social distinctions are not based at all on color lines.

The Colored troops from America, too, are conducting themselves admirably. The children of France love them. I suppose that is because they wear American soldiers' uniforms. I have seen scores of white children holding the hands of Colored boys and trudging along on the march with them or romping into their tents and sitting on their knees, and just exuding the affection that all the children of France have for anything and everybody from the United States.

How this will work out after the war no one can foresee, of course. A few may insist that they be treated with the same consideration that the French people show them, but on the whole I don't think there will be a serious development along this line.

The Negro soldiers, for the most part, are not thinking of social equality, but they are thinking very hard of a little cable message that came across the other day. It was to the effect that the United States government intended to throw open land reservations for the soldiers who have served in France.

A very intelligent view of the situation was expressed to me the other day by Henry M. Collins, a Colored chaplain, who has about 8,000 Negro soldiers to minister to. Collins was an A. M. E. pastor in Tacoma, Wash., at the outbreak of the war. He is a graduate of Fisk university and the theological school of Wilberforce university. He is a man of great charm and refinement and of a profound education.

He entertains no illusions as to the question of social equality, but sees in this war a new day dawning for the Colored race of America.

N Y C SUN
MAY 22, 1918

"The Colored Troops Fought Nobly."

"The colored troops fought nobly." That was more than half a century ago. They "fought nobly" on the plains, in the islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic, wherever they have been called on to fight. Properly led they are magnificent fighting men; faithful, fearless, devoted, cheerful. And now in France they are living up to the reputation they have won on other, far distant fields.

We have been told of the particularly valorous acts of two of them, HARRY JOHNSON of Albany and NEEDHAM ROBERTS of Trenton, N. J. They have been enrolled among the heroes of the world and have been cited for the Croix de Guerre before the French army. They accomplished some incredible thing—fought with skill and calmness as their wounds accumulated, substituted one weapon for another as their assailants crowded about them, finally beat back a score and more of Germans before they sank unconscious at their posts as help came to them. For the arriving squads there was nothing to do except to carry them back to the lines for transport to the hospital; these two men had finished the job and JOHNSON'S sole thought was of his duty: "Corporal LONDON, turn out the guard!" were his first words when consciousness came back to him. They will get well of their wounds, but not as soon as they want to, and their only wish is to return to the trenches. Of them the French General, a soldier not unaccustomed to heroic and skilful military deeds, wrote to his superior:

"The American report is too modest. As a result of oral information furnished to me it appears that the blacks were extremely brave and this little combat does honor to the Americans."

If the good and the great who have preceded the hero of the present are privileged to read the citation for conspicuous bravery that mark their honorable successors, how must the shade of ROBERT GOULD SHAW rejoice!

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Young Black Joe, The Fighting Negro In France

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JOURNAL
AUGUST 30 1918

(This article from the war fields of France throws light upon the nature of the American negro as a soldier. Its vivid picture of the life and work of the colored man shows him true to his natural character even in the grim surroundings and deep tasks of war, while its account of his valor, flavored, as it is, with his racial good humor, must carry to all Americans a lesson in appreciation of the negro soldier. It will be printed in three installments.—Editor.)

By IRVIN COBB.

(Reprinted from the Saturday Evening Post. Copyright, 1918, by the Curtis Publishing Company.)

PART THREE.

As we passed along we heard one short and stumpy private, with a complexion like the bottom of a coal mine and a smile like the sudden lifting of a piano lid, call out to a mate as he fitted his greased rifle together:

"Henry Johnson, he done right well, didn't he? But say, boy, effen they'll jes gimme a razor an' a armload of bricks an' one half pint of bust-haid licker I kin go plum to Berlin."

The most illuminating insight of all, though, into the strengthened ambition that animated the rank and file of these men was vouchsafed to us as we three, following along behind the tall shape of the Colonel, rounded a corner of the trench and became aware of a soldier who sat cross-legged upon his knees with his back turned to us and was so deeply intent upon the task in hand that he never heeded our approach at all. On a silent signal from our guide we tiptoed nearer so that we could look downward over the bent shoulders of the unconscious one, and this then was what we saw: A small, squarely built individual of the color of a bottle of good cider vinegar, who balanced upon his knees a slab of whitish stone—it looked like a scrap of tombstone, and I am inclined to think that is exactly what it was—and in his two hands, held by the handle, a bolo with a nine-inch blade. First he would anoint the uppermost surface of the white slab after the ordained fashion of those who use whetstones, then industriously he would hone his blade. And all the while, under his breath, he crooned a little wordless humming song which had in it some of the menace of a wasp's petulant buzzing. He was making war medicine. A United States soldier whose remote ancestors by preference fought hand to hand with their jungle enemies was qualifying to see Henry Johnson and go him one better.

* * *

A Little Private Celebration.

"They're all like that boy with the bolo, and some of them are even more so," said the Colonel after we had tramped back again to the dugout in a chalk cliff, which he temporarily occupied as a combination parlor, boudoir, office, breakfast room and headquarters. "We were a pretty green outfit when they brought us over here. Why, even after we got over to France some of my boys used to write me letters tendering their resignations, to take effect immediately. They had come into the service of their own free will—as volunteers in the National Guard—so when they got tired of soldiering, as a few of them did at first, they couldn't understand why they shouldn't go out of their own free wills.

"They used us on construction work down near one of the ports for a while after we landed. Then here a couple of weeks ago they sent us up to take over this sector. The men are fond of saying that all they had by way of preparation for the job was four days' drilling and a haircut.

"Did I say just now that we were green? Well, that doesn't half describe it, let me tell you. This sector was calm enough, as front-line sectors go, when we took it over. But the first night my fellows had hardly had time enough to learn to find their way about the trenches when from a forward rifle pit a rocket of a certain color went up, signifying: 'We are being attacked by tanks.'

"It gave me quite a shock, especially as there had been no artillery preparation from Fritz's side of the wire, and besides there is a swamp between the lines right in front of where that rifle pit is, so I didn't exactly see how tanks were going to get across unless the Germans ferried them over in skiffs. So before calling out the regiment I decided to make a personal investigation. But before I had time to start on it two more rockets went up from another rifle pit at the left of the first one, and, according to the code, these rockets meant: 'Lift your barrage—we are about to attack in force.' Since we hadn't been putting down any barrage and there was no reason for an attack and no order for one this gave me another shock. So I put out hotfoot to find out what was the matter.

* * *

Rookie Starts It.

"It seemed a raw recruit in the first pit had found a box of rockets. Just for curiosity, I suppose, or possibly because he wished to show the Bush-Germans that he regarded the whole thing as being in the nature of a celebration, or maybe because he just wanted to see what would happen afterward, he touched off one of them. And then a fellow down the line seeing this rocket decided, I guess, that a national holiday of the French was being observed and so he touched off two. But it never will happen again.

"The very next night we had a gas alarm two miles back of here in the next village, where one of my battalions is billeted. It turned out to be a false alarm, but all through the camp the sentries were sounding their automobile horns as a warning for gas masks. But Maj. Blank's orderly didn't know the meaning of the signals, or if he did know he forgot it in the excitement of the moment. Still he didn't lose his head altogether. As he heard the sound of the tootings coming nearer and nearer he dashed into the Major's billet—the Major is a very sound sleeper—and grabbed him by the shoulder and shook him right out of his blankets.

"'Wake up, Major!' he yelled, trying to keep on shaking with one hand and to salute with the other. 'Fur Gawd's sake, suh, wake up. The Germans is comin'—in automobiles!'

"Oh, yes, they were green at the start; but they are as game as any men in this man's army are. You take it from me, because I know. They weren't afraid of the cold and the wet and the terrific labor when they worked last winter down near the coast of France on as mean a job of work as anybody ever tackled. They were up to their waists in cold water part of the time—yes, most of the time they were—but not a one of them flinched. And believe me there's no flinching among them now that we are up against the Huns! You don't need the case of Johnson and Roberts to prove it. It is proved by the attitude of every single man among them. It isn't hard to send them into danger—the hard part is to keep them from going into it on their own accord. They say the dark races can't stand the high explosives—that their nerves go to pieces under the strain of the terrific concussion. If that be so the representatives of the dark races that come from America are the exceptions to the rule. My boys are getting fat and sassy on a fare of bombings and bombardments, and we have to watch them like hawks to keep them from slipping off on little independent raiding parties without telling anybody about it in advance. Their real test hasn't come yet, but when it does come you take a tip from me and string your bets along with this minstrel troupe to win."

* * *

When the Boys Say "Let's Go."

"My men have a catch phrase that has come to be their motto and their slogan. Tell any one of them to do a certain thing and as he gets up to go about it he invariably says, 'Let's go!' Tell a hundred of them to do a thing and they'll say the same thing. I hear it a thousand times a day. The mission may involve discomfort or the chance of a sudden and exceedingly violent death. No matter—'Let's go!' that's the invariable answer. Personally I think it makes a pretty good maxim for an outfit of fighting men, and I'll stake my life on it that they'll live up to it when the real trial comes."

Two days we stayed on there, and they were two days of a superior variety of continuous blackface vaudeville. There was the evening when for our benefit the men organized an impromptu concert featuring a quartet that would succeed on any man's burlesque circuit, and a troupe of buck-and-wing dancers whose equals it would be hard to find on the Big Time. There was the next evening when the band of forty pieces serenaded us. I think surely this must be the best regimental band in our army. Certainly it is the best one I have heard in Europe during this war. On parade when it played the 'Memphis Blues' the men did not march; the music poured in at their ears and ran down to their heels, and instead of marching they literally danced their way along. As for the dwellers of the French towns in which this regiment has from time to time been quartered, they, I am told, fairly go mad when some alluring, compelling, ragtime tune is played with that richness of syncopated melody in it which only the black man can achieve; and as the regiment has moved on, more than once it has been hard to keep the unattached inhabitants of the village that the band was quitting from moving on with it.

If I live to be a hundred and one I shall never forget the second night, which was a night of a splendid, flawless full moon. We stood with the regimental staff on the terraced lawn of the chief house in a half-deserted town five miles back from the trenches, and down below us in the main street the band played plantation airs and hundreds of negro soldiers joined in and sang the words. Behind the masses of upturned faces was a ring of white ones where the remaining natives of the place clustered, with their heads wagging in time to the tunes.

* * *

A Letter To His Mammy.

And when the band got to "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" I wanted to cry, and when the drum major, who likewise had a splendid barytone voice, sang, as an interpolated number, "Joan of Arc," first in English and then in excellent French, the villagers openly cried; and an elderly peasant, heavily whiskered, with the tears of a joyous and thankful enthusiasm running down his bearded cheeks, was with difficulty restrained from throwing his arms about the soloist and kissing him.

Those two days we heard stories without number, all of them true, I take it, and most of them good ones. We heard of the yellow youth who beseeched his officer to send him with a "dang'ous message," meaning by that that he craved to go on a perilous mission for the greater glory of the A. E. F. and incidentally of himself; and about the jaunty individual who pulled the firing wire of a French grenade and catching the hissing sound of the fulminator working its way toward the charge exclaimed: "That's it—fry, gosh dern you, fry!" before he threw it. And about how a Sergeant on an emergency trench-digging job stuck to the task, standing hipdeep in icy water and icy mud, until from chill and exhaustion he dropped unconscious and was like to drown in the muck into which he had collapsed head downward, until his squad discovered him up-ended there [illegible] gged him out; and about man[illegible] things small or great, bespea[illegible] fortitude and courage and fide[illegible] and naive Afric[illegible] waggery.

Likewise into my possession came copies of two documents, both of which I should say are typical just as each is distinctive of a different phase of the negro temperament. One of them, the first one, was humorous. Indeed, to my way of thinking, it was as fine an example of unconscious humor as this war is likely to produce. The other was—well, judge for yourself.

* * *

Jones Was Formal.

Before the regiment moved forward for its dedication to actual warfare it was impressed upon the personnel in the ranks that from now on, more even than before, a soldier in his communications with his superior officer must use the formal and precise language of military propriety. The lesson must have sunk in, because on the thrillsome occasion when a certain private found himself for the first time in a forward rifle pit and for the first time heard German rifle bullets whistling past his ears he called to him a runner and dispatched to the secondary lines this message, now quoted exactly as written except that the proper names have been changed:

"Lieutenant Sidney J. McClelland,
"Commanding Company B, ———
———, A. E. F., U. S. A.

"Dear Sir—I am being fired on heavily from the left. I await your instructions.

"Trusting these few lines will find you the same, I remain. Yours truly,
"JEFFERSON JONES."

The other thing was an extract from a letter written by an 18-year-old private to his old mother in New York, with no idea in his head when he wrote it that any eyes other than those of his own people would read it after it had been censored and posted. The officer to whom it came for censoring copied from it one paragraph, and this paragraph ran like this:

"Mammy, these French people don't bother with no color-line business. They treat us so good that the only time I ever knows I'm colored is when I looks in the glass."

Coming away—and we came reluctantly—we skirted the edge of the billeting area where the regiment of Southern negroes was quartered, and again we heard them singing. But this time they sang no plaintive meeting-house air. They sang a ringing, triumphant, Glory-Glory-Hallelujah song. For—so we learned—to them the word had come that they were about to move up and perhaps come to grips with the "Bush-Germans." Yes, most assuredly n-i-g-g-e-r is going to have a different meaning when this war ends.

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Two N. Y. Negroes Whip 24 Germans; Win War Crosses

City's Colored Men, in First Fight, Decorated for Gallantry

Aid French Soldiers

Troops Are Commanded by Former Public Service Official

N Y C TRIBUNE
MAY 20. 1918

"The World" to-day prints the following copyrighted cable dispatch by Lincoln Eyre:

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 19.—Our own "cullud folks"—negro infantrymen mainly from the State and City of New York—have met the Germans and worsted them. Recent military developments enable the censor to pass the story of the achievements of the first colored American army unit holding a sector on the French front, whose arrival at Armageddon I sought to describe in a much deleted dispatch May 12.

Since writing that dispatch I have paid the dusky warriors a second visit in their trenches north of Saint Menehould, west of Verdun, and have learned of the glorious exploit of Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts.

Battling in the blackness of night with rifles, hand grenades and a "bolo knife," wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party at least twenty-four men strong. Roberts, wounded in three places, stretched out helplessly in the mud, hurled grenades, even while the hands of a muscular German were about his throat.

Johnson did even more. Having shot one of his foemen down and clubbed another with the butt of his rifle, he sprang to the aid of Roberts and with his bolo knife clove open the skull of one German and disembowelled another. As the enemy fell into disorderly retreat, Johnson, three times wounded, sank to the ground, seized a grenade alongside his prostrate body and literally blew one of the fleeing Germans in fragments.

In belief of their white commander, a former Public Service Commissioner of New York City, the two negroes by their valor and intelligence frustrated a well developed plan to assail one of our most important points of resistance.

The privates have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French general of the division under whom the unit is serving, and Johnson is scheduled to receive the much coveted gold palm of the French army commander as well.

Johnson's citation in the division order of the day follows:

"Private Henry Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by a group of more than a dozen Germans, put one horse de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bull and grenades at the sart of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy and continued the struggle until the Germans were forced to flee."

Being incased in the French army to a greater degree than any other American contingent—they are the only doughboys supported by French artillery—these chocolate soldiers are temporarily in a state of splendid isolation so far as the remainder of the American expeditionary force is concerned. They are to all intents and purposes part of the French army.

Here are a few facts about them that make the story of how our negroes entered the war one of the most remarkable that I have encountered during many months with General Pershing's forces:

They were recruited voluntarily a year before we declared war, yet they (deleted) go into action. They went into the trenches with less training on French soil than any of our other troops have had. They were in line more than a month without suffering a single casualty, and still the only wounds reported from enemy fire are those received by Johnson and Roberts, although the French on either side of them had losses usual in quiet sectors; they have aided the French to bring back prisoners in a raid to the enemy second line and lost many one themselves.

TWO NEGROES ROUT GERMAN RAIDERS; WIN WAR CROSSES

Rare Valor Shown by Members of Old 15th New York Near Verdun.

N Y C EVE WORLD
MAY 20. 1918

By Lincoln Eyre.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 20.—Negro infantrymen of the old 15th New York have met the Germans and worsted them.

I have paid the dusky warriors a visit in their trenches north of Ste. Menehould, west of Verdun, and have learned of the glorious exploit of Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts.

In belief of their white commander, a former Public Service Commissioner of New York (Col. William Hayward), the two negroes by their valor and intelligence frustrated a well developed plan to assail one of our most important points of resistance.

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The men's citations in the divisional order of the day follow:

Private Henry Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by a group of more than a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bullets and grenades at the start of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy and continued the struggle until the Germans were forced to flee. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

WOUNDED, HE CONTINUED TO KILL GERMANS.

Private Needham Roberts, finding himself on night sentry duty attacked and badly wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee. A good and brave soldier.

The black warriors from 53d Street, Harlem, Brooklyn and the Bronx—Henry Johnson, hailing from Albany, is one of the few up-Staters in the unit—are the first Americans of their race to fight on the battlefields of Europe for the democratic ideals that set them free. For more than a month they have played a part in the vast theatre of war, yet save for certain personages at general headquarters nobody in Gen. Pershing's command has been any wiser.

The first French War Cross that fell to the lot of their units was won by one of their white officers in record time. Here is the citation:

"First Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson has participated in a raid during which he displayed great boldness in pursuing the enemy to their second line, thus contributing splendidly to the success of the operation."

Johnson and Roberts are both old timers as enlistment in the unit goes.

The former, whose age is twenty-nine and residence No. 23 Monroe Street, Albany, had been a porter at the Albany Station before he was enrolled by Major Spencer, former Military Secretary to Gov. Whitman.

Roberts is Manhattanite, having been an elevator boy like many of his comrades. His father, Rev. Norman J. Roberts, lives at Trenton, N. J.

2 NEGRO SOLDIERS BEAT 20 GERMANS

constitution 5-21-18

Gen. Pershing Says the Negroes Were Wounded But Stood Off the Germans and Saved Comrades.

Washington, May 20.—General Pershing's communique today brought its best story, so far, of the valor and sacrifice of American blood on the battlefields of France. It also gave eloquent testimony of the spirit of democracy which knows no race or color.

It told of the gallant death of Major Raoul Lufbery, premier American ace of the flying corps, gentleman globe-trotter and one of the first flyers of the celebrated Lafayette escadrille. It told, also, of the heroic fight of two American negro soldiers, both wounded, who withstood a raiding party of twenty Germans and saved comrades from surprise and capture.

Notwithstanding these two incidents, General Pershing referred to yesterday as a "quiet day."

The communique follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, May 19, 1918:

"Section A—Aside from the activity of the air forces on both sides the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.

"Section B—Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight May 15 Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party, estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one, and probably a second, German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the two colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds, and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded, two by grenades. All are recovering and the wounds in two cases are slight.

"Major Lufbery was killed in flight during which he had been in combat. He was seen to fall from his machine, which itself fell a short distance from him. He was possibly wounded or dead before he fell. Earlier reports state that he was at the time engaged in long-running fight and was flying upside down at 2,000 feet.

"Last night one of our aviators engaged two German planes and brought down one in the vicinity of Apremont.

"This morning Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, flying at 4,500 metres, brought down a hostile biplane in the vicinity of Flirey. The hostile plane fell within our lines.

"On May 18 a descendant of one of the French officers who served with the American revolutionary forces, presented, in the name of the descendants of all such officers, a stand of national and regimental colors to two regiments of a newly-arrived American division. These flags bore the inscription:

"'From the sons of the French champion for American liberty to the American champions for France and humanity.'"

ALBANY'S NEGRO HERO.

The glorious exploit of Private Henry Johnson of Albany has attracted world-wide attention. The bravery of this negro fighting man who, with one comrade—both of them desperately wounded—routed twenty-four Germans, shooting, clubbing, slashing and pommeling until they fled, has won for him the French croix de guerre, with the extraordinary distinction of the "gold palm."

ALBANY N Y PRESS
MAY 23. 1918

"Bill ain't big or nothing like that," said Mrs. Johnson in Albany, when told of her husband's heroism, "but, O boy! he can go some." Indeed he can. "Bill," as Mrs. Johnson calls him, is a type of American we can all be proud of.

This incident has served to call renewed attention throughout the country to the valor and efficiency of negro troops. In every one of our wars they have displayed magnificent fighting qualities. They are cheerful, patient, gallant and indomitable, and the annals of our army are full of instances to prove it. Says Private Johnson's commander, Colonel William Haywood: "I am very proud of them. They are clean, brave men, fearing nothing, daring everything. General Foch says of them: 'They are very strong and stout hearted—and very rash.'"

It is not remarkable, therefore, that from many sources which have long been silent on the curse of lynching there have come, since this latest proof of negro loyalty and fighting spirit, bitter protests against the southern practice of murdering on suspicion. The number of such atrocities is startling. No statistics are available prior to 1885, but from that date to November, 1917—thirty-three years—a total of 4,210 human beings were massacred in this country by mobs. In the last ten years Georgia had 112 lynchings, Texas 89, Mississippi 67, Florida 57, and Louisiana 52. In eight years for which the World almanac gives statistics 420 were lynched—403 in the south and seventeen in the north. Of this number 352 were negroes, fifty-two were white and sixteen were Mexicans. There were 406 men victims and fourteen women.

Incidentally, from 1831 to 1913, our government was obliged to pay out $792,499 as indemnities for mob violence committed upon aliens. France, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, China and even Mexico cannot be made to concede the divine right of American citizens to torture, burn at the stake or cut to pieces any individuals whom they do not happen to like.

Now, with tens of thousands of negro troops in the American uniform, and a million more eager to fight for the flag, the continuance of such atrocities is more than ever disgraceful, and the sections which tolerate them are degenerate.

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Soldiers — 1918
Europe

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MASCOT OF THE 15TH N.Y. AND PRIVATE BARON

N Y C WORLD
MAY 19, 1918

Private BARON, 15th, N Y AND HIS MASCOT.

The colored soldier in the picture is none other than William Baron of the 15th New York Infantry (colored), and his little mascot, of whom he is very proud.

Baron is now in France with his regiment, but at the time the picture was taken he was stationed at Ellis Island to guard the 1,300 enemy aliens brought there.

Baron (he would consider it a great insult if his name was connected with anything German) had been teaching his little mascot that the Stars and Stripes were ever meant to be held aloft, and "Whitey" proved to be a very apt pupil when he posed for the picture with his big friend. Although he was unable to take his little dog with him to help beat the Germans, he is assured that "Whitey" will be flying the flag when he returns.

COLORED FIGHTERS IN FRANCE OVERWHELM FLOCK OF GERMANS

Having shot down one of his foemen and clubbing another with the butt of his rifle, he sprang to the aid of Roberts.

When the negro of the future tells of the great war to his children or his grandchildren the names of Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts will be mentioned in the same breath with Gens. Marsh and Pershing and President Wilson, perhaps.

For Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts are heroes—and they are negroes.

The story that will be told of Roberts and Johnson will have in it these facts:

A detachment of 24 Germans was about to execute a well-developed coup against one of our important points of resistance just west of Verdun. In the black-dark of No Man's Land the patrol of boches in a closely knit group came upon Roberts and Johnson, two of the first American negroes to man the trenches in France.

The two negroes gave battle. Each had a rifle, hand grenades and a "bolo" knife. Four of the boches were soon accounted for, rifle bullets from the American pair putting them out of the fighting, but the Huns closed in, firing and clubbing their rifle butts.

Roberts was shot in three places and sank into the mire. Flat on his back he continued to hurl grenades into the group of forms which battled around him in the night.

Two of the foremost Germans leaped upon Johnson. One went down before his point-blank fire, the other with the butt of Johnson's rifle across his head. Johnson then sprang to the side of Roberts, about whose neck were the fingers of a German. That German was disembowled with Johnson's "bolo" knife. Johnson's wounds by this time were three, as were Roberts', but the two continued to throw hand grenades and the remnants of the German patrol were put to flight, one being literally blown to pieces by a grenade Johnson threw.

Both have been awarded the cross de guerre by the French general under whose division they served and the gold palm of the French army is to be awarded to Johnson. Both boys are from New York.

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HYLAN WELCOMES SOLDIERS HOME

One Hundred Convalescent Men Obtain Leave of Absence From Ellis Island Hospital.

RED CROSS PROVIDES EXCURSION

N Y C TELEGRAPH
NOVEMBER 9, 1918

One hundred wounded men, returned members of the American Expeditionary Forces from abroad, who arrived within the last few days and who are quartered in the United States Debarkation Hospital No. 1, Ellis Island, were allowed their liberty yesterday afternoon. They arrived at the Battery at 1 o'clock, where numerous automobiles belonging to individual members of the American Red Cross were assembled to take care of those who were unable to walk.

Those who could walk formed in line in front of the cars and, preceded by a band from the Brooklyn navy yard, they marched across Battery Park to Broadway and up Broadway to Wall street. Nearly every State in the Union was represented. There were several negroes of the Fifteenth Infantry, this

Some of the men wore the green or red cord showing that their regiment or division had been cited for bravery, some the green and white cord showing that they had been awarded the Croix de Guerre, while others had their coats adorned with the distinguished service medal.

Missed the Big Celebration.

Some had as many as three wound stripes on their coat sleeves. Many limped from their wounds. Crowds in lower Broadway at that hour lined the curbs, and the ovation that they gave the men was deafening.

The men were granted leave of absence until 8 o'clock last night. The Red Cross cars took the disabled ones about the city on a sight-seeing tour, while those who could get about went on their way in small groups. Their only regret was that they were not in the city last night. Otherwise the men were exceedingly happy.

From Wall street the soldiers proceeded up Broadway to City Hall Park. The procession halted at the foot of the steps of City Hall, where the men were

formally welcomed by Mayor Hylan. He shook hands with all the wounded seated in the automobiles.

Many Victories Recorded.

The Mayor said that the United States was under a great obligation to its soldier boys; that it was most gratifying that when the American boys began to arrive in France victory after victory was recorded. His Honor expressed the hope that before the day was over authentic news of Germany's surrender would be forthcoming.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks the soldiers gave him three rousing cheers.

A great crowd had gathered in City Hall Park to participate in the welcome extended to the boys, and the ovation was continuous.

The men were brought to New York by Major N. J. Borland, of the American Red Cross at Ellis Island.

BRAVERY OF NEGROES TOLD BY PERSHING

Two Men of Hayward's Regiment Fought 20 of Foe and Saved Their Comrades.

WOUNDED, BUT BATTLED ON

Commander's Cummunique Also Records the Death of Major Lufbery in Action.

N Y C TIMES
MAY 21, 1918

WASHINGTON, May 20.—General Pershing's communiqué today brought its best story, so far, of the valor and sacrifice of Americans in fighting in planes. It also gave eloquent testimony to the spirit of democracy that knows no race nor color.

It told of the death in action of Major Raoul Lufbery, first ace of the flying corps, and also of the heroic fight of two American negro soldiers, who withstood a raiding party of twenty Germans and saved their comrades from surprise.

General Pershing also reported that in this "quiet day" on the front two German airplanes were brought down by American aviators.

The communiqué reads:

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Section A—Aside from the activity of air forces on both sides, the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.

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Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one, and probably a second, German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds, and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded, two by grenades. All are recovering and the wounds in two cases are slight.

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From the Sons of the French Champion for American Liberty to the American Champions for France and Humanity.

Unofficial dispatches from France indicate that the two negro soldiers who fought so gallantly against twenty Germans are members of the regiment recruited in this State and commanded by Colonel William Hayward, formerly a Public Service Commissioner for this district.

Of the two men Johnson came originally from Albany and Roberts from Trenton, N. J., being the son of a clergyman in the New Jersey city.

The encounter in which they took part is said to have taken place on the front west of Verdun, in the region north of Ste. Menehould.

CIVIC WELCOME AWAITS 369TH

N Y C AMERICAN
DECEMBER 31, 1918

New York's Own Colored Regiment to Have Mighty Greeting on Return from the Rhine.

The "Black Watch," New York's own colored regiment, will return ~~from the Rhine~~ within a few weeks, according to a statement from the Mayor's Committee of Welcome last night. While no date has been set for the arrival of the old Fifteenth Infantry, the Mayor's Committee is already preparing to accord the organization a mighty civic greeting.

City Chamberlain Alfred Johnson received a letter from Colonel William Hayward yesterday stating that the unit had been under fire for one hundred and fifty days and was the first of the Allied soldiery to reach the Rhine. The Fifteenth, or Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth, as it is now designated, was the advance guard and arrived at the river on November 18, two days ahead of the main force.

The regiment has been cited for valor and Colonel Hayward has won the Croix de Guerre. All Harlem will be in gala attire when the fighters arrive.

Colonel Hayward sent Chamberlain Johnson a copy of this note from the French division commander:

"My dear Colonel:

"You have collected the water of the Rhine in your hand and you have placed the 'Black Watch" along the river.

"It is our from now on but no Frenchman ignores that it is to the Americans that we owe this conquest. Therefore, you will permit me not to accept the personal compliments you paid, except with the following reserve: I shall never forget that the opportunity has been given me, in the course of this war, to have under my command an American regiment which, with little previous training, has fought with extreme bravery, and which since the last combat has applied itself ,to such regular and steady work that as far as attitude and military discipline are concerned, this American regiment can compare with any of my French regiments.

"Therefore, it is to yourself, Colonel, to Lieutenant Colonel Pickering and to your battalion commanders, that must be addressed all congratulations. And, it is for this reason that I make it a point to reward officially the 369th R. I. U. S. with a collective citation in the orders of my division.

"When the citation is approved, I shall have great joy in decorating your flag, and in kissing you in front of your regiment. And that day, we shall not only drink water from the Rhine, we shall drink champagne, and it will be a beautiful day for your General commanding the division.

"Believe, my dear Colonel, in my sentiments of affectionate comradeship. "G. LE BOUC."

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Black "Buffaloes" Capture 300 Huns

Regiment From Camp Upton Reported on Marne Front—Two Houston Boys Holding Commissions in This Infantry—Lieutenants Rodney D. Hardeway, Former Society Editor of The Observer, and Vivian L. Williams—"Black Devils" Struck Fear and Terror Into Hearts of the Teutons—Other Colored Regiments Win Laurels—Leave Italians Behind in Great Rush on Boches—Captured Two Towns.

With American Armies on the Marne.—The attack of a part of the 93rd Division of American colored troops on the front, running southward of the Chateau-Thierry, has been stubbornly contested by the Huns, but recently the black troopers gained an advantage and in addition to inflicting heavy losses took many prisoners and guns. A regiment of these "Black Devils" as they are called by the Germans, known as the "Buffaloes," alone captured 300 Germans. The Germans apparently seemed fearful of their safety when they faced these shouting colored boys, and in many cases gave themselves up without conflict as prisoners.

When informed they would be relieved by fresh troopers after holding their line for nearly 36 hours of continuous fighting they reported that they needed no relief, but began pressing "Heinie" back farther.

On the northwest bank of the Marne, where three regiments of colored soldiers had been holding an important sector for some time these troops made an advance attack to the town of Jaulgonne, driving and capturing the Huns in their dugouts as they pushed forward in their mad rush to put the Stars and Stripes flying over this town.

COLORED TROOPS RAN GERMANS OUT OF THEIR TRENCHES AND CAPTURED TOWNS.

News has reached Paris that north of the Ardre River, American colored troops, along with British and Italian troops, were thrown into the fray. The attack of the Italians was feebly developed and rapidly crushed. But the black troops pushed forward with the British and French in support. Between the forests of Fere and Riz, the colored troops are fighting their way forward.

Just before the capture of Armentieres, our boys ran thousands of Huns from their trenches and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle followed with the bayonet and rifle butt. The boys had planned a raid on the Germans, which was carried out with success all along the line. Hundreds of German dead were on the field behind their five-mile advance on the town of Ouichy-le-Chateau and Bercy. When they reached Bercy one of their bands struck up a lively American tune which was received with shouting and cheers by these battle-scarred heroes.

Soldiers — 1918
Europe

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CLEVELAND BOYS IN ARGONNE DRIVE

The Cleveland Advocate

317th Engineers Are Part of U S. First Army That Drive Germans Before Them

BY SERGEANT MAJOR GEO. P. HINTON.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 18.—I know that you and all the friends at home are more than interested to learn of us these days. With the wonderful news that is being flashed across the waters daily telling of the successes won by our first army, perhaps it will please you to know that the 317th Engineers took an active part in the great drive through the Argonne forest. We marched twelve miles to be able to take part, and as soon as we arrived we went to work as Corps Engineers. As such we followed the advance of the infantry, constructing roads and bridges in order that the artillery could be brought forward. With bursting shells, deadly shrapnel, gas shells and other devices of destruction flying all about them, the boys worked on and on, never stopping for a minute until the job was completed. The remainder of the 92nd division was held in reserve in case the "boche" would attempt a counter-attack of any proportion. They were not needed, however, as they all ran away save those captured or killed. Day by day the Engineers move forward, and last Sunday when the regimental commander moved forward with the headquarters detachment, such a sight I never saw before in all my life. As we came through "No Man's Land," we saw just why it was so named, and we are proud to say that it is now "our" land. Such fortifications, wire entanglements, concrete lined trenches, bomb-proof dugouts one would never think an army would consider taking so much time to build them. There is not a tree left standing, a blade of grass or anything to show any sign of habitation at all. What the artillery left standing no one has been able to find. When the barrage finishes it has cleared all before it, and all the infantry has to do is to clear out the machine gun nests.

On the morning of the opening of the drive I was awakened about four in the morning by a drum fire, the like of which I had never heard before. Why, the guns were playing a real concert. It continued for several hours, and then over the top they went, and how the prisoners did pass by and what a sad looking sight they were. We advanced about seven miles on a front of twenty miles, and at the present writing we are still going. Words are inadequate to describe one of these mighty battles, and when the time comes for us to tell all details, then from a number of persons you will be able to learn more of it. One man, in the rear, can see very little.

It looks as if we are to continue through the winter and we are all anxious to keep them on the run. We are in mud up to our necks. It rains almost every day. We do not mind. A real bath would be a luxury to all at this time. It has been so long since I have had one I have forgotten how one feels after a hot one. Sleep, did you say? why, any old place will do. On the ground, in a wagon, a truck or any place at all. At present I am in a tent with a stove. Can you beat that! A tent with a stove, that must be "from the sublime to the ridiculous," is it not? And the good part is, we are all "soldiering right on for Uncle."

BIGGEST RISKS NOT FORCED ON NEGROES

A C JOURNAL
JUNE 22, 1918

Pershing Brands Rumors to the Contrary as Invention of Enemy Agents.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—General Pershing has flatly contradicted reports believed to be of German origin and to the effect negro troops in France are given tasks of greater peril than are white soldiers. In a dispatch received by the War Department, the commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Forces reports the only complaint voiced by the colored men in khaki is that they did not get more active service.

General Pershing said he could not "commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The General's cablegram, which was sent in reply to one of inquiry sent by Secretary Baker, said:

"The stories, probably invented by German agents, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers; that when wounded they are left on ground to die and without medical attention are absolutely false.

"The following are the losses as reported up to June 18 in the four colored combat regiments now in France. Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry—Died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 8; severely wounded, 2. Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none. Three Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry—Died of wounds, none, died of disease, 8; severely wounded, none. Three Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry.—Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none.

"These figures show conclusively that negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops and that their physical condition is excellent.

"A tour of inspection just completed among American negro troops by officers of the training section of these headquarters show the comparatively high degree of training and efficiency among these troops. Their training is identical with that of other American troops serving with the French army, the effort being to lead all American troops gradually to heavy combat duty by a preliminary service in trenches in quiet sectors. Colored troops in trenches have been particularly fortunate, as one regiment was there a month before any losses were suffered. This was almost unheard of heretofore on the western front.

LETTERS FR ANCE

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November 3, 1918
"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

Dear Sister,

I just received your kind and loving letter, was glad indeed to hear from home. I am well, and hope that you all are likewise. Sister dear, you must write me the news of Claxton, and tell Mother that I am getting along nicely and am 'Somewhere in France' Enclosed you will find my Xmas coupon which will direct you how to send my Xmas box. Sister, I want to send you an Xmas present, but I don't know whether I can send anything from "over here" or not, but if I can't I shall send you some money to buy a present with.

Sister Vestie, give my best regards to all the boys and girls, and tell them I am having a good time "over here." I am also in good health. All that I want is to hear from you all more often than I do. Remember me to Mr. P. W. Bacon,and Mrs. Dessic Thigpin.

Sister, you must pray for me, for I am praying and trusting in God above Tell Mother, she should see her soldier boy in France.

Robert Grant
Your brother,
Co. C, 314 L. Battalion
A. P. O., 120 Ex. Forces

CLAXTON, GA. NEWS

I am glad to say that Robert Henley, Willie Cumings, Sinnie Wilkson, McNeely Osby have been honorably discharged from the United States army.

"Somewhere in France"
November 21, 1918

My dear Sister,

I write these few lines hoping that it will find you as they leaves me—well. I know you think hard of me for not writing me before now, as this is my first letter to you since being in France. I guess you thot I was put out by the bloody Germans, but I am still a live. I have had some good times here in France, and only wish that you were only here to see this beautiful country. It is one of the most historical countries of the world. I was more than surprised the day I landed in France to see the inhabitants of the country. We will have a trip over to Paris when I come home. It is one o the most beautiul cities in the world. I got a pass while recuperating in the hospital. I walked about five hours trying to find the hospital. It was some trouble trying to find that hospital.

Give my best regards to Scott and Sadie. I had several dreams about Josephine, and will see her as soon as I reach home. Give her my best regards.

Yours truly,
John H. Spalding
Co. G, 372 Reg. 179 S. D. F.

LOYALTY OF THE NEGRO.

MONROE LA STAR
DECEMBER 21, 1918

Among the disclosures before the senate committee investigating Pro-German activities of American brewing interests, was the statement of government secret service men that German conspirators in this country made systematic efforts to array the negroes against the whites. From time to time we have heard whispers of this German plot, but the fact is now presented to us officially for the first time.

So far as we know, the conspiracy for a racial conflict in America had no Shreveport ramifications. But the Monroe News-Star is authority for the statement that German agents worked unsuccessfully on the negroes in that neighborhood.

However that may be, the fact remains that none of the German efforts succeeded. The negroes were as loyal at home as at the front, and no sane man for a moment ever doubted they would be. If American property interests of the negroes are not as large as those of the whites, they are certainly vast, and to have made common cause with the Germans would have meant to abandon these absolutely.

Of course, nothing of the kind was contemplated by the black men of the United States. They stood patriotically and loyally behind every war activity and responded to every war demand. Quite as readily as their white neighbors they sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty. Generally, they were 100 per cent patriots.

The German agents and propagandists had no more chance to rouse the negroes against the whites for military reasons than they had to rouse the whites against the negroes. It was a foolish and costly dream, one of many that caused the German imperialists to under-estimate the strength and resources of their enemies and exaggerate their own.

It wasn't necessary, so far as public opinion is concerned, for the American negro to prove his patriotism. But he did prove it, notwith-

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tanding. And all the German argu-
nent and money above ground could
not have swerved him from the plain
path of duty to his flag.—Shreveport
Journal.

NEGRO TROOPS EAGER TO FIGHT

Pershing Denies That They Are Discriminated Against.

PRAISES THEIR EFFICIENCY

General's Cablegram to Baker Disposes of Rumors.

N Y C EVE SUN
JUNE 22. 1918

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In a cable-
gram sent to Secretary of War Baker,
Gen. Pershing has made a strenuous
denial of the reports which have been
current in this country that Amer-
ican negro soldiers in France are be-
ing given more dangerous positions
than are the white soldiers and that,
when wounded, they are permitted to
die without medical attention. These
rumors were no doubt started by Ger-
man agents, but Secretary Baker in
order to set the public mind at ease
took the matter up with Gen. Per-
shing.

"These stories are absolutely false,"
Gen. Pershing says in his cablegram.
The following are the losses as re-
ported up to June 18 in the four col-
ored combat regiments now in
France: 369th Infantry—Died of
wounds, 3; died of disease, 8; severely
wounded, 2; 370th Infantry—Died of
wounds, none; died of disease, 3; se-
verely wounded, none. 371st Infantry
—Died of wounds, none; died of dis-
ease, 8; severely wounded, none. 372d
Infantry—Died of wounds, none; died
of disease, 3; severely wounded, none.

Gen. Pershing says that the train-
ing received by the colored soldiers is
exactly the same as that given the
white men and that they have
reached a high degree of efficiency.
They are gradually prepared for com-
bat duty by being placed in trenches
in quiet sectors.

"Colored troops in trenches have
been particularly fortunate," the Gen-
eral says, "as one regiment had been
there a month before any losses were
suffered. This was almost unheard of
before on the western front.

"The exploits of two colored in-
fantrymen some weeks ago in repel-
ling a much larger German patrol,
killing and wounding several Germans
and winning the Croix de Guerre by
their gallantry, has aroused a fine
spirit of emulation throughout the
colored troops, all of whom are look-
ing forward to more active service."

Gen. Pershing concludes by saying
that the only regret expressed by the
colored troops is that they are not
given more dangerous work to do.
"I cannot commend too highly," he
says, "the spirit shown among the col-
ored combat troops, who exhibit fine
capacity for quick training and eager-
ness for the most dangerous work."

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
NOVEMBER 20, 1918

The Stalwart Negro Soldier.

Of the American negro soldiers it
has been frequently said since we
have been fighting in France, that
they are decidedly the most cheerful
troops who have spilt blood in this
war, and as highly courageous as
any who have shouldered guns. This
is not an exaggerated tribute, for
the testimony of the Allies and, of
course, of Gen. Pershing and other
white officers bears out this esti-
mate, while the War Department at
Washington has abundant proof, in
the way of records, showing the
bravery of these boys.

Some of those who recognized the
extremely sociable and good natured
qualities of the negro questioned his
ability as a fighter. They feared he
would not stand up well in a bay-
onet charge, or in an advance upon
singing machine guns, or where
shells from the big cannon were
bursting and rocking the earth. But
that was a superficial view. Under
his smile and ready laugh or grin
the colored man has the qualities of
the fighter—coolness, patience,
steadfastness, optimism, pluck and,
of course, courage. All these have
been brought out in recent months,
and honors have fallen upon him in
France in a manner that is cause for
national pride.

In every department of the Army,
from wireless telegraphy to the san-
itary squad, the negro has played
his part and played it conscientious-
ly, and it is gratifying to know that
this city has contributed a very large
number of negro fighters to the na-
tion's army, for the percentage of
volunteers here has been high. Easy
to mould to the requirements of dis-
cipline, happy under any and all cir-
cumstances, he is an exemplary sol-
dier. On the charge he sees red, as
the fighter should, and in rest billets
or even in the trench he seldom loses
his cheerful outlook upon life.

Several colored troops have had
the French Croix de Guerre con-
ferred upon them, while honors from
Washington have been numerous.
These "bronze boys" have measured
up to every hope, and a grateful na-
tion can never forget its debt.

FRENCH NAME CAPTURED HILL AFTER ILL. REGT.

The Atlanta Georgian.
Nov 28 1918

Stronghold Of Germans Taken By Famous 8th Illinois, After Much Bloodshed, Now Bears Its Name. Colored Soldiers Were First Americans To Reach The Famous Alsace-Loraine, Break The Hindenburg Line and Win On Ground Where Division After Division Of French Was Lost.

By Wm. Henry Dobbs.
Special to The Argus.

FRANCE, Nov. 28.—The 370th In-
fantry, formerly the old 8th Illinois,
was the first American Regiment to
land on the Famous Alsace-Lorraine.
We reached a town by the name of
Grandvilla, in April, and were divi-
sionized and brigaded with the French.
We stood watch guard duty over the
anti-air-craft guns, as raiding was fre-
quent. We found the French people
the finest in the world. They do not
think they are better than you be-
cause your skin is dark. You are
never reminded of color.

On June 15, we started out for the
Saint Mihiel sector. We had to
march three kilometers to a train,
composed of box cars. After two days
we reached Ligny and then hiked to
Nancois. Here, we got news of the
brave deeds of the young American
Army in other sectors and it fired us
with the desire to get on the firing
line and help crush the German mili-
tarism.

The first maneuver we had, and one
of our greatest, was when we marched
from Nancois to Lignoire. After rest-
ing a couple of days we went into the
Saint Mihiel and Meuse trenches.
Here, we could hear the cough of
guns and the sweeze bang of the shell.
We also had real experience with
trench rats. The Germans were threat-
ening Paris and we moved into the
Verdun sector and were on duty in the
Argonne and Meuse Forest. Our col-
onel, Franklin A. Dennison, the only
Negro of the rank in the army, was
sent back to the States on account of
rheumatism. Our colonel, now, came
from the cavalry.

Take Hill From Germans.

The Soissons front, which was the
greatest and strongest point of the
famous Hindenburg line, was given us
to hold. We met with strong resist-
ance, but we had that endurable power
of will which led us over the top.
Companies F, G, H, I and M played a
great part in this drive. Our boys
went into a position that had cost
thousands of French lives. We took a
hill, which we named "Monkey," from
the Germans, but the Tenth French
Army, with whom we were fighting re-
named it "370 Inf. U. S. Hill," in honor
a few of our boys mo ..t
of our great victory. Although it
caused a few of our boys to shed their
blood, we won, yes, we took it and ad-
vanced.

Break Hindenburg Line.

Death Valley was another exciting
place, for we had advanced into the
Hindenburg line and every inch of
ground we won we had to hold with
science and grit. Our boys proved
at the Canal-du-Nord to be among the
world's greatest troops. Our com-
mander was General Manguan. You
have, by this time, read of his fame.
Our position was near the center of
the 59th division, in the same spot
where France had lost division after
division. The position was so strong
that only picked troops were placed
there, troops that would last for at
least forty-five days, for that was the
limit of an army in that sector. We
won and made history for the race.
May it be duly credited.

3203 Lawton; Lessie McManon, James
W. Coleman, 2026 Eugenia, Poland D.
Allen, 216 Pennsylvania, East St.
Louis, Ill.; James Davis, 3209 Lawton;
Calvin R. Glover, 4031a Cook; George
W. Hoover, Jr., 3107 Lawton; Riley J.
Norvell, 2818a Lucas; Rayfield Wood-
son, 314a Exchange, East St. Louis,
Ill.; Corporals—W. E. Whittaker, 2935
Lucas; Davie O. Jackson, 3309 La-
clede; John Wellington, 2702a Wal-
nut; Ben Livest, 2847 Howard; Theo.
Whitestone, 3136a Lawton; J. C. Wil-
liam, 2814½ Lucas; Arthur Payne,
2838 Lawton; Roy Wilson, 3000 Pine;
Thomas Harris, 3209 Lawton; Levert
Hannah, 2715 Walnut; Cherlie Walk-
er, Company barber, 3318 Lawton;
Privates—Hubert Nailing, 14 S. 22nd;
Ray Williams, 3117½ Morgan; Edgar
Bowman, 2123 Wash; Joe Morton, 2829
Bernard; Ben Williams, 3103½ Caro-
line; Henry Wallace, 2519 Elliot;
Lowe Deal, 3113 Laclede; Henry
Adams, 3963 West Belle; Charlie
Moore, 2030½ Biddle; Nathaniel Wash-
ington, 2643 Morgan; Ralph Curry, 10
Johnson st.; A. E. Crump, 3021 Law-
ton.

Our American Negro Soldier Doing Great Fighting, Especially With Bayonets, Against the Germans.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 21. 1918

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(The New York Evening World.)

THE American negro soldiers are
already giving the Germans a
taste of their fighting quality.
Men of their race can feel extremely
proud of Private Needham Roberts
and Private Henry Johnson, both
from New York, who have received
the French Croix de Guerre for heroic
fighting.

The performances of Roberts and
Johnson were just what might have
been expected. Down at Upton the
other soldiers watched the negro
regiment stationed there a couple of
months ago with the greatest interest.

"Those boys certainly do love the
bayonet," said an officer to me one
day when we were watching the
darkies at work. And they certainly
did. Cold steel is the natural weapon
of the African. He has been bred to
handling it in many centuries of
hand-to-hand fighting with assagai
and heavy knife. The negro regiment
went through bayonet practice with
all the fury of actual combat.

The negro regiments will do great
fighting in this war.

The feats of Roberts and Johnson,
already described in the news, de-
serve a place in history. Surprised
in an outpost by two dozen Germans
on patrol and after prisoners, Rob-
erts was knocked down and wounded
by bursting hand grenades. Lying on
the ground he threw grenades at the
advancing Germans with his left
hand, his right being disabled. Mean-
while Johnson killed one German with
a rifle shot and another with his
clubbed gun, and was struck by three
revolver bullets. Three Germans
seized the wounded Roberts to drag
him away, and Johnson turned and
rushed at them, killing two with his
heavy bolo knife. This broke up the
party. The remaining Germans,
panic stricken by such furious re-
sistance, retreated. Johnson, before
he collapsed, hurled one more gren-
ade.

All of these negro infantrymen are
trained boxers and wonders with the
gloves.

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RACE PREJUDICE SPREAD IN FRANCE

amsterdam news

Charge That Cracker Soldiers Are Poisoning Minds of the French, Made at Conference of N. A. A. C. P.

1-3-18

Charging that American soldiers from the Southern States are poisoning the minds of the French people with the pernicious doctrine of rare discrimination and segregation, to the great injury of American coloured soldiers in France, W. Justin Carter, a lawyer of Harrisburg, Pa., threw a bomb into the deliberations of the seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

The incident landed the first deal punch of the conference.

"According to my source of information," declared Mr. Carter, "the propaganda is meeting with success and coloured soldiers are being excluded from restaurants, hotels and even from hospitals behind the lines where there are white soldiers. Unfortunately, it is apt to be entirely successful because no coloured soldier would dare make a public protest for fear of being courtmartialed and shot."

Almost immediately a score of delegates were on their feet calling for an investigation.

"Investigation!" shouted somebody from the floor, "Why, even if it were found to be true, Washington would not say so, because it does not want to become known that there is a split between the whites and blacks in the American Army."

Some of the delegates were for protesting to the Government immediately. Others counselled deliberation. Finally a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter and report as soon as possible.

The members of the committee appointed by the chair are Dr. Carter L. A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. E. F. Eggleston, Newark, N. J. and James Weldon Johnson, New York.

Before the chair announced the make-up of the committee a man arose and announced that he was a representative of the National Committee on Public Information and desired to caution the conference against being handled by the subtleties of German propaganda. He was shouted down but later announced that he would confer with the committee in private.

This man, who refused to give his name, told a reporter that he had been traveling throughout the length and breadth of the country and had found indisputable evidences of German activity among the coloured people. Another man intimated to the reporter that he believed the East St. Louis rioting was encouraged by the Germans to influence coloured America against the white.

Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, of Boston, said that although coloured soldiers were being sent to France to fight for America, the Government was not permitting any coloured nurses to go abroad to take care of them in case they became ill or are wousded in battle.

"With race feeling rampant," said Mrs. Wilson, "can the coloured soldier who is wounded hope for the same consideration and care that his white brother-in-arms lying beside him on the battlefield receives?

"These are things that America must handle without delay, and handle rightly."

COLORED WAR HEROES BOTH BROOKLYNITES

Two Men Mentioned for Bravery by Gen. Pershing Well Known in E. D.

MEMBERS OF OLD FIFTEENTH

Awarded the Croix de Guerre by French General of Division.

BROOKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
MAY 20, 1918

The cablegram from France to-day recording the bravery of two colored privates, Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson, who put to flight an enemy assaulting party of at least twenty-four men, was received with especial interest in Brooklyn.

Roberts and Johnson are both members of the old Fifteenth Regiment, which was recruited in the Eastern District by Col. Hayward in Lutz's Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue and Bartlett street, at the time of the Mexican trouble. The old dance hall later became known as the Fifteenth Regiment Armory.

Almost daily the regiment would go for a hike through the Eastern District. Most of the drilling in the open air was done at McCarren Park. It was thought the regiment would have to be disbanded when the Mexican trouble subsided. For a while the regiment was in camp up State. When it returned to the armory arrangements were begun to muster out the men, but some one advised against this. It was as well prepared for service as any regiment in the State when war was declared against Germany.

Before going to the other side the regiment took possession of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy avenue and Heyward street, after the old Forty-seventh had left for Spartanburg. The stay here was brief because of the excellent condition of the men. They were among the finest to be sent abroad.

Roberts and Johnson are known in the Eastern District as the Weber and Fields of the regiment. One is a clever pianist, while the other is a popular singer. When there was a lull at the Forty-seventh Armory, after the regiment took possession of it, the pair would entertain the members of the various companies and the visitors. Both men are well known in the Eastern District.

In addition to being mentioned for bravery by Gen. Pershing, Roberts and Johnson, the cablegram says, have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French General of the division under whom the unit is serving, and Johnson is scheduled to receive the much-coveted gold palm of the French army citation as well.

It is said the whole fight lasted scarcely three minutes. Lieut. Richardson Pratt, a son of Charles M. Pratt, advanced from the point of resistance, and had the two wounded negroes toted to the rear. They are now in process of recovery in a French hospital and, as both have told their commanding officer, "craving another go at 'em."

First Letter Describing Activities Received From a Staff Officer; Sergt. Steele Shot in Ankle

Chicago Defender
8-17-1

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Somewhere in France, July 20.

My Dear Frank Gilbespee:

I don't believe I received a reply to my last letter written to you from Houston, but you are one of my old friends that I can't forget; but I don't need to dwell upon that, for you are fully aware of that fact. I have passed through some very interesting experiences since leaving the United States on April 6 on the U. S. S. President Grant, along with 6,000 others. We had an uneventful trip, very little seasickness and encountering no submarines. I had the pleasure of having my stateroom occupied by Capt. Braddon, our chaplain, who slept all day and sang and prayed all night and called me every hour or two so that I wouldn't sleep too soundly and not hear the alarm for "Abandon ship drill."

Lands at Napoleon's Barracks

We landed at Brest on April 22, and after a rest of two days at the old Pontonezon barracks of Napoleon we shot across the country to the little town of Grandvillar, down near the Swiss border. We were assigned the last sector up to the Swiss border, but just as we were about to march in the next night the plans were changed and we were sent up to the sector of St. Mihiel. Our stay in Grandvillar was most enjoyable. Too much cannot be said of the hospitality of those dear people, and I am glad to say our boys behaved themselves most beautifully, and none of us ever will forget Grandvillars. The people from Delli Morbellars and other near-by towns came over for our Sunday band concerts.

James Steele

Troops Billeted in City

The people in France adhere to an old custom or because they like the community spirit; anyway there are no farm houses, but little towns every few miles, and the citizens go out to work the farms and return to their homes at night. Their houses accommodate not only the family, but the horses, cows, pigs and chickens and sometimes hogs; that is, their stables and homes are all under the same roofs, only having separate doors. The troops are usually billeted in the towns. The men sleep in the haylofts and the officers are given the best rooms in the house, for which the government pays so much a day.

In Trenches of St. Mihiel

Our service in the trenches opposite St. Mihiel was of short duration. It is a very quiet sector and we were placed there for training purposes and had no casualties. As you know, St. Mihiel is a French town held by the Germans. The French do not want to take it because the sacrifice of life will be too great. From our observatory stations we could see the people walking in the streets and with powerful glasses recognitions could be made. The story is told of a French officer seeing his wife come out of his house with a German officer and kiss him good by. The story goes on to say that the French officer fainted.

Country Called "La Belle France"

I can't begin to describe this beautiful country, but it is really the garden spot of the world, and while all the men are under arms, the old men, boys and women are making it blossom as the rose. It is well called "La Belle France." We have made many changes since there, always continuing our training, until now we are ready to give an account of ourselves. I can't tell you where we are, but the place is famous. It has been some time since we left the regions of women and children. We are now in the region of demolished towns, blasted forests and fields of shell holes and trenches and barbed wire entanglements.

Great Battle Raging

This great battle of which you know more about than we do is raging. We are holding the third line trenches in the region of the great batteries and their continual roar has reached the point where we don't notice them, but seek our dugouts when the enemy shells begin to fall too frequently and too close. One man was injured by a shell explosion yesterday and a few others were gassed, but nothing serious; our gas masks are never out of reach of the hand and our steel helmets are always worn. * * *

I suppose you see Leonard often. I can see you and him now on 35th and State streets waiting for the hour to go to the ball game. The Sox are leading the second division and I am afraid we are out of the running. The last time I was at the ball game I saw Mr. Clover in his box. Tell me how he is and all about the company. Give my kindest regards to him and the other directors; all of them were men whom I am proud to remember as friends. I do hope our little company is weathering this storm of financial depression with our "peerless" leader. I have great hopes of success, but lately I've been fearful, especially as the meager news that I see from the states is so discouraging.

Gee, I've run on and written quite a long letter. Sorry I can't tell much that would pass the censor, but we over here love to get letters from our friends and probably bore them because sometimes things settle down into such a dreary awaiting orders that we just have to have an outlet.

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and we take it out on our friends. Really, I hope you will write me a long, "newsy" letter. Let nothing be too trivial to tell and I know I'll enjoy it, for your way of telling things is inimitable. Also be sure and tell me everything about the public life, for you know I want to know. Your friend, MAJ. JAS. R. WHITE, 370th Inf., A. E. F.

Letter From Col. Denison.

Hon. John G. Drennan, Dist. Atty., I. C. R. R., Chicago, Ill.—My Dear Friend: I have been thinking of home today and my thoughts quickly turned to you. I have nothing to say that would pass the eagle eye of the censor, except to remind you that we are here doing "our bit" as best we can with no complaint to send the folks at home. I think of you often and were I in good old Chicago would like nothing better than to tell you how I made a first-rate fighting force out of very indifferent material, believing in your theory that these men of mine were just now in the warlike period of their development.

That is, that in their present stage of development they would make better fighting men than anything else. If my health does not fail me I am quite certain I shall be able to demonstrate your theory. The real hard work—that of training—is over. Believe me, my friend, I am all in. The strain has been too much for one of my age. Nevertheless, I am still on the job and haven't lost a day. I have been in bed but that didn't matter—I worked all the same. We are on the move today. Will write you again soon. Your friend, F. A. Denison, Col. 370th Inf., U. S. N. G.

COLORS GIVEN TO NEGRO REGIMENT

N Y C GLOBE
MARCH 23, 1918

Governor Presents Them to the 367th Infantry for Union League Club During Parade.

The national and regimental colors for the 367th Regiment, Camp Upton's Negro unit, given by the Union League Club, were presented to the regiment this afternoon by Governor Charles S. Whitman from the reviewing stand in front of the club.

The Buffaloes, as the members of the Negro regiment are known, 2,000 strong, left the armory at Lexington avenue and Twenty-sixth street at 2 o'clock this afternoon, marched to Twenty-fifth street, then crossed over to Fifth avenue, and paraded up the avenue under the command of Colonel James A. Moss. The sidewalks were lined with spectators, who cheered and applauded the troops as they marched along with snap and ginger, looking fit for active duty.

Halt at Reviewing Stand.

After the first company has passed about 100 yards beyond the reviewing stand in front of the Union League Club, the regiment was halted and the men north of the stand were about-faced. As the band played "Dixie," Colonel Moss and the color-bearers took up a position in front of the stand where, with Governor Whitman and his military staff, were Senator Calder, army and navy officers, present and former city officials, including R. A. C. Smith, Charles W. Anderson of the Department of Agriculture, a Negro Republican leader, and other prominent Negroes.

Three cheers for the regiment were given from the reviewing stand and then Governor Whitman and members of his staff stepped down from the stand and presented the national and regimental colors to the "Buffaloes" on behalf of the Union League Club.

Singing by Regimental Chorus.

The governor said that four times before had the colors been presented to Negro regiments by the club, and that each time the colors had been returned safely, though tattered and blood-stained, and he was confident that they would be os returned this time.

Colonel Moss accepted the colors, thanking the club and the governor, and, after the regimental chorus of 1,000 voices had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Over There," and the regiment's own song, " composed by one of its members, "See It Through," the parade up Fifth avenue was resumed amid renewed outbursts of cheers and plaudits from the crowds. The regiment marched to 110th street, to Lenox avenue, thence to 138th street, and down Seventh avenue to 125th street, where the parade disbanded.

NEGRO HEROES WIN ACCLAIM OF CITY

Of the 15th Regiment Gen. Foch Said, "They Are Very Strong and Stout-Hearted and Very Rash."

N Y C WORLD
MAY 21, 1918

The exploit of Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, negro infantrymen of the old 15th New York, who now wear French War Crosses for gallantry in putting to flight an assaulting party of twenty-four Germans, took precedence in negro circles here yesterday. It was the one and only topic of conversation.

Recently Frederick R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, received a letter from Col. William Hayward, commander of the 369th, as the 15th is now designated. Col. Hayward said in part:

What the Men Sing.

"To-day I have two battalions in the trenches of the first line. The officers and men have done splendidly. The men sing a song (they are always singing) that has a couple of lines like this:

We used to use the picks and spades,
But now we throw the hand grenades.

"And they surely do throw them. One of the men tossed one prematurely the other day when we were laying down a barrage. I afterward scolded him for his haste and asked him what had made him so precipitate. He said, 'Why, Kunnel, dat ole grenade she started to swell right up in mah hand an' I simply had to fling 'er.'

"I am very proud of them. They are clean, brave men, fearing nothing, daring everything. Gen. Foch says of them: 'They are very strong and stout-hearted—and very rash.' The friends of the regiment ought to rejoice that we are up here with the splendid French, where bravery, hardihood, character, and not a man's color count."

"All the negroes are proud of the achievement of Johnson and Roberts," said Mr. Moore yesterday. "We are proud of them and proud of the old Fifteenth. Maybe the conduct of these two men will result in doing away with the color line that seems to be drawn in some places in this war.

No Color Line, He Pleads.

"There are many people who do not know that we have colored nurses who are ready to go to the front and minister to the wounded. We have contributed liberally to the American Red Cross fund. We draw no color line. Our nurses are no longer content to stay here, and they should receive some consideration when they ask to be sent to the front.

"We don't want a black Red Cross, but we do want a universal Red Cross with every vestige of the old anti-colored prejudices wiped out and with nothing else required of its workers but ability, respectability and character."

Bert A. Williams, the comedian, said:

"I feel a sort of fatherly pride in that old regiment. I was one of the negroes in town who helped to recruit it. We drew the boys from all over and we've been expecting something of them. Of course, we know that what they did isn't any more than what any of the other men in that crowd would have done if they had had the chance. Those boys simply ran true to form, that's all—and I guess if anybody had interviewed those twenty-four Germans they would have found that that was quite enough."

CITY ACCLAIMS NEGRO TROOPS

Tens of Thousands Cheer Men in Parade—Colors Presented by Governor for Club.

N Y C AMERIC
MARCH 24, 1918

Three thousand negro troops, the buffaloes of the 367th Infantry, were given a vociferous hail and farewell as they marched through New York yesterday. This was the first big parade of negro soldiers since war was declared. Governor Whitman presented the regiment with a stand of colors on behalf of the Union League Club, while tens of thousands of people cheered. Colonel James A. Moss, commander, promised to bring back the flags from France to be enshrined in the club house.

As the rear guard passed the Governor and his staff sped north in automobiles to again review the National Army until at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. There, in the heart of the negro district, the parade became a triumphal procession. Hundreds of the marchers had been selected from that district, as the applause which drowned the blaring bands bore testimony.

Mayor Hylan was in the reviewing stand at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. Mrs. Howard Gould and Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Pekin, China, also were on the stand.

MARCH LIKE REGULARS.

The appearance of the men was a revelation to the town. In the dense crowd that bordered Fifth avenue were many soldiers of other nations, whose admiration was outspoken. The colored soldiers marched like seasoned regulars.

Theirs was the smooth, easy, tireless step, the naturally co-ordinated movement of foot and leg that bridges the shortest distance between two points without exertion. So it was, too, in their handling of rifles.

Platoon after platoon swept up the avenue, with bayonets softly gleaming over the olive drab regiment. The bands shrilled and brayed to Southern strains, but the crowd looked in vain for the gaiety with which the old airs are wont to stir in black breasts. It was a serious, stolid, soldierly regiment to the last man.

Just once was emotion displayed. That was after the colors were presented. At command, the first division had wheeled about, so the two sections faced each other across a hollow square. The officers filled in the east and west border.

SING NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The call to colors sounded, then "The Star-Spangled Banner." Every man in the regiment raised his voice and the anthem rose above the tall buildings for a mile along the avenue. The crowd caught the chorus and sent the song surging higher. Then came "Over There," with the lines altered to read "For the Buff'loes Are Coming." After that "Stand By Your Colors," and then three mighty cheers from the massed spectators, at the call of George T. Wilson, a club member.

A significant phase of the spectacle was the attitude of the fashionable promenaders who watched the parade. Ninety-nine per cent of the crowd was made up of white people downtown, but all along the line the opints of vantage were occupied by colored folk. Nor was that by chance or by reason of early arrival.

The parade started from the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and, marching south, turned into Fifth avenue at Union Square. Governor Whitman was accompanied to the reviewing stand at the Union League Club by his military staff. Senator William M. Calder, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Brigadier-Generals William S. Mann and William H. Hay, with their aides, were also there.

GOVERNOR LAUDS MEN.

Governor Whitman, in his address, said the American flag never had been committed to the keeping of a better regiment, adding:

"This is the most sacred trust that can be given, the standard of our country. I charge you to cherish, protect and preserve it with all the power that God has given you. Your countrymen will watch you, knowing that you will be true to the trust, as negro soldiers ever have been.

"Bring it back with you, though stained in blood, from the far battlefields, without one stripe dishonored, without one star dimmed, without one fold sullied. Bring it back victorious, and may God bless you and bring you back to the country that sent you forth to fight for civilization."

Colonel Moss pledged his regiment to sustain the honor of the flag, saying:

"We will return when the war is over and present to the Union League Club the very stand of colors which they have presented to us. The banners then will tell a story to which all Americans may listen with pride and pleasure. That the colored soldiers will guard the flags, goes without saying, for the record of colored troops is too well known. They will shield the flag with their lives."

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U. S. Negroes Win War Cross

One From Newark and One From Albany Earn Praise From French for Desperate Fight Against Heavy Odds.

N Y C EVE SUN
MAY 20, 1918

By THOMAS M. JOHNSON,
Staff Correspondent of THE EVENING SUN.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 20.—The fine heroism of two negro soldiers who, although wounded, beat off a raiding party of twenty-five Germans, killing and wounding five of them in a fierce hand to hand fight, offers an auspicious opportunity for announcing that the American negro troops, many of whom are New Yorkers, are holding the front line trenches in the region of Ste. Menehould, west of Verdun.

They've been there more than a month and they have acquitted themselves splendidly. Every one, white or black, in New York or anywhere else in the United States can justly be proud of them.

The negro troops have many unique accomplishments to their credit. They've already been over the top in company with the French, entering German trenches under barrage and bringing back three German prisoners and No Man's Land has no mystery for them or their patrols. They've been all over it and have gone as far as the Boche wire entanglements almost every night.

"Why, we are the best patrollers in the whole army," was the way one of them put it to the correspondent of THE EVENING SUN. "Dem Bush Germans can't see us at night, and we don't need nothing to black up our faces with."

Commanded by New Yorker.

Since entering the trenches a month ago they've taken over from the French a long sector, which they are now holding. Their commander is a well known former New York official [probably William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner] and have been visited by at least a dozen French Generals. Petain himself has sent his aide to convey his good wishes.

These troops are acting in closest association with the French and practically are a part of the French army. They have been so detailed as part of our contribution in the present crisis.

In appearance they are almost indistinguishable from the French Colonials. The difference only becomes apparent when they open their mouths, and then it is quickly seen that they are the same troops as the two THE EVENING SUN correspondent told of meeting a few days ago.

What the Censor Deleted.

That meeting took place in the rest billets right behind the trenches, but the fact that it was not certain at that time whether the Germans knew they were there necessitated sending only fragmentary information.

But the heroism of the two negro soldiers in the fight that occurred on last Thursday night now makes it possible to reveal what the censor then deleted.

It should be remarked at the outset that the deeds of these two soldiers were as fine and gallant as any achieved by any American soldiers since they came to France. Their heroism recalls some of the old tales of devotion of negro troops in the Civil War.

The two men are Harry Johnson, 23 years old, of Monroe street, Albany, and Needham Roberts, son of the Rev. Norman J. Roberts of Trenton, N. J. Both have spent much time in New York city.

They have been cited for the Croix de Guerre before the French army, which means they will receive the cross with the palm.

Text of Citations.

The citations say that "Johnson, finding himself on sentinel duty at night and being attacked by a group of a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with a shot from his rifle, seriously wounded two others with a knife and although wounded by revolver bullets and grenades at the beginning of the fight went to the assistance of his wounded comrade, whom the enemy was about to drag away, and continued fighting until the Germans were put to flight. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

"Roberts, attacked and seriously wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to fight with grenades, although he had fallen to the ground, and until the nemy had been put to flight. A good and brave soldier."

Stationed in Marsh Grass.

Here is the full story of what happened: Johnson and Roberts, with three others, were on duty at 3 o'clock Thursday morning at a small advanced post. The post was on marshy land and in the midst of heavy, rank grass. The two men were on patrol while the three others were getting a little sleep in one of the dugouts.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, as the investigation later undertaken showed, the party of twenty-five Boches crawled into a bit of abandoned trench to the right of the post and then started to work their way toward the sentries.

Johnson heard them as they cut through the barbed wire encircling the post, but Roberts insisted that the noise was made by rats which infest the trenches.

But hearing the noise repeated Johnson became convinced that the Boches were approaching and shouted at the top of his voice: "Here they come"

Fifty yards back of that held by the two negroes was a larger post, and at Johnson's cry a flare was sent up from there, which disclosed the dark forms of the Germans breaking through the wire.

Both Wounded by Grenades.

They were scarcely fifteen yards away, and as the flare went up the Germans instantly threw hand grenades, which exploded with a crash, wounding both negroes. Roberts was struck by fragments on the right elbow, forearm and left leg, and Johnson on the right hip and left leg.

Both were knocked down by the concussion, and Roberts was not able to get up again.

But despite the suddenness of the attack and their wounded condition both of them struggled toward their own grenade supply, and although both were on the ground at that time, threw several of the grenades just as the first Boche entered the post.

Johnson managed to get on his feet and shot the Boche through the chest with a rifle. A second German leaped over the body of his fallen comrade, and Johnson, using his rifle as a club, brought it down with a crash on his head. He dropped with a groan, but there were more coming, and Johnson saw out of the corner of his eye one big German throttling the helpless Roberts. Two other Germans were helping him, and the three were trying to take him prisoner and carry him off.

Drops His Useless Rifle.

The infuriated Johnson cast about for another weapon, his rifle having jammed just before he felled the second German, but found that the small supply of grenades at the post had been exhausted. He suddenly bethought himself of his "bolo knife" which he had at his belt, and drawing this brought it down, with all his strength, driving the razor-edged blade into the German's head.

It must have cleft his skull, for the blade later showed blood to the hilt, and the German's cap, when picked up, was found to have been cut almost in half.

This ended that German. Another flung himself at Johnson almost before he had time to recover himself after delivering the first blow, but he succeeded in turning his "bolo" against him, also.

Screams in Good English.

As he plunged the knife into the German's body the latter gave a cry of anguish and—Johnson and Roberts agree as to this—screamed out in good English, "The son of a —— got me!"

By this time Johnson was weak from the loss of blood, and when another German shot him in the right arm with a revolver he fell to the ground. He was vaguely conscious that the little post was filled with rushing figures, all jumbled together in the darkness, and then his hand fell upon a single grenade that happened to be lying on the ground. He threw this in the direction of the Germans, heard it explode, and then everything became blank so far as he was concerned.

But that grenade literally blew another German to pieces, and there is a big stain on the duckboards outside of the dugout with bits of gray cloth strewn about, to prove its effectiveness. It was Johnson's last effort, but it was enough to put the Germans to flight.

They went so fast they barely had time enough to carry off their dead and wounded in the stretchers which, as is their custom in making raids, they brought with them.

But they did not have time to take with them two stretchers, six wire cutters, twenty-four grenades and three revolvers which they left behind as mute evidence of the fact that the two negroes had been too much for them.

The other three Americans at the post were just emerging from their dugout when the fight commenced and were knocked down by the force of the exploding grenades. They got to their feet barely in time to see the last of the Boches disappearing. They gave chase but could not catch up with the fleet footed foe.

A few minutes later Lieut. Richard Pratt of Brooklyn and Arthur W. Little of New York came up leading a strong patrol, which also was unable to find any trace of the enemy.

When Johnson recovered consciousness the first thing he said was: "Corporal London, turn out the guard," this being what he had been shouting during the whole, breathless fight.

Both Johnson and Roberts are in the hospital and will recover. They told the commander who visited them that as soon as they recovered they wanted to go back to the trenches. In the meantime the story of their exploit has passed from mouth to mouth, and when they do return to the trenches it will be a sort of triumphal return something after the manner of the victorious Roman emperors.

All Want "Bolo Knives."

The fight has also had another result. Every negro who hasn't one already is importuning his officer for a "bolo knife."

Here is what the French General in command wrote to his superior about the fight:

"The American report is too modest. As a result of verbal information furnished to me it appears that the blacks were extremely brave and this little combat does honor to the Americans."

The story of the fight will make a splendid paragraph when the time comes for writing the history of the war. It will show that when it comes to a question of heroism there is no color line.

Troops Lost a Long Time.

When we found these men they had been lost for a long time. Imagine running into two men who were to all appearances "French Colonials" and thinking that there was something familiar about them, taking the chance of asking them, "Where do you come from?" to receive the reply "We comes from the trenches. We's had shells busting around us, we has," and then finding that these men were from New York.

It took some little effort to realize that these were the same men who had marched along Fifth avenue last summer in the "Wake Up America" parade.

It is a treat to see these fine colored troops who are participating enthusiastically in the new war for freedom, and the United States can be proud of these first American negroes who have thus been honored and of their comrades who are going about the trenches whistling or singing when they haven't their helmets and gas masks on or who are standing watch silently at some listening post.

"Roll Bones" in Trenches.

These men are as much at home here as if they were on Lenox avenue or Fifty-seventh street. It is actually true that in making the rounds of one of the supporting trenches you will frequently find them "rolling the bones" with francs as stakes, and they'll proudly show you shell holes where the Boche shells have hit.

Some of these shells were of heavy calibre, yet the wounding of Johnson and Roberts is the first of the casualties sustained by the negro troops. The sector they are occupying is a quiet one, but interesting.

The setting is almost weird because No Man's Land there is a strangely vague region. Here and there are bits of abandoned trenches, isolated listening posts where snipers are concealed, and communicating trenches that lead out into nowhere in particular, while here and there are clumps of woods.

At one place a ridge extends from one headquarters to another and one rides along a narrow-gauge railway with a tiny car drawn by a long-eared mule whom the negro driver adjures to "'mon, shake a laig."

Innumerable stories could be told illustrating the humor of these troops.

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Here's an example. One soldier was reprimanded by his captain because, although a private he issisted on wearing the chevrons of a sergeant. Here's what he told the captain:

"Well, Cap'n I wants to be a sergeant so you'll give me a dangerous message to deliver."

One officer, Lieut. Marshall L. Johnson received the Croix de Guerre for pursuing some Germans to their second line during a raid.

At night the famous jazz band which the negroes brought with them plays ragtime behind the trenches and sometimes, as was the case last night, when there was a fine moonlight, the bandmaster will sing negro melodies, or a translation into French of the song "Joan of Arc."

One French officer in command of the negroes is Capt. Andre de Fouquieres, once well known in New York. These troops are fairly bubbing over with jubilation at being in the front line after their long stint at manual labor at the port of entry, when they despaired of ever seeing the trenches. As a result their chaplain has sent back the following biblical message to the unit of which they were once a part.

"The same stone which the builders rejected is become a headstone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes."

This sums up the spirit of the negroes whom the French call "Les Noirs." They're proud to be doing their bit in the war and whatever the future may have in store for them they will face it with the same courage as Johnson and Roberts—two men who beat twenty-five.

CHEERS WELCOME NEGRO REGIMENT

The 367th ("the Buffaloes"), on Parade, Warmly Received, and Gov. Whitman Presents Colors.

FIFTH AVENUE LISTENS AND APPLAUDS AS THEY SING.

Reception Noisier as They Get Further Uptown, Among Their Home Folks.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 24, 1918

The lads of the 367th United States Infantry, Camp Upton's crack colored regiment, marched up Fifth Avenue yesterday and they were about as shining and spic-and-span a vision as has burst upon the appreciative gaze of flag-adorned Fifth Avenue in a long while.

Every lad of them had substitutes for a couple of mirrors handy in the shining upperworks of the tan boots that he bumped rythmically over the black asphalt. Every pair of garters looked as if mammy had just given them a before Sunday school scrubbing.

The uniforms looked as if they had just come home from the tailors in time. You looked at the soldiers and thought nothing could be straighter, or shiner, or dashinger than them. And then you caught your first glimpse of the colored officers, and swallowed your foolish thoughts whole.

And, meanwhile, the whole shining outfit, from gleaming boots through flashing teeth to glittering bayonets was rolling past with a slim-waisted, lean-flanked, lithe muscularness, peculiar to its race.

The parade started from the old 69th Armory, Lexington Avenue and 26th Street, and stopped for about half an hour in front of the Union League Club House, where Gov. Whitman presented a stand of colors for the club to the regiment.

The Governor, with his staff, and Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, went from the reviewing balcony in front of the club house to the steet, to make the presentation. Col. James A. Moss, commander of the regiment, stood in a little hollow made by his men drawn up on either side. In his speech, the Governor said:

"Four times have colors been presented by this famed club to colored soldiers upon the very ground where you soldiers stand to-day. Four times have those colors come back to this historic spot, sometimes tattered and torn, it may be, but always honored and glorified.

"On behalf of Union League Club I commit to your keeping the most sacred trust ever committed to man—the flag of the United States of America.

"Bring it back victorious!" were the words of the Governor as he handed over the colors to Col. Moss.

Col. Moss made a ringing speech of acceptance in which he pledged his regiment to return the colors to the club when it comes back from the war. He said:

"Not only does the presentation indicate the delicate respect these givers feel for our colored soldiers, but it also exemplifies the friendship this club always has felt for the soldier and patriot who sprang from slavery—a friendship based on the principle of a square deal for all men."

After that the buglers played. Then the band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," and the dusky soldiers and the onlookers of all colors sang with uptilted faces while the warm spring sun bathed the new banners in brightness.

Then the lads of the 367th—"the Buffaloes," they call them at Upton—sang "Over There" and their regimental song while the thousands up and down the avenue listened and cheered alternately.

And then the outfit got under way again and kept right on through to 110th Street, to Lenox Avenue to 138th Street, to Seventh Avenue to 125th Street. Its bands played "Dixie" on the least provocation, and on the last lap of the journey the welcome got more and more noisy and happy. You know how it is with the home folks.

And to-day there will be big doings in the Manhattan Opera House for the benefit of the regimental fund—jazz and chorus and harmonica and dancing.

BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON INJURED IN FRANCE

He Saw Hard Fighting in the Argonne Forest and Led Searchers for Famous "Lost Battalion."

COL. HAYWARD WOUNDED, CITED FOR GALLANTRY.

He and His Regiment of Negroes From This City Mentioned in French Army Order.

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 30, 1918

Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, commander 154th Brigade, infantry, severely wounded in France, is an honor graduate of the Army School of the Line, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and was commander of the 12th New York Infantry on the Mexican border. He led his command through the fighting in the Argonne Forest and commanded a party which went to the relief of the "Lost Battalion." He is a son of the late Evan M. Johmnson, once Comptroller of Brooklyn, and a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Johnson, who founded St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Col. William Hayward, 365th Infantry, the negro unit including New York's negro regiment, has been wounded. The news comes through a French Army order citing him and his entire command for gallantry in the Champagne during September and October. Col. Hayward was a Public Service Commissioner of this district when he resigned to enter the army. Previously he was Secretary of the Republican National Committee and an Assistant District Attorney on Whitman's staff.

Capt. Frank Henry Knight, Medical Corps, died of pneumonia at a base hospital in England, Oct. 28. He was a prominent Brooklyn surgeon, member of the Kings County Medical Society, American College of Surgeons and the Crescent Athletic Club. He leaves a widow and fifteen-year-old son, who live at No. 59 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Brannan Wounded.

Miss Eleanor Doddridge Brannan was wounded by shrapnel while serving as a Y. M. C. A. worker on the Verdun-Argonne front. She was hit while serving hot chocolate to troops in action, but her wounds proved to be slight and she has been discharged from hospital. She is a daughter of Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana.

Lieut. William Bargfrede, Company F, 308th Infantry, was killed in action. With a Sergeant he attacked a machine gun nest in the Argonne and killed the crew, but was killed himself. His mother lives at No. 458 Brook Avenue, the Bronx.

Private John J. Nolan, 104th Field Artillery, has lost his right leg, but he writes: "The doctor says I will have a leg before I leave this side, so I can walk right off the boat about January, 1919." He is a son of Andrew Nolan of the Pulitzer Building.

Frank Cavanaugh, 102d Field Artillery, Acting Major, has been wounded by shrapnel, but is recovering in a French hospital. He is a Dartmouth man who made a gridiron record as coach of the college football team.

Lieut. Charles W. Turner, Company D, 308th Infantry, killed in action Oct. 3, was formerly a member of the 14th Regiment. He was a son of Mrs. Lucille Turner of No. 2827 West Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Arlo Ellsworth Garnsey, Air Service, died in hospital at Brest in October. He was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology when he entered the service. His father is Elmer E. Garnsey of White Plains, N. Y.

Capt. T. F. Mead Killed.

Capt. Theodore F. Mead, 104th Field Artillery, died on Oct. 30 from wounds received near Le Catelet. He was a graduate of the Cornell Medical School and a practising physician in this city when he entered the service.

Ensign George Washington Young jr., U. S. N. R. F., died of pneumonia at Corfu, Greece, on Nov. 23. He was serving on submarine chaser No. 81. His father is George W. Young of No. 1 West 127th Street.

Lieut. Sheldon H. Hoadley, Battery D, 305th Field Artillery, was killed in action Oct. 13. He was a Yale man and an employee of the Bankers' Trust Company when he entered the service. Russell H. Hoadley of No. 237 West 61st Street is his father.

Sergt. William F. Ryan, Company A, 18th Infantry, killed in action Nov. 9, had previously received the divisional citation for bravery in holding off a party of Germans who had shot his Lieutenant.

Corpl. William McKessy, Company K, 165th Infantry, has been wounded for the third time. He was gassed in March, wounded at Chateau-Thierry and again near Sedan. He is a brother of Mrs. L. Parkinson of No. 781 Seventh Avenue.

Lieut. Richard Montgomery Raven, Company K, 107th Infantry, was killed Oct. 18. He was a son of Harry F. Raven of Bay Shore, L. I., and the second of the family to give his life for his country.

NEGRO REGIMENT'S COLONEL IS WOUNDED, THEN CITED

Colonel WILLIAM HAYWARD
(By World Staff Photographer.)

Soldiers – 1918 150
Europe

Our Negro Doughboys Make Good – As Usual

N.Y.C. TRIBUNE
MAY 26, 1918

WHEN two privates of a New York [redacted] won the French war cross and the highest praise of the commanding generals a few days ago, they merely upheld a tradition—too little known—of gallantry and heroism by negro fighters in the American forces for the last half century. From the time when Shaw enrolled the first black regiment under the Stars and Stripes till today, when the sons of the freedman are worthily holding a share of the West front line, the black regiments have carried their full share of all the burdens and dangers faced by the American armies. Against the Indians, in Cuba, in the Philippines and along the border the record has been the same—and it is one to be envied.

Battling with twelve times their number of Germans and cut off from supports, two negro infantrymen of the old 15th New York Regiment, now the 369th, performed as stirring a deed of gallantry as ever graced the honor roll of an army.

The black warriors are Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts. The negroes, armed with rifles, hand grenades and bolo knives, in the early morning of May 15 were at an important post fifty yards nearer the enemy than the main line of resistance. In the pitch darkness Johnson heard slight sounds behind him and caught sight of a man crawling on the edge of the barbed wire with which the post was hedged about. His cry of alarm was heard back in main post and a star shell was sent up. Almost simultaneously a volley of German grenades was hurled at the two soldiers.

Instantly Roberts fell with three wounds on his arms. The right arm was rendered useless, but with the left he groped around for his basket of grenades and although lying on the ground began throwing them.

Johnson fired his rifle at the nearest adversary. The German fell, but another jumped toward Johnson and was almost upon him when the colored boy swung his clubbed rifle and sent the butt crashing through the enemy's skull. Then he turned toward Roberts, who was battling with three Germans, one of whose hands was clutching at his throat. At the same time a dozen others had penetrated the wire, fired three revolver shots, and Johnson went down with three bullet wounds in the left leg, the right hip and the right forearm. Staggering to his feet he unsheathed his bolo knife and sent the blade slicing through the skull of the man whose hands were at the throat of the prostrate Roberts. Turning he drove the knife through the stomach of another.

What happened then seems a bit hazy, for Roberts had fainted and Johnson was weak from loss of blood. However, the German raiding party fled and after them Johnson hurled his last grenade and saw the explosion scatter the hindmost German in pieces.

French General Praises Negroes

When the French general commanding the division received the report of the American officer in immediate charge he declared it was much too modest to signalize so daring an exploit. His own view finds expression in the following citations issued in the divisional order of the day:

"Private Henry Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by a group of more than a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bullets and grenades at the start of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy and continued the struggle until the Germans were forced to flee. He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy.

"Private Needham Roberts, finding himself on night sentry duty attacked and badly wounded in the leg by a group of Germans, continued to throw hand grenades, although fallen to the ground, until the enemy was forced to flee. A good and brave soldier."

But the citation for valor by the French government and the war crosses that go with it and the joy among their comrades in the regiment is as nothing compared to the pride of their families and friends that these two negro boys have been awarded one of the greatest honors that any American soldier has received in the World War.

Johnson's home was in Albany, and when his wife heard he was painfully wounded in a French hospital she was happy in the assurance that he was being well cared for, and in the hope that some day she would walk down the avenue by his side while he wore the French War Cross on his breast.

"And his name ain't Henry, either," said Mrs. Johnson, who is a stickler for particulars in these matters. "It's Bill, but everybody aroun' here called him Henry before I got him."

"Bill's not big," she emphasized, "but believe me he can go some. And I knew that if Bill ever got to the trenches he'd put quite a few of the Kaiser's baby killers where they would do no more harm, and if Bill gets well and they give him a chance he'll do his share in getting the Kaiser himself. Just leave it to Bill. Believe me he can go some!"

Big Reception Waiting for Him

Private Johnson answered the call of his country last summer, when Colonel William Hayward, a former Public Service Commissioner, organized the 15th Colored New York Regiment, which was later mustered into the Federal service. Before that time Johnson had lived the unostentatious life of a working man employed by a coal and wood dealer in North Albany. He joined Company C, with his friend, Charles Jackson. The latter's sister, Georgia, married Johnson just before the regiment left for France, and as she and her mother sat in their humble home in North Monroe Street in Albany they received the congratulations of the whole neighborhood. Mrs. Johnson declared that when her husband gets back to Monroe Street he will find the most hospitable reception that any soldier could wish for.

While Mrs. Johnson told about her soldier husband her mother sat across the table knitting socks for soldiers. She said she had just come from the Red Cross headquarters, where a lot of colored women, many of whom had sons, brothers or husbands in the service, had been doing their share for the comfort of the men in the nation's service.

Was Going to Get One, At Least

The family of the other colored warrior, Needham Roberts, who is only twenty years old, live in Trenton, N. J., and are the envy of the town, white as well as black. Roberts's father, the Rev. Norman J. Roberts, is on week days a porter in the white marble building of the Trenton Banking Company, and as he goes to work these mornings he holds his head very high.

On Sundays the Rev. Mr. Roberts is pastor of the Mount Holly A. M. E. Church, a position he has filled for the past ten years.

Needham, when he enlisted in the old 15th, was an elevator boy in a New York City apartment, and before becoming a soldier had made several unsuccessful attempts to join the navy. His sister tells with great pride how she helped him to run away several times to join the navy, when he was a mere boy, only to return, for he would not be accepted, as he was then too young.

The confidence the family had that their boy would make good in the army was expressed by the mother.

"He used to say to me," she said, "'Mom, I'm goin' to get one of the Germans before they get me,' an' he did. And he sure did get one of the big prizes."

The news quickly spread through the negro neighborhood that the star in the window of the Roberts home stood for the first Trenton boy to win the war cross, and one of the first two American negro soldiers to be decorated. The colored boys stare long at the star. One of them expressed the hopes and expectations of all the others. He said:

"Needham's done somethin' powerful big over there. We all must be soldiers and get one of them medals, too."

In all the negro circles in the city pride in the achievement of the two soldiers for the past several days has taken precedence over every topic. It is the negroes' one subject of conversation.

The Colonel's Praise Of His Battalions

Recently Colonel William Hayward wrote to Frederick R. Moore, editor of "The New Age," of his experience with and confidence in his negro soldiers. He said in part:

"To-day I have two battalions in the trenches of the first line. The officers and men have done splendidly. The men sing a song (they are always singing) that has a couple of lines like this:

We used to use the picks and spades,
But now we throw the hand grenades.

"And they surely do throw them. One of the men tossed one prematurely the other day when we were laying down a barrage. I afterward scolded him for his haste and asked him what had made him so precipitate. He said, 'Why, Kunnel, dat ole grenade she started to swell right up in mah hand an' I simply had to fling 'er.'

"I am very proud of them. They are clean, brave men, fearing nothing, daring everything. General Foch says of them: 'They are very strong and stout-hearted—and very rash.' The friends of the regiment ought to rejoice that we are up here with the splendid French, where bravery, hardihood, character, and not a man's color count."

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"Buffaloes" Bid New York Goodby With Dixie Songs

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MARCH 25, 1918

Singing Regiment of Negroes Entertains Two Audiences

Th[illegible] the War Depar[illegible] the public as "The tional Arm[illegible] Singing Regiment" of negroes, sang farewell to New York yesterday, in the afternoon and evening, at the Manhattan Opera House. Of course no one knows just when the regiment will leave for France. But the audience had the feeling that it was bidding the men godspeed.

What they sang were no regular boasts, but the old songs of home and friends, as only negroes can sing them. There were a thousand of them on the stage, squatting or standing behind their stage trencnes, while the Boche, perhaps, slept. There was "See It Through," the regimental song composed by Sergeant George E. Battle. There were the old songs of "Dixie," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Black Joe," and the splendid old camp meeting song, "Roll, Jordan, Roll." And there was "The Long, Long Trail," which has become the "Tipperary" of the American expeditionary forces.

They sang with the rhythm in which they are unsurpassed. In "Mister Zip, Zip, Zip" a whole sea of heads was swaying from one side to the other, while white teeth gleamed and white eyeballs glistened. They sang with that softest and sweetest of all the English dialects. There were no ugly sounds mingling with their golden tones in "Ma Old Kain-tucky Home."

Many minor turns enlivened the programme. There were Corporal Drayton and Corporal Williams and Corporal Miller and others contributing the stunts learned in the old days of peace. The regimental jazz orchestra played and the regimental harmonica band followed. Sometimes everybody whistled or syncopated the song with the clapping of hands. It was such a festival as only the negro race could provide.

This is to say that it was live music. But every one knew what we meant when they sang:

"There's a long, long night of wait
Until ma dreams all come true;
Till the day when ah'll be goin' do
That long, long trail with you."

And every one cheered them as they left the theatre for Camp Upton France.

NEGRO SOLDIERS RECEIVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

Atlanta boasts of the fact that it treats the white and colored selectment alike. Before going into Camp a banquet was tendered the white selectment in the city auditorium. Likewise before the colored men went to Camp a banquet was tendered them in the city auditorium and speeches were made by the Mayor and others. The Mayor is the Hon. Asa G. Chandler, the brother of Bishop Warren A. Chandler of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Mayor is known as the "Millionaire Mayor" of Atlanta. At the close of the banquet tendered the group of colored selectment recently in the city auditorium, a parade was formed, headed by Mayor Chandler, which conducted the colored draft men to their train for the cantonment.

The heroism of Private Johnson and Roberts, the two colored soldiers who fought off twenty Germans, has been lauded in the press throughout the country and is typical of the highest and best in American valor. Next to the recognition by General Pershing and General Foch, to receive the Croix de Guerre from France, no tribute has been offered them more significant than the cablegram from the Mayor of Trenton, N. J., to Needham Roberts whose home city is Trenton. This is perhaps the first cablegram to a private that has been sent from America during the present war. It is entirely significant that it should be to a colored man. Its spirit and breadth should stir the hearts of the entire race. Mayor Donnelly in sending the congratulations of Trenton, New Jersey, said:

"Private Neeham Roberts,
"369th Infantry,
"U. S. Expeditionary Forces,
"France.

"I desire to extend to you the congratulations and thanks of the citizens of Trenton for your inspiring acts of bravery, which have not only reflected glory upon yourself, your city and your race, but which will live forever in the annals of American valor. Trenton is proud of you, her son, who has so gloriously upheld her best traditions on the battlefield. The name of Needham Roberts will have a cherished place in the remembrance of all patriotic Americans long after this conflict shall have ended. Trenton salutes you!

"Frederick Donnelly,
"Mayor, Trenton, N. J."

THE NEGROES WHO WON THE WAR CROSS

HENRY JOHNSON

NEEDHAM ROBERTS

NEGRO TROOPS WINNING POPULARITY IN FRANCE

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1918

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.

[SECOND INSTALLMENT.]

WITH THE NEGRO TROOPS IN FRANCE, Oct. 25.—The old standby that the Fisk jubilee singers of a generation ago made famous—"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"—has been sung many times on the night marches, as well as "Down by the Riberside," where they are going to lay their burdens down. An old camp meeting song that is seldom heard ends with the admission, "For I'se got to die," and when heard in a chestnut grove on the Cote D'Or of France the music doesn't at all indicate that any one is afraid of death, but rather that every man has got to die some time, and the main point is to be ready when that time comes.

One of the colored boys in a camp in the zone of operations wrote the words to a song that has become quite popular about mess time. The music is primitive, as well as the meter, but somehow they do manage to make real melody out of it:

"Give roast beef hot,
Give roast beef cold,
Give roast beef ninety days old.
Give you sour wine,
Then slice of bread,
You hear taps blow,
You hunt for bed.
Give navy beans hot,
Give navy beans cold,
Give navy beans ninety days old.
Give you fat meat,
Think it is sweet,
Go back after seconds,
Get more'n can eat.
Give white potatoes hot,
Give white potatoes cold,
Give white potatoes, jackets and all
Give you sour wine,
Then slice of bread,
Hear taps blow,
You hunt for bed."

It is this continual singing for every task the day through that makes the colored boys the most cheerful soldiers of all the American Expeditionary Forces. They are gluttons for work all through the S. O. S. zone, and the war machine doubtless would get clogged up many times were it not for the black boys from the south, who are doing the stevedore work on the docks.

There are 6,000 of them working on one dock and never a word of complaint out of a one of them. I saw them make a dash for chow the other day, and they were served at the rate of 2,500 in twenty minutes.

James L. Eason, who was a cub reporter on the Charleston News and Courier, is the white doughboy in charge of the kitchen at this post. He had the following menu for that day:

Breakfast—Bacon, hashed brown potatoes, sirup, white bread, and coffee. Dinner. roast fresh beef, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, white bread and coffee. Supper, Spanish style hash, fresh beef, onions, potatoes, and bread), rice pudding, creamery butter, white bread, and coffee.

The colored boys are great fighters and are no better and no worse than any other group of American soldiers in France, whatever the blood strain. Every class is doing its best, and the world has seen no better. They do take pardonable pride, meanwhile, in the fact that "Mistah" Johnson, a colored boy, was the first American soldier in France to be decorated for extraordinary bravery under fire.

The color line has about died out in the American army—in France. They play together, sing their songs together—the blacks and the white—and they go over the top together. They come back together, too, the wounded, and there is no thought of the color of a man's skin. They mix together on the convoy trains going up to the front, and all sing together, sharing each other's dangers and their joys.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a crowd of white doughboys around a piano in some "Y" or Red Cross hut, singing to beat the band, with a colored jass band expert pounding the stuffing out of the piano. The white boys enjoy immensely the wit of the colored comrades, and many a bleak and drab day of privations and suffering is made a bit brighter by the humor that comes spontaneously to the lips of the "bronze boys."

In one respect France is the paradise of the black man. The social line is not drawn here as at home, owing to the fact that French women share their admiration with the dark skinned French troops from the colonies. Besides, western Europe is so near to India and Africa and the commercial and social intercourse has been of such long standing that in many sections social distinctions are not based at all on color lines.

The colored troops from America, too, are conducting themselves admirably. The children of France love them. I suppose that is because they wear American soldiers' uniforms. I have seen scores of white children holding the hands of colored boys and trudging along on the march with them or romping into their tents and sitting on their knees and just exuding the affection that all the children of France have for anything and everybody from the United States.

How this will work out after the war no one can foresee, of course. A few may insist that they be treated with the same consideration that the French people show them, but on the whole I don't think there will be a serious development along this line.

The Negro soldiers, for the most part, are not thinking of social equality, but they are thinking very hard of a little cable message that came across the other day. It was to the effect that the United States government intended to throw open land reservations for the soldiers who have served in France.

A very intelligent view of the situation was expressed to me the other day by Henry M. Collins, a colored chaplain, who has about 8,000 Negro soldiers to minister to. Collins was an A. M. E. pastor in Tacoma, Wash., at the outbreak of the war. He is a graduate of Fisk university and the theological school of Wilberforce university. He is a man of great charm and refinement and of a profound education.

He entertains no illusions as to the question of social equality, but sees in this war a new day dawning for the colored race of America.

SOLDIERS WIN WITH "RAGS," NOT RIFLES

Negro Troops Give Two Entertainments at Manhattan Theatre and Make Big Hit.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 25, 1918

If the "Buffaloes," when they get to Europe, can only repeat somewhere before the German Army the entertainment they gave twice yesterday at the Manhattan Theatre, there will be no question about their enemies surrendering. Two big audiences gave in completely yesterday to the negro entertainers, and the 367th Infantry goes back to Camp Upton with $4,000 to spend on the purpose for which the shows were given.

One thousand persons took part in the performance which was full of singing by octets, quartets and chorus, in addition to a real harmonious jazz orchestra, a brass band, a harmonica brigade, a cigar box violin soloist, remarkable dancing by Corpl. Thaddeus Drayton and solos by Corpl. Lester Miller, all done with that spontaneity, dash and infectious rhythm so characteristic of the negro. Every foot in the audience was tapping time.

The big chorus was most impressive, seated and standing on the big stage. Such popular numbers as "Tenting To-night," "See It Through," "Long, Long Trail," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Fritzie, Boy," "Roll, Jordan, Roll" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" were done with the spirit one likes to hear. Typical deep bassos and a group of sweet-voiced tenors saw to it that there was a goodly supply of the so-called "barber shops;" and a drummer who never was silent, even if he was not playing, attracted a lot of attention. Miss Abbie Mitchell of the Lafayette Theatre helped along with songs.

The band in the orchestra pit "ragged it" so well that it had to continue playing after the show was over to satisfy those who refused to go out.

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U. S. Negro Regiment Faces Fire Baptism on French Front and Defeats Enemy

In Midst of Terrific Barrage Machine Guns Jam, Are Dismantled, Reassembled and Turned Loose with Murderous Effect—Whole Regiment Worthy of War Cross.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Tuesday, June 26 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—One regiment of negroes in the American army (number deleted by censor) has had its baptism of fire on the fighting fields of France and acquitted itself so well that the French commander of the sector has cited the whole regiment as worthy of receiving the War Cross. This regiment's repulse of the enemy attack on the early morning of June 12 (possibly at Belleau wood or Bouresches) was briefly referred to in the official communique.

A later and official report of the engagement brings out interesting details and gives credit to the officers and men for fine fighting qualities displayed in their initial experience under shell and machine gun fire. The French commander of that sector has given the regiment the highest possible commendation for the results accomplished and the splendid fighting spirit shown by the American negroes.

Ready for Assault.

For several days preceding the attack there were evidences that the enemy was preparing to strike a blow. Two days before one of the main points held by the regiment had been subjected to a strong bombardment of nearly 100 shells—gas and shrapnel. Prior to the heavy enemy artillery barrage occurring on the morning of the 12th our advance groups heard movements apparently of narrow gauge track trains in the wood back of the enemy lines, indicating they were getting ready for an attack.

Every preparation had been made for meeting the move if it came. Besides the usual combat groups at the main points of the line a special machine gun section occupied a specially chosen position on a small salient projecting into the enemy line. It was accompanied by a combat group detailed from a reserve company and carrying rifles and hand grenades.

It was quarter past two on the morning of the 12th that the order to "stand to" was given, and all combat groups and the machine gun section took their fighting positions. The enemy artillery now opened a violent bombardment, engaging in a "box barrage" five of our main groups and the special machine gun position. The lines of this box barrage are well defined on the ground, showing its outer circuit, with a considerable scattering of hits inside. The shells were mostly 77's, with some 155's, gas, shrapnel and high explosives. One of our points received particular attention, probably by "minenwerfer," the craters of which were two yards in depth and five yards in diameter. The artillery bombardment was extremely violent at the start and tapered off gradually until it stopped after thirty minutes.

Meantime, under cover of the artillery, the enemy infantry began its operations, adopting the infiltering process by which detached groups are thrust, forward at a number of points instead of moving in mass formation. One group came on with two light machine guns, firing a rather intense fire into one of our positions. Another group was estimated to be about twenty-five or thirty. At another point on our front a stationary enemy patrol took position, firing with two small machine guns. Now and then squads would dart forward from their gun positions. Eight Germans got up to the wire in front of one of our positions and four others approached at another point. Besides these assault groups, which reached our line, there were undoubtedly additional enemy forces in assaulting columns and supporting columns which were unable to enter the field.

The special machine gun group, under command of Lieutenant L. E. Shaw, was in one of the most exposed centres of the fighting, being under terrific artillery fire and the fire of two German machine guns. Lieutenant Shaw handled this difficult situation with cool bravery. The enemy barrage was so close that it was impossible to stand up, and Lieutenant Shaw controlled his guns by rolling from one to the other. His two guns fired five thousand rounds.

Under this violent onslaught the men stuck to their posts, carried out every order without hesitation, often under galling fire, and showed a high degree of skill with their weapons and coolness and courage. Each machine gun jammed three times, was partly disassembled and cleaned under fire, continuing in action throughout the engagement.

Great Individual Bravery.

One team fired fourteen clips when the gun jammed. Reporting this to Lieutenant Shaw they were ordered to clear the jam. While under intense fire of artillery and machine guns they coolly dismounted the gun, remounted it and continued firing until ordered to cease. The fire of this machine gun section was doubtless wholly unexpected by the enemy, and this fact coupled with the effective fire laid down was chiefly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the enemy.

There were instances of individual bravery during the action. Private Howard Gaillard, with a small rapid fire piece, was unable from his position to get a good fire to bear upon the advancing enemy groups, so he coolly and with entire disregard of danger, mounted the parapet, and while enemy bullets were flying around him, fired his rapid fire piece from the hip, first at one group and then at the other.

Two Negro Sentries Save Their Sector From Capture on Battle Front

Daily Herald 6-2-18

Drive Off German Assailants in Hand to Hand Encounter

(International News Service.)

"American Official Communique.

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, May 19, 1918.—Section A, aside from the activity of the air forces on both sides the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.

"Section B, reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party, estimated at 20 men, who advanced in two groups attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand to hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut.

"A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the two colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds, and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing, by their bravery, the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded, two by grenades. All are recovering, and the wounds in two cases are slight.

"On May 18, a decendant of one of the French officers who had served with the American revolutionary presented, in the name of the decendants of all such officers, a stand of national colors to two regiments of a newly arrived American division. These flags bore the inscription:

"'From the Sons of the French Champions for American Liberty to the American champions for France and Humanity'."

En Route to Base Hospital at Des Moines, Iowa. Looks Healthy

5-6-18
Chicago Defender

By Cary B. Lewis

Colonel Franklin A. Denison, 3032 Calumet avenue, the only colonel of the Race serving in this war, passed through the city Saturday evening, Sept. 21, en route to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, base hospital, where he is on a sick leave. He is commanding the 370th Illinois, the old 8th, now in France on the front line. Just as he stepped off the train there greeted him Mrs. Franklin A. Denison, his wife; Robert S. Abbott, editor and owner of the Defender, and the coolnel's friend, "Teenan" Jones. He came in at the Union station at 5 o'clock and his big surprise was to see Editor Abbott "on the job." Smiling, he said, "By St. Paul, you here?" "Yes," said the Defender editor, "right on the dot." "I believe you," said the colonel; "everywhere I go I see the Defender. The boys 'over there' get a chance at it every now and then when they are not dodging bombs, airplanes and mines." Walking with his wife and his two friends, they marched to the gate and the colonel was off for a place to take a bath and a bite to eat. Being under orders of the army he could not go far.

Seen Later at La Salle Street Station

The colonel was seen later alighting from a taxicab at the La Salle street station. It was 9:40 p. m. Editor Abbott and his wife and Cary B. Lewis, managing editor, and his wife, were there on the spot. His train was to leave at 10 p. m. for Des Moines, Iowa. The party was escorted across the street from the station, where a flashlight was taken of the entire group. Unfortunately, the fuse went bad and no picture was taken. The Defender had a "scoop." It was then nine minutes of 10. The lack of time excited the colonel and he led the party in a fast run across the street, into the station, up the steps, and had four minutes to talk to the Defender reporter.

Answers Only a Few Questions

"How are the boys over there?" was asked the colonel. "They are fine as split silk," he said. Continuing, "The boys that came from Chicago, the boys of the Old Eighth, are making history on the battle line. They have been in the trenches and I led them there. I would not send my men where I would not go. The papers in France have had column after column about their bravery and heroism." Just then a white man walked up and addressed the colonel and said to him: "Colonel, I have four sons over there," and the colonel said to him, "I have 3,500 sons 'over there' who are fighting for the American flag and are an honor to this nation and their Race."

First Troops at St. Mihiel

He paid a splendid tribute to the work of the men under his command. He said it was no military secret to say that his regiment, which is officered from colonel down by Negro men, was the first American regiment stationed in the St. Mihiel sector; that his regiment was one of three regiments that occupied a sector at Verdun when a penetration there by the German army would have been disastrous to the allied cause; that his regiment went direct from the training camp to the firing line, a confidence reposed in the black boys by the allied high command, which since has been justified by their deeds and valor.

Asked About His Health

"How do you feel, colonel?" asked the Defender reporter. "Am feeling fine," he said, with his face lit up with smiles. After having eaten a good meal the colonel told about his going at a base hospital in France for a month after an attack of rheumatism. Following this he felt better. Then he was sent to this country, stopping at New York city and Boston. The colonel never looked better in his life. There is not a wrinkle in his face. He runs like a Binga Dismond. On the train were hundreds of soldiers en route to the base hospital at Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Robert S. Abbott and Mrs. Lewis talked with one soldier, Claude Chinn, 15th New York. He stood alone at the station gate and these ladies cheered him while the white women talked to the white soldiers. He said that the water had poisoned his system. He seemed dazed at times and talked only a little. Ten other soldiers were on another train en route south to a hospital. The colonel did not forget his family, for he brought with him all kinds of fancy handwork for his wife and children, all made in France.

Colonel Has Remarkable Record

Col. Denison has always been a Republican. He was an assistant city prosecuting attorney for the city of Chicago for eight years, serving as first assistant for two terms and later assistant to Mr. Brundage (white) as corporation counsel for the city of Chicago. He was a candidate for one of the Municipal court judges at the primary two years ago and received a large vote. When Edward J. Brundage was elected attorney general Col. Denison was appointed assistant at-

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torney general of the state of Illinois and was serving in this capacity when the regiment went to the Texas border Oct. 5, 1917. He served as major in the Spanish-American war. He was appointed an inheritance tax commissioner in 1900. He was born in Texas and as a member of class 1888 at Lincoln University of Pennsylvania was an honor man. He graduated from Union College of Law in this city and was valedictorian of his class and class orator. He is married and has four children, two boys and two girls. The colonel may get a leave of absence to visit his wife and children here.

HENRY JOHNSON AND NEEDHAM ROBERTS DECORATED

Daily Herald

French Croix De Guerre Awarded Two Negro Heroes.

Aug 18

(International News Service.)

With the American Army in France July 7 (Night)—There has been an increase in the artillery activity on the American sector of the Lorraine front.

A German airplane fell in the Toul area.

Two New York Negroes, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, who distinguished themselve some time ago in a fight against Germans in the Argonne forest, when both were cited for decorations, have now received their French War Crosses.

The men were holding an outpost when it was attacked. By the use of their rifles and hand grenades, the Negroes drove the Boches off.

Roberts was wounded in the melee. Johnson carried his comrade to a dugout on his back and then returned to the post which he held against another German attack although wonuded.

NEW YORK'S NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE MAKING GOOD OVER THERE

N.Y. GLOBE AUGUST 13, 1918

The Observer With Pershing's Forces Gives the Names of Some of the Men Who Are Showing the Right Stuff Under Fire—Front They Hold of Strategic Importance.

By JUNIUS B. WOOD.

(Cable to the New York Globe and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, Aug. 11 (Delayed).—"If we could only get into the big mush we'd show what we can do. But our turn will come later," said American Negro soldiers I saw to-day. Like many other American units, they are in that portion of the front which must be content to "bite" several kilometres of the German line daily. Still there is enough fighting to satisfy the ordinary man, and these troops are winning the praise of the leaders of their French allies with whom they are regimented.

A unit officered by former New Yorkers is just at present the "hottest." These colored Americans, with another unit, all of whose officers are colored, are located at a point a few kilometres distant from a point rapidly assuming strategic importance. The first unit achieved distinction a few weeks ago in holding the extreme left where the Germans attempted to drive with such valor. Many men and officers covered themselves with glory.

When I had completed a long automobile trip half way across France, I reached the headquarters of one of these units which I knew best. Lieutenant Franklin McFarland of Chicago had just returned from a midnight raid in No Man's Land. These soldiers were holding trenches where the Germans lines were no more than a hundred yards distant in places. In a hidden emplacement in one of these spots a German maxim gun persisted in sniping every time a head appeared at an exposed spot in our trenches. A patrol had previously located the gun, and McFarland's party set out for the purpose of ending the sniping. It was just ready to start when Sergeant John Ingram of Chicago, appeared equipped with a gas mask and a sack of grenades. The soldier insisted on accompanying the patrol.

Left Mask Behind.

Though Ingram returned with his skin whole, he left behind his mask and steel helmet in the fight which followed. The patrol stalked through No Man's Land and was just ready to rush the gun when, instead of one, three opened fire. The men threw grenades, and then dropped into shell holes and fired until the guns were silenced. Then they retired. The Germans were making the ground as light as day with rockets, so reinforcements to capture the guns were impossible.

A few nights earlier a trench mortar platoon under Lieutenant Robert A. War, Chicago, moved to the front trenches and supported a French "coup de main" in which prisoners were captured. The battery fired 800 shells. Another night Lieutenant William C. H. Phillips, a civil engineer and a graduate of Armour Institute, led a patrol through more than 100 yards of a German front line trench and was unable to find any prisoners.

When the first soldier of this regiment, a Chicago boy, was killed by German fire a few days ago, a French general attended the funeral services and issued a general order praising the individual soldier, also saying "this American unit gives proof of the liveliest desire for information. The men manœuvre with energy, spirit, and care, and exhibit the beautiful military qualities with which the Americans daily impress me." The colonel commanding this regiment has been active since organization. He is a lawyer at home. He is ill with heart trouble at the army hospital at present.

Another officer, the only white officer in the organization, was sent by the general staff temporarily to take the colonel's place. Ever since the other of these colored units stopped the end of the German push it has been nip and tuck day and night, with constant shelling of trenches back of the support areas. The men stood up like veterans.

The commanding officer, accompanied by orderlies, privates, Stillman Hanna, former butler at the home of Mrs. Parlesa Harper, 1 West Sixty-seventh street, New York, and Ernest Hunter, a runner of the Salem Crescent Club, 321 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, reconnoitering a position, advanced several hundred yards into No Man's Land in daylight before he discovered his situation. Hanna's helmet was pierced by a fragment of shell, but his head was uninjured. They returned precipitately through the shelling which followed and were safe. The only German body encountered there had been there so long that the hobnails of his boots were rusted.

Several Are Cited.

Others of this outfit covered themselves with glory. Several white officers and Negro soldiers were named in French and American orders. Captain Samuel Shethar of New York, a hat manufacturer, was sick in a dugout. The surgeon sent him back in an ambulance. When the fight started he crawled out of bed and made his way to the front to his battery position and remained fighting throughout the day and night and forgot his sickness.

An epidemic of Spanish influenza gripped the regiment. At that time Captain James Dugald White of New York, Captain F. W. Cobb of New York, Lieutenant R. M. Roland, and Second Lieutenant P. M. Clendenin were carried to the front on stretchers and continued to direct the men during the critical hours of the fighting.

Lieutenant Harold Landen of New York, whose mother was hit recently by a long-range shell in a church in Paris, with Private Daniel W. Lewis of New York and Lieutenant William S. Keenan, got out the dead and wounded mules, when their supply train was struck by shells, hitched up others and drove through the barrage to the front, making it possible to hold the position. Private Samuel Jackson of New York led his men through the barrage. Several of them were wounded. He returned to the supply train and brought up mules through the same fire.

Sergeant Charles of New York when he reached the front discovered that wagons had been left in three places, he made three trips through the barrage. Half of the animals were killed, but he brought up all the wagons.

Wouldn't Stop Fighting.

Sergeant Robert Collins of New York was knocked down by an explosion as he rushed out of an "abri" (a shelter) during a shelling and was dazed, but refused to be evacuated. He remained until the fighting was finished, directing his squad.

Private Arthur Simpson returned 600 yards through a barrage, when a comrade was struck by a shell and his mask was torn and he was gassed. Simpson brought up stretchers and started back, carrying his gassed comrade, when a shell killed the other stretcher bearer and the man they were carrying.

Private Howard Gaillard of New York crawled out over the parapet under fire. He was unable to fire at two hostile groups with a machine gun, and started shooting from the hip. He stopped both advances.

Captain Leslie Shaw of New York, commanding a machine gun company which was stationed at the top of an "abri" which was under high explosive, machine gun, and grenade fire, kept in touch with each gun, encouraging his men.

Corporal Frank Harden, second in command of the machine guns, worked under the fire of two stationary hostile patrols until he had located them. Then he sent up rockets, disclosing their location to the artillery.

Made Their Gun Work.

Privates Smithfield Jones and George Wood of New York took apart their machine gun after it had jammed after firing fourteen clips, reassembled it, and resumed firing, all the time under fire.

Private H. D. Brown and Private Patterson of New York were in a fight in which the telephone wires were cut after the bombardment started. Brown insisted on going out of the dugout and repairing the wires, though French officers cautioned against their entering the barrage. The two men repaired twenty-five breaks and restored communication.

Private Joseph Rawlins of New York made a 900-yard trip through a barrage, taking a message to a company, which enabled it to protect its exposed flank.

Second Lieutenant O. H. Parish was leading a patrol at night through the hostile trenches when a German suddenly wrenched the rifle from one of the Negro soldiers. The American fought with his bare fists for fifteen minutes, until the German was unconscious. When Parish brought the prisoner back to our lines it was discovered that he was a sergeant major. The information secured was valuable to the French, and they gave him a reward of 500 francs.

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SAVANNAH GA. PRESS JUNE 17, 1918

ABE DAVIS' DOGS

The New York Times prints a very interesting article telling of the adventures of Private Abraham Lincoln Davis, a negro soldier from a small town sixteen miles from Savannah, who trailed a lot of the dispatch dogs of the Boches into the American lines by teaching them to track a dead fox. The negro succeeded in getting a number of the dogs in this way that carried interesting and important dispatches. The Times correspondent went to see the dogs and his story concludes:

"Private Davis," said the officer, show the gentleman those dogs."

"Here they is, Suh," he answered, and lifted a heavy board. Down through the opening were seven lanky dogs, with powerful legs and long noses.

"Mistuh," said Davis, "does you-all know any way to git a dawg to God's country? I reckon maybe Kurnel'll give me one of these and I sho' wants to keep him. I reckon if I git him back to Savanny it'll do. He would make one fine rabbit dawg."

Here Ike patted one of them on his beautiful head.

"Yessuh," he said. "T'se got seben already. I reckon maybe I'll git leben. Yessuh, seben and leben, dem's mah lucky numbers."

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Germans Lose Heavily In Fierce Battle With 'Our Boys' Over There

Cleveland Advocate
8-2-18

SPECIAL EXTRA

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE MARNE, July 29.—The attack of a part of the 93rd division of American Colored troops on the front running southward of the Chateau-Thierry has been stubbornly contested by the Huns but early today the Black troops gained an advantage and in addition to inflicting heavy losses took many prisoners and guns. A regiment of these "Black Devils," as they are called by the Germans, known as the "Buffalos" alone captured 300 Germans. The Germans apparently seemed fearful of their safety when they faced these shouting Colored boys and in many cases gave themselves up without conflict as prisoners.

When informed they would be relieved by fresh troopers after holding their line for nearly 36 hours of continuous fighting they reported that they needed no relief, but began pressing "Heinie" back further.

On the northern bank of the Marne where three regiments of Colored soldiers had been holding an important sector for some time, these troops made an advance attack to the town of Jaulgonne, driving and capturing the Huns in their dugouts as they pushed forward in their mad rush to put the Stars and Stripes flying over this town. North of the Ardre, American Colored troops along with British and Italian troops were thrown into the fray. The attack of the Italians was feebly developed and rapidly crushed. But the Black troops pushed forward with the British and French in support. Between the forests of Fere and Riz, the Colored troops are fighting their way forward.

Just before the capture of Armentieres, our boys ran thousands of Huns from their trenches and a fierce hand to hand struggle followed with the bayonet and rifle butt. The boys had planned a raid on the Germans, which was carried out with success all along the line. Hundreds of German dead were on the field behind their five mile advance on the town of Oulchy-le-Chateau and [illegible]. When they reached Brecy one of their bands struck up a lively American tune which was received with shouting and cheers by these battle-scarred heroes.

COLORED TROOPS FIGHT NOBLY

Col. Haywood Praises "Ethiopian Foot."

(SPECIAL TO THE CITIZEN.)

ALBANY, May 11.—Brooklyn's colored soldiers in France have had their "baptism of fire" in the first line trenches. This fact was made known to Governor Whitman two days ago on the receipts of a letter from Colonel William Haywood, who is in command of the regiment of colored troops raised in this State. The command was known as the Fifteenth Infantry before it was mustered into the Federal service. It is now known as the 369th United States Infantry, and is popularly called the Haywood's Fighting Ethiopian Foot.

In his letter to Governor Whitman Colonel Haywood says:

"This letter is principally to say that the 'Fighting Fifteenth Heavy Ethiopian Foot' (now 369th U. S. Infantry), is at last in the trenches, and what is more to the point, in the front line trenches and has had its baptism of fire, at least one battalion of it is and has, and the battalions are successively rotating each other in our sector. Of course, I was under fire a couple of weeks ago with about a hundred of the men up north, but it was long range stuff, and not much to it.

"I put the Brooklyn battalion commanded by Major Morris in night before last. I have often told these boys I would never ask them to go anywhere I did not go myself, so I went up to spy out the ground and get our last instructions. I was accompanied by a French captain who is my aide-de-camp, and we struck out. We slashed through miles and miles of trenches, passable only because of little boardwalks, which in most places were above the water, but in some places were floating.

"We went everywhere and from each observation post looked out through a slit. I got hold of the entire situation and was satisfied that my full duty had been discharged, when lo and behold the French colonel allowed there were some points we could see better if we got up on the parapet! So up he climbed and I went along and the French captain followed me.

"The boys who went in were in the very highest spirits. Even the lame and sick men begging to go, and the officers of the two battalions whom I did not pick to go first were very disappointed and inclined to be sulky. They need need not worry, for I guess they will get their fill of it, because I am beginning to understand how serious a quarrel I have with a man by the name of Hohenzollern over here, a quarrel which has already come to blows and which must inevitably lead to considerable bloodshed. However, the Fifteenth Foot wears hobnail boots which from now on, we expect to be putting in his face pretty quickly.

The colored regiment was recruited from all parts of the State, but principally from the City of New York. Colonel Haywood, who organized the command, resigned his position as member of the New York Public Service Commission to form the regiment.

Colonel Haywood's letter to the Governor is dated April 12 last.

THE COLORED SOLDIER HAVE A HOLIDAY.

The Western Review
Apr. 1, 1918.

By LeRoy Ferguson.

Colored regiments abroad share in the small comforts and supplies that the Young Men's Christian Association extends to our soldiers. Any plans for the happiness and well being of the troops include them.

LeRoy Ferguson of Louisville, Ky., a colored secretary of the association with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, tells in an article which has just been received in this country of the colored stevedores' Christmas tree, dinner, and all.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the colored stevedore regiments had a real American Merry Christmas. In the center of the association hut, decorated and illuminated, stood their Christmas tree, its inviting branches filled with souvenirs.

Old Plantation Songs and Carols.

The men, who gathered in great numbers for the occasion responded heartily to the Christmas spirit. Many of them said afterward that the trees not only brought back the spirit of Christmas, but also the "fond recollection" of their far-off American homes. This was evident during the evening, when they sang heartily, as they only know how to sing, the old plantation melodies and Christmas carols of America.

Good cheer, melody and fellowship blended, and one could see in their uplifted faces and pleased gestures the joy that the occasion brought them. When the souvenirs, donated by friends in America, were distributed, so great was their surprise that their appreciation could scarcely be expressed.

Then the Christmas dinner came and joyous was the praise bestowed upon it. The dinner was served in the mess halls of the men at camp. This was the bill of fare:

Figs

Turkey — Jelly

Potatoes

Apple Pie — Cake

Nuts

Christmas was a day the colored stevedores will long remember, as will their friends in America, in appreciation of their Young Men's Christian Association.

Stevedores Feed the Army.

The colored stevedore regiments, by the nature of their work, render a great service to the nation. It is they who load and unload the cargoes. It is said of them that "they feed the army."

Cleaner living and more contentment are already the apparent results of what the Young Men's Christian Association is accomplishing in providing for the stevedores' recreation and betterment. The association building is well located. It has light and warmth and all the facilities possible. Special attention has been given by the association officials to this particular work.

Every Day a Gala Day—At Night.

To what extent the hut administers to colored soldiers is shown by this outline of a regular weekly program:

Sunday, 2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Bible classes and praise service. 8:00 p. m.—Address, songs.

Monday—Athletic events, boxing, wrestling.

Tuesday—Entertainment. Visitors from New York.

Wednesday—Concert, singing, dancing, jokes, comedy.

Thursday—English and French classes. Victrola concert. Concert, magic and speaking.

Friday—Debate and platform entertainment. Plantation songs.

Saturday—Moving pictures. Address by Divisional Secretary Kennedy.

While one admires the service the colored stevedore regiments are giving to the war and to victory "Somewhere in France," one must also praise the efforts of those at home who give their bit to make the work of the Young Men's Christian Association possible.

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Crack Negro Regiment Is Now Known As the "Pioneer Regiment"

Cleveland Advocate 8-10-18

CAMP SHERMAN, O., Aug. 6.—When Irvin S. Cobb was here a short time ago he opined that when the war is over the American people will entertain such high regard for the bravery, self-sacrifice and devotion of the Negro that only the most despicably craven will refer to members of the black race as "niggers."

Cobb prefaced this opinion by telling his auditors that he was born and reared in the south; that he inherited all the prejudices, all the "color line" ideas and all the race tolerance that a southerner might be heir to. Then he related instances of bravery, patriotism and love of country he had witnessed among Negroes in the first line trenches on the western front. It was a great tribute to the black race, and it was paid in the sincerest tone Cobb possesses.

But there has come from Washington an order designating the recently organized Negro regiment, the 802nd, as the "pioneer regiment." And in inserting the word "pioneer" the war department tells the world that it, too, has unstinted faith in the indomitable courage, unquestionable devotion and deep-rooted patriotism of the black soldier, for upon a pioneer regiment devolves the duty of "going before and preparing the way for others."

When the new designation was read in orders of the day to the white officers of the 802nd pioneer regiment they swelled with pride, for they realized that the war department had come to recognize a fact long apparent to those in command here, namely the blacks in the national army are destined to write many a glorious page in the history of the world war.

BEST TROOPS IN THE WAR

Colored Citizen Aug

New York Negroes Again Win Praise of French Officers

10-2-18

COOL UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Wait, Nerve Unshaken, for Enemy to Attack — Then Sent Him Scuttling Back

(From New York World.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—There is a certain negro regiment over here in France to whom, were they to march down Fifth Avenue today, every hat in New York would be off. They constitute the first negro force Uncle Sam has sent to the European battlefields. Today many thousands of their race have donned the uniform of their country and been ferried across the Atlantic. But to the first outfit that came belongs the glory of proving that New York negroes can fight as ably and valiantly for democracy as their white comrades.

What the Colonel Thinks.

I asked the regimental commander, whom New York remembers best as a Public Service Commissioner, what he thought of his men. (Col. William Haywood, commander of the old 15th, N. G., N. Y., was formerly a Public Service Commissioner.)

"What I have always thought," he said with a contented grin, "that they're just as good soldier material as the United States can produce. I guess a good many others take the same view now, after the regiment's showing in the offensive of July 15. There were doubters, even in the regiment. Lots of people thought the negro would flinch under heavy shelling or under gas or when Boche bayonets were tickling his ribs.

"Well, since July 15 my boys have endured what the French say is the most colossal artillery preparation the Germans have ever made, all kinds of gas, bayonets by the thousand and every other kind of punishment that the enemy has in stock. They've stood up under it all, done everything that was demanded of them—a good deal sometimes, too—and come through with colors flying and spirits high. I don't believe there are many better soldiers in the war than these negro boys. I haven't seen any."

The Colonel picked up a sheet of paper from the bare kitchen table that served him as a desk.

"This is a list of officers and men decorated with the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous galaintry in the recent fighting," he said. "Perhaps folks back home would like to know how many negro heroes New York can produce."

The winners of the War Cross are as follows:

Sergts. Daniel W. Lewis, William Butler, Charles Rick, Robert Collins; Corpl. Fletcher Battles; Privates Gilbert Johnson, Lionel Rogers, George Chapman, Samuel Jackson, Arthur Simpson, Morris Link, Marshall Scott and George E. Hannible; Capt. Chas. W. Fllmore.

The following white officers were also decorated by the French:

Capts. Samuel Sheather, John O Outwater and J. D. Whit, and Lieuts A. D. Warsham (killed), John C. Bradnor, Harold M. Laudon, G. R. Jones, William H. Keenan, P. M. Clendenin, R. W. Rowland.

Not until the night of June 12 did they receive a real "strafing" at the enemy's hands. On that night the Boche launched the "Million Dollar Raid," as the negroes call it, one of them having figured that amount as the cost of the shells used in the preparation fire. On one company front, in the Hauzy Wood, forty-five Krupp 77's and fifteen 150's, besides an uncounted array of trench mortars and minerwerfer, viciously tore into the negroes' defenses.

The bombardment lasted about two hours. When the Boche raiding columns followed their barrage across no man's land they doubtless expected to find a dazed and terror-stricken bunch of men utterly bereft of the fighting spirit. Instead they ran up against a line of riflemen and grenade throwers co-operating with a score of hidden machine guns to build a wall of bullets between the foe and his objective.

A Daring Sergeant.

Capt. L. B. Shaw got the Croix de Guerre on account of those machine guns. He had planted them in camouflaged vantage points so skillfully the foe was unaware of their existence, and hence failed to have his artillery seek them out. Because of them, the gray-green raiders never reached the American trenches. At one point, where they came within a few yards, Sergt. Robert Collins leaped up on the trench parapet and pumped lead from his automatic rifle into them at point blank range, with German grenades bursting unpleasantly close to him. The Sergeant claims one of his reasons for thus exposing himself was a craving to get a good view of the fight.

"I thought their shell had messed us up a good deal," he said afterward, "but, man, you should've seen what we done to them. Say, when our machine guns got through with 'em, they looked like a bunch of Swiss cheese."

The negroes' coolness under this bombardment convinced the French higher command of their soldierly ability. French officers with whom I talked were delighted with them. One told me how he himself had seen a German land torpedo explode right under the nose of two negroes in an advanced post, burying them under an avalanche of mud. The pair wriggled out and, though both were slightly wounded, remained where they were.

"Myself, I should probably have made a stragetic retirement to a safer spit," the Frenchman added with a smile.

"Their grins lit up the whole countryside like a star shell," he told me.

At 11 P. M. French counter preparation fire began, to be followed by the German destructive bombardment at midnight. For four hours Krupp guns of every calibre plastered hundreds of square miles of front with high explosive, shrapnel and gas. Nothing more stupendous than that shelling could be conceived by the mind of man, to quote a French staff officer who had been at Verdun and the Somme.

Our negroes stuck tight. Whether they were in well built dugouts or out in open trenches, they never quailed.

In the midst of the bombardment the Lieutenant Colonel was asked by the French whether he could establish some sort of communication with the French regiment on his right. Its wires had been cut and its position was such it was impossible to get messages back to divisional headquarters with sufficient speed. Without even calling for volunteers he directed half a dozen of his men to act as runners from his own P. C. to that of the French Colonel. These two miles through darkness, exposed to the drumfire barrage all the way. None of them faltered, none of them failed to deliver the message entrusted to him—and none of them, by virtue of the amazing luck that has clung to the regiment, was killed.

More of the same kind of good fortune followed. The enemy suddenly ceased to struggle in this sector, and so the proposed counter attack was called off. Circumstances made it imperative, however, for the Americans to go into the firing line again. For four hours they had sat tight under the heaviest artillery hammering the world has seen; for four more they had stood by to repel boarders; for another four they had marched across country, still under terrific shell fire: they were dog tired and without food or water. Yet they moved into line without a wimper—and again luck served them well. They had an insignificant percentage of casualties, while the French troops they relieved, hiking rearward over the same path, suffered severe losses. Furthermore, the sector rapidly became so quiet, rations and supplies were brought up the same night.

NEW YORK NEGRO HAS "PRIVATE WAR;" ROUTS 20 GERMANS

N Y C EVE WORLD AUGUST 24 1918

Sergt. William Butler Rescues His Lieutenant and Comrades From the Enemy.

By Lincoln Eyre.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World.)

WITH AN AMERICAN NEGRO CONTINGENT ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 24.—"Look out, you bush Germans, I'm comin'!" yelled Sergt. William Butler of New York as he leaped from a shallow pit in advance of the firing trenches and trained his automatic rifle on the enemy.

Butler, who was an "indoor chauffeur" once upon a time "came" with such good effect that he liberated his white Lieutenant and four American privates from the foe's clutches and killed at least four Boches, badly wounded a Prussian officer, who later died, and put a score of Boches to ignominious flight.

He concluded his "private war" by pursuing the Germans right up to their own line and nonchalantly tossing hand grenades into their dugouts, though at the time their barrage was biting the earth all around him.

Butler's exploit, for which he received the Croix de Guerre, rivals the performance of Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, privates in the same regiment.

The engagement in which Butler played so splendid a role took place in the early morning of Aug. 18 in the regimental sector near Maisons de Champagne, northeast of Stemenhould. Following a sharp artillery preparation, the enemy had launched a strong raiding party, which, cutting in from two sides, managed, with the aid of a cage barrage, to isolate four of our front line combat posts. In one of them, Lieut. G. R. Jones, stepping over to light a starshell, was "jumped" by five Boches. He and four of his men were dragged out of the trench and shoved toward the German lines, along a disused communication trench in no man's land. On the way the raiders, with their prisoners ahead of them, passed within fifty yards of a little advanced post in which Butler crouched with two privates.

"Don't fire, Butler!" Lieut. Jones cried. "Not yet, sir, but soon," the Sergeant sang out.

The Germans were so flustered by this colloquy, which seemed to them to indicate an ambuscade, that they wheeled about towards Butler's hiding place. Lieut Jones immediately signalled his four men to follow him and clambered up the side of the trench. As the five started back toward the American lines the Lieutenant cried: "Now let 'em have it, Sergeant."

Lieut. Jones, whose presence of mind won him the highest recommendation, also received the Croix de Guerre. An hour after the fight Capt. John Outwater of New York, commanding the company against which the raid was launched, heard groans just beyond our barbed wire. He crawled out there and found a German officer with his right arm torn clean off by Butler's bullets, and otherwise wounded. Capt. Outwater carried him to the American trenches. Before he died the Prussian gave Capt. Outwater, who interrogated him in German, valuable data about the enemy dispositions of troops.

Capt. Outwater's courageous conduct gained him the War Cross.

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The Chicago Tribune

THEIR FIRST LESSON IN FRENCH

11/9/18

The boys of the old Eighth regiment calmly studying their French lesson one would not think that bar raging their orders to hold the front line trenches might come momentarily. The French people have been exc throwing their homes to them for rest rooms and teaching them their language.

WINDSHIELD JACKSON

The Chicago Tribune

Famous Fighter and His Jap Friend Tomatto Hears From

11/9/18

Somewhere in France, Sept. 30, 1918.—Dear General Tony: It has been so long since I wrote you that I guess that you have had an idea that myself and pal, Tomatto, had fallen victim to the Huns, but I assure you that such is not the case. We have been with a famous fighting French regiment for over nine months, and in the same company are the only five survivors of the regiment of the French Legion with which we originally enlisted. Just think, only five out of 1250, all the rest either having made the supreme sacrifice or invalided; I will not say that any have been held in the German prison camps, for the simple reason that we had a strict rule not to be taken alive, being the first of the allied troops to adopt the "ask-no and give-no" rule, and believe me, we lived up to it in the strictest sense of the word. It would take a book to hold a full detailed account of our exeperiences since I last wrote you, but through it all Tomatto and I have held steadfast with each other in a manner that would make Damon and Pythias look like a couple of bitter enemies. It is a peculiar thing when you come to think of it; here a short time ago Tomatto was notified that a Japanese division had been landed in Russia, and that provisions would be made to transfer him to it if he desired such a change; at about the same time word was delivered to me that a regiment of Colored troops had arrived at a sector a short distance away, and that if I wished I could join them, and that arrangements could likely be made whereby I would hold the same official rank that I have here, being a lieutenant. Tomatta and I had a talk about the offer; he sat still and never said a word during the time that I was putting the idea up to him, and when I had finished, he stood up at salute and with tears in his eyes said, "Lieutenant, we have faced death a hundred times together, and when either of us have needed the other, we have always been on hand. My place now, I think is with you, just the same as your place is with me, and I think that both of our places are with the French army until the war ends." Well, Tomatto got right of that speech in a look and tone that had my eyes all wetted up, too, and right there we decided to notify the commanding officer of our decision which we did the following morning.

Maj. Peeknut Proud

"I am proud of you two," said Major Peeknutt, "and I am sure that every other officer of our division will feel the same when I make my report as to your decision."

I will not be able to write in great detail at this time. You no doubt have been reading of the terrific fighting which has been going on, and believe me when I say that our early experiences are standing us in good stead. Tomatto and I raided a German trench last Sunday night all by our lonelys. We noticed, from time to time, that there was light being moved in a section just opposite us, but divided from us by three lines of barbed entanglement. These flashes of light are common when machine rifles are being used, but the fact that only a light artillery fire was coming our way from the rear of the boche second line, we concluded that there was something doing that would be of interest. So we started across the top with a goodly supply of grenades and a couple of extra small arms, including a pair of the new "bolos," or double edged short swords, which have lately been adopted by the French army. I was slightly in the lead, snipping the wires with Tomatto dragging along at my heels with a concussion bomb all ready to hurl at the slightest sign that the Huns were awake to what we were pulling, but they apparently felt as secure as if they were at home with their families, for they never even had a sentry on post; the constant roar of the artillery drowned out any noise that we may have made, and as a consequence, we were peeping over the edge of their trench and into the dugout that they were occupying before they had any idea at all that there was anything doing. Tomatto tossed his bomb in as we both ducked well down to the ground, and an awful explosion followed. Our close range bombs are smokeless affairs, so after waiting for a few seconds until some of the dust had settled, we jumped down into the trench and into the dugout, which was a room about twelve feet square. Well, they were laying all about the place, and the light was one that made even us two old timers clinch out teeth. We learned afterward that here had been ten men in the place, and all were either killed outright or were jimmed out of commission except two, and these had their hands scratching the roof and were screaming in terror through the grime which followed the explosion, "Kamerad."

Old Tomatto Howled.

Old Tomatto howled and laughed at these fellows until tears ran down his cheeks. He made a motion as if he was going to prod one of them with his bolo, and the look of horror on the boche's face actually startled me. We directed them over the edge of the trench and told them in our best German to crawl across the top; they sure were in a blue funk, and away they started, unescorted, directly toward our lines. Tomatto and I then crept down the trench to another dugout, and without a word of warning we sprang in front of the opening and snatched an old chenille curtain down with which they had covered the entrance.

"Up with your bread-hooks," I commanded. "Do any of you hams talk English?"

"I do," replied one of the officers, a captain with about a dozen different kinds of decorations on his bosom.

"Well, tell the rest of these cradle-robbers to come out of here one at a time, and no monkey business, or we will have the whole gob of you shaking hands in hell before you can squeak."

These birds sure were scared. Tomatto stood at one side of the entrance and disarmed the bunch—twenty-one of them—as they passed out, and headed them in the directin of the first dugout that we had captured. One of them made a break toward the far end of the trench, but didn't get far; Tomatto didn't even raise his gun, but fired frem the hip, and the result was so effective that the rest of the Huns acted more like a group of Sunday school pacifists than anything else.

Well, to make a long story short, we got them started over the top and made them lie on the ground and worm it for

them that we did, too, for we hadn't gone far before we came across the carcasses of the two that we had sent on before; they were riddled and seemed to never have had a chance to "Kamerad" their way to our trench in safety. We sent up a couple of short-life signal colors to insure against getting pills out of the wrong box, so landed our kraut-eaters home in safety. What the Major said to us the next day I am too modest to say, but I am of the opinion that we are in line for some more jewelry, and just think, we have nine different decrations each, already, and just for doing our duty as soldiers.

Tomatto sends his best regards to you and all the readers of the Defender, and I do the same. I promise now not to let it be long again between letters, and hope to do like so many of the others have done, viz., make the Old Roll Top Desk and a trip to the Trough.

Your old friend,

LIEUT. WINDSHIELD JACKSON,
French Army, Somewhere in France.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

New York Negroes in the War.

The Negroes of New York City sought to have a national guard regiment of their own for years. It was not until Mr. Whitman became Governor that they were permitted.

William Hayward, counsel for the Governor and later public service commissioner, was chosen colonel of the regiment. He found that the Negroes were not only anxious to enlist in the state militia, but that they were responsive to militia discipline.

When the United States went to war with Germany, the last of the New York National Guard regiments in date of organization was the first to be recruited to war strength.

Colonel Hayward's command has been overseas nearly a year. They have been for four months on the firing line. They have endured "the most colossal artillery preparation" the Germans ever launched. They have stood true to the American tradition in defensive and offensive. The war cross of France decorates many Negro breasts.

The New York Negro regiment has proved itself as the Negro regulars have done so often. When that regiment goes down Fifth avenue, as Mr. Eyre says, "every hat will be off." The Negroes will never be denied again their unit in the National Guard of New York.

The Chicago Defender 12-28-

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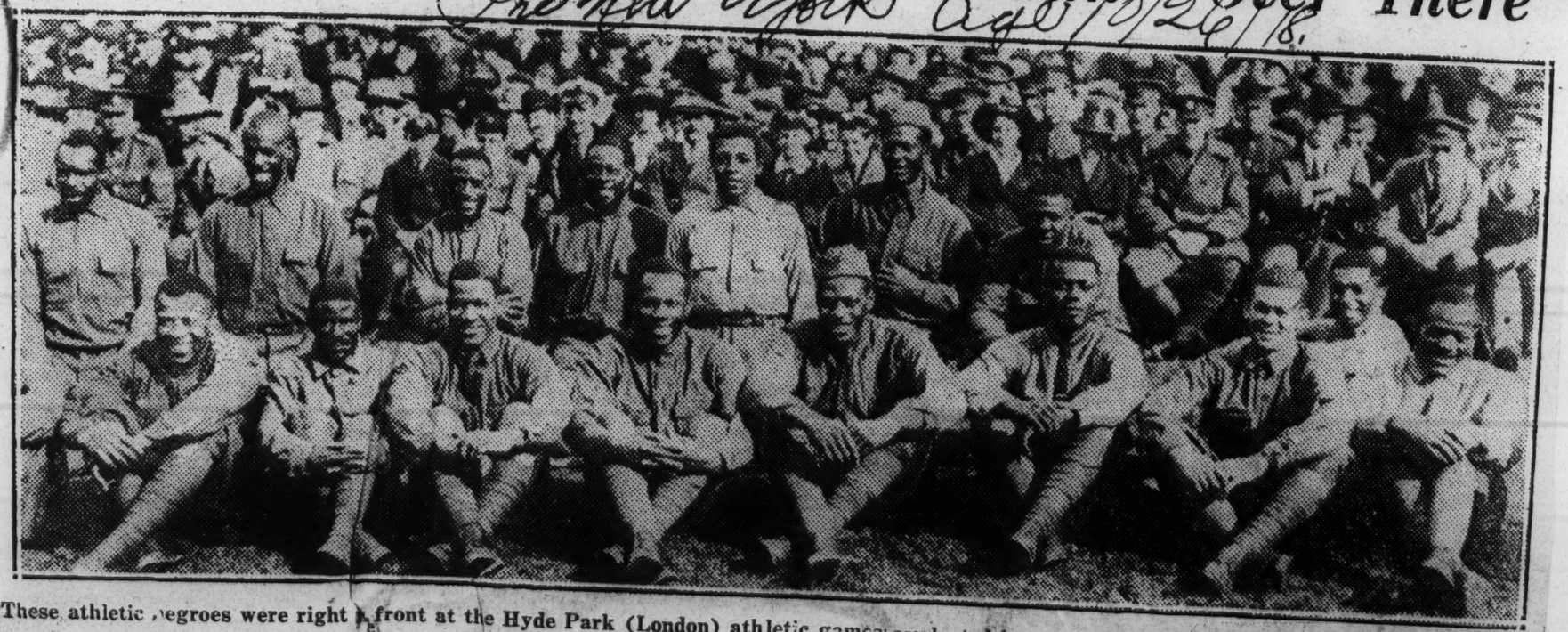
Look Where the Color Line Is Drawn "Over There"

The New York Age 10/26/18.



These athletic Negroes were right in front at the Hyde Park (London) athletic games conducted by the Y. M. C. A. as a demonstration of American sports. They are "right in front," too, when it comes to [illegible] the Boche.

Soldiers — 1918
Insurance

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COLORED SOLDIERS INSURE!!

The Dallas Morning Herald, April 13, 1918.

WISELY PROVIDE FOR YOUR FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS

EMMETT J. SCOTT, SPECIAL TO SECRETARY OF WAR URGES WAR RISK INSURANCE

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Emmett J. Scott who, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, is looking after the interests of colored soldiers and colored people generally during the present war, has issued the following statement which is a real human message of vital importance to the families and dependents of colored soldiers and sailors now serving in the Army or the Navy of the United States.

In addition to thousands of colored soldiers," said Mr. Scott this week, "who are enlisted in the Regular Army and National Guard, thousands of other colored men have been drafted under the Selective Service Law and have been taken away from their families for the purpose of serving their Country in this period of national emergency and need. Further, Mr. Scott writes : "As a measure of justice to the men who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their Country, the Congress of the United States has enacted the War Insurance Law (sometimes called the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act) which provides for the care and support of the wife and children of enlisted or drafted men during their in the Army or Navy, and COMPELS HIM TO CONTRIBUTE UP TO AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF HIS PAY FOR THEIR SUPPORT."

"The first obligation of every citizen is to his Country, but there remains a duty second only to that primary duty, namely, a man's duty to protect his family and himself from eventualities of the war. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act makes it possible for the soldier and sailor so to provide that, no matter what may come, he may be assured that his loved ones at home will never become objects of charity."

Compulsory Allotment.

"The law says the first thing that a soldier must do is to contribute in fair measure to the support of his wife and children. When he gets into camp or cantonment he must answer truthfully whether he has a wife, children or divorced wife who is entitled to alimony under a decree of court, and if he has any of these three the Government will make what is called a "COMPULSORY ALLOTMENT," or what perhaps might better be called a deduction from his pay, and this monthly deduction will be made by the Government whether he wills it or not. A soldier must allot to his wife and children at least $15 a month. That is the minimum. This compulsory allotment, however, applies only to the wife and children and to the divorced wife. If the soldier chooses, he may make a voluntary allotment for the support of his mother, father, brother, sister, or other dependent. But he may be compelled to give more than $15 toward his family's support. That depends upon his pay, and depends upon the size of his family and the extra amount that the Government gives as an "allowance."

Government Allowance.

The amount that the Government gives, known as the "allowance is fixed in the law and this monthly "allowance" is generously contributed by the Government each month in addition to the soldier's "compulsory allotment" which is deducted each month ont of his wages. The Government's monthly "allowance" is $15 for a wife alone; $25 for a wife and one child; $32.50 for a wife and two children; and $5 for each additional child, provided that the greatest maximum amount allowed shall not exceed $50. A man may give or allot to his family as much as he pleases over $15, but the amount which the Government adds or allows is definitely fixed in each case.

The father, mother, grandchildren, brother or sister of a soldier or sailor cannot get a government allowance unless they are actually dependent upon the man in whole or in part, and they can't get it even then to a greater extent than he has been habitually contributing to their support; only in case he has been contributing more than he has to allot to them can he come to the government for the balance, and then subject to the limitation that all the Government gives to each dependent mother or father is $10 per month, and to each dependent brother, sister, or grandchild $5 per month.

Incomplete.

Compensation.

"The "compensation" feature of the law is somewhat like the present system of pensions or Workman's Compensation Act. If, as a result of injuries sustained or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer enlisted or drafted man, or an Army or Navy nurse should be physically disabled, provision is made for compensation of from $30 to $100 a month to him (according to rank and pay) and, should he die, compensation of from $20 to $75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother,—these being the only persons entitled to receive compensation in case of death of the soldier. For a widow alone, $25 a month; widow and one child $35 per month: widow and two children $47. [illegible] a month; with $6 [illegible] tional child up to two. If there be no widow, then for one child $20 a month; for two children $30; for three children $40. For a widowed mother $20 a month. Compensation for a widow or widowed mother shall continue until death or re-marriage; compensation to a child shall cease at the age of 18, or at marriage, unless the child is incompetent. The United States shall pay burial expenses not to exceed $100.

Compensation in case of total or partial disability of the soldier is also provided for under this law. Claim for compensation in case of disability must be filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. within five (5) years after discharge or resignation, or within five years after the death is officially recorded.

Government War Risk Insurance.

"The "insurance" feature of the law is especially attractive and deserves most serious consideration and the widest possible publicity. The insurance offered by the United States Government means more than life insurance to the soldier or sailor. It insures against death and total permanent disability. It is provided by the Government for the protection of the soldier and his family, in addition to the soldier's monthly allotment and in addition to the Government's compensation for the soldier's death or disability . EVERY SOLDIER AND SAILOR IN THE ARMY OR NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CARRY A POLICY OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE UP TO THE LIMIT OF $10,000, for the low cost of such a policy will scarcely be missed from his monthly wages. This insurance applies to injuries or death while in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse now in the service, commissioned, enlisted, or drafted, and any age, has the right, BETWEEN NOW AND APRIL 12, 1918, to take out life and total disability insurance up to $10,000 at a very low cost, with the Government, and WITHOUT MEDICAL examination. Those hereafter enlisted or drafted can take out War Risk Insurance within 120 days after enlistment, etc.

Colored Soldiers and Sailors Don't Miss This Royal Opportunity!

THE FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS OF COLORED SOLDIERS SHOULD WRITE AT ONCE AND URGE COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO TAKE OUT WAR RISK (GOVERNMENT) INSURANCE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. The time limit has been extended to April 12, 1918 in order to give all men in the service a fair opportunity to protect themselves and their families. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to only $1.20 monthly, at the oge of 51, for each $1,000 worth of insurance or only $6.50 per month for a $10,000 policy at the age of 21 years. This is a small charge on a man's pay,—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

It is dangerous to procrastinate. The Government is making a liberal an unprecedented offer to its fighting forces, but the offer is open only for a limited time, April 12th 1918 being last date for those in the service on or before December 14, 1917.

Now is the time to act! The United States Government is back of this contract of insurance. Nothing is safer than our country's guarantee! In case of the soldier's death, each $1,000 of Government insurance will pay to his beneficiary (wife, child, brother, sister, parent, etc.) the sum of $5.75 a month for 240 months 20 years, less any payments made to the insured for total and permanent dis-

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ability. Any losses in excess of premiums received will be borne by the U. S. Government. Insurance protection is not limited by any provision as to line of duty. THIRTY ONE DAYS' GRACE ARE ALLOWED FOR PAYMENT OF OVERDUE PREMIUMS. IF INSURANCE LAPSES IT CAN BE REVIVED OR REINSTATED WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Government War Risk holds good after the war and even though the soldier leaves the service, provided it is changed in form within five years after the close of the war. No medical examination will be required for this change. This insurance cannot be attached, assigned, or otherwise taken by creditors. Can you think of a better investment? A soldier can take out any amount of insurance he desires from $1,000 to $10,000 (in multiples of $500). A $10,000 policy will yield his family or dependents $57.50 a month for 240 months (20 years) thus absolutely guaranteeing them against want for many years after his death, and avoiding the temptation to wastefully spend a large amount of money suddenly received.

Not only soldiers with families but even those with no dependents should eargerly grasp this opportunity to take out War Risk (or Government Insurance. WHY? (1) Because the insurance is payable to the soldier in monthly instalments of $5.75 for each $1,000 of insurance should he become totally and permanently disabled. (2) Because he may at some later date acquire, by marriage, a dependent whom he would be glad to make his beneficiary (the name of the beneficiary can be changed at any time within the prescribed limits). And (3) when the war is over and he comes out of the army, he may not be able to pass a physical examination for life insurance in a regular company.

Many Colored Soldiers Already Insured.

It is highly encouraging to note that, out of a total strength of 2,212 officers and enlisted men, the 372nd Infantry (colored) now stationed at Camp Stuart, Newport News Virginia, has written $17,277,500 of War Risk Insurance, and after a canvass of the entire regiment only 40 men, with no dependents, declined to insure. IT is likewise gratifying to note that the 350th Field Artillery at Camp Dix, New Jersey, consisting entirely of colored men, is one among a number of regiments where every officer and man in the regiment is protected by Government insurance.

Think of what this will mean to the Negro race after the war is over!

..Think of the economic strength and measure of respect it will bring to this great group of loyal Americans, enabling them to buy homes, go into business, and to become self-supporting citizens.

Colored Soldiers and Sailors: Let me urge you to take immediate advantage of the generous provision that has been made by our Government in the matter of War Risk Insurance!

Friends and relatives of colored soldiers and sailors: Let me urge that you write and tell our men in the Army and Navy to insure at once, before it is too late. Urge them to insure heavily at cheap Government rates, perhaps cheaper than they can get anywhere in the world, under a contract backed by the United States Government, thereby obtaining insurance and creating an estate that cannot be attached, assigned, or otherwise taken by creditors, and thus providing their families and dependents against want for at least twenty years to come!

Tell them to act now, for April 12, 1918 is their last chance!

Editors, Ministers, Teachers, Physicians, Business Men, and all reading classes among the Negro people are urged to spread the information with respect to this Government War Risk Insurance among the families and, as far as possible, among the colored soldiers, pointing them to this great opportunity.

Application blanks and full information concerning Government insurance may be procured by any soldier from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.; from his commanding officer; or from the insurance officer at the camp or cantonment where he is stationed. All other persons desiring information or help in this connection should address the DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE, NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Signed,) EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant to the Sec. of War.

Room 131, War Department.

MANY COLORED SOLDIERS ARE TAKIN ADVANTAGE OF GOVERNMENT'S LIBERAL INSURANCE OFFER.

Fireman 5-30-18

(By James L. Fieser.)

Director, Bureau Civilian Relief, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

The 372d Infantry (colored) at Camp Stuart, Newport News, has a total strength of 2,313 officers and enlisted men. All except forty of them have subscribed for Government War-risk Insurance. The policies carried by this regiment alone amount to $17,277,-500. The forty men who have not subscribed are single men and have no dependents.

Every man in the 350th Field Artillery (colored), Camp Dix, N. J., is protected by the government insurance.

Despite this splendid record, there are hundreds of colored soldiers who have not as yet attended to this important obligation—an obligation to themselves and their families.

What the Government Offers to Her Soldiers.

The Government has established the War-risk Insurance "as a measure of justice to the men who have been called to give up their lives, if need be, in the service of their country." It provides for the care and support of the wives and children and the dependent relatives of the enlisted and drafted men, both during the war and afterward. While the Government requires that all married men contribute at least half their pay to the support of their families, this would be wholly inadequqate in most cases, if not supplemented from some other source.

Under the provisions of the Compensation and Insurance Act, the Government, upon application of the soldier of his family, pays to his family from $15.00 to $50.00 per month, depending upon the number of children in the home. In other words, the Government says to the soldier: "We will share with you the responsibility of providing for your wife and loved ones."

The insurance feature of the law is of special importance. Thousands of colored people carry the regular life insurance; and thousands more would gladly do so, if it were within their means. The Government War-risk Insurance plan has made it possible, even at this time of great risk and uncertainty, for every soldier to carry $10,-000 insurance to protect himself and family against the hazards of war. It insures him against death and total or partial disability. It provides protection for his family, in addition to the regular compensation for the death of the soldier.

The Cost of Government Insurance Is Extremely Low.

The cost of Government War-risk Insurance is extremely low—the lowest insurance rate ever offered. For a soldier twenty-one years of age, the cost is 65 cents per month for every thousand dollars of insurance. A $10,000 policy would cost him but $6.50 per month. The cost increases according to the age of the soldier, up to $1.26 per month for $1,000 insurance for a soldier fifty-one years of age.

Insurance Offer Closes April 12th.

This offer is not open later than April 12th to the men who entered the service on or before December 14, 1917. It is, therefore, very important that colored soldiers and sailors be urged to take advantage of this offer of the Government and subscribe before it is too late.

Emmett J. Scott Urges Colored Soldiers and Sailors to Subscribe for the Insurance to the Limit.

Mr. Scott is special assistant to the Secretary of War and is charged with the care of colored soldiers and the colored people generally during the war. He is most desirous that the colored people take advantage of this opportunity for protection. He writes:

"Colored soldiers and sailors, let me urge you to take immediate advantage of the generous provision that has been made by our Government in the matter of War-risk Insurance! Think of what it will mean to the Negro race after the war is over! Think of the economic strength and measure of respect it will bring to this great group of loyal Americans enabling them to buy homes, go into business, and to become self-supporting citizens.

"The first obligation of every citizen is to his country, but there remains a duty second only to that primary one, namely, a man's duty to protect his family and himself from any eventualities of the war.

"The families and dependents of colored citizens should write at once and urge colored soldiers and sailors to take our War-risk Insurance before it is too late. The time limit has been extended to April 12, 1918, in order to give all men in the service a fair opportunity to protect themselves and their families."

NEW YORK RECORD.

MAY 30, 1918

NEGRESSES RECEIVING MONEY FOR RELATIVES IN ARMY, WON'T WORK

Philadelphia.—Female negro labor, said a knit goods man at the convention in this city, has become extremely independent because of the government separation allowance and compulsory portion of army pay they are receiving from their sons and husbands in the army. Instead of making it necessary for them to work and take their places in the industries as white women will eventually be compelled to do when all the men are at war, these women feel that their days of work are over.

This manufacturer related an incident illustrating the popular sentiment. He employed quite a number, and one of these, after an absence of several days, returned, dressed up "to kill," to get part of her wages which was due her. When he asked her when she intended to return, she replied that she was "done working now," that the government folks were sending her money every month and, in fact, thought it about time to get somebody to work for her.

INVESTIGATE AMOUNTS PAID NEGRO DEPENDENTS

Comptroller 9-25-18

Americus, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—Alarmed at the tremendous amount of money being paid alleged dependents of negro soldiers in this county, sixty farmers and business men have begun an investigation of the matter, and it is believed a special agent of the bureau of war risk insurance will be sent here at an early date to assist in uncovering the alleged frauds.

Congressman Charles R. Crisp has taken the matter up with the director of bureau of war risk insurance, and that official has assured him the situation in this county will be thoroughly investigated.

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Insurance

WAR RISK INSURANCE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO APRIL 12

The New York Age March 16, 1918.

Important to Dependents of Colored Soldiers and Sailors

ALLOTMENT REQUIRED

Law Says First Thing Soldier Must Do Is Support Family.

CAN INSURE UP TO $10,000

Emmett J. Scott Issues Statement Which Is of Vital Interest to the Wives and Children of Soldiers —Government War Risk Policy Insures Against Death and Permanent Disability.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emmett J. Scott, who as special assistant to the Secretary of War, is looking after the interests of colored soldiers and colored people generally during the present war, has issued a real human message of vital importance to the families and dependents of colored soldiers and sailors:

"In addition to thousands of colored soldiers," said Mr. Scott, "who are enlisted in the Regular Army and National Guard, thousands of other colored men have been drafted under the Selective Service Law and have been taken away from their families for the purpose of serving their country in this period of national emergency and need. As a measure of justice to the men who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country, the Congress of the United States has enacted the War Insurance Law (sometimes called the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act) which provides for the care and support of the wife and children of the enlisted or drafted man during his service in the army or navy, and compels him to contribute up to at least one-half of his pay for their support.

"The law says the first thing that a soldier must do is to contribute in fair measure to the support of his wife and children. When he gets into a camp or cantonment he must answer truthfully whether he has a wife, children, or divorced wife who is entitled to alimony under a decree of court, and if he has any of these three the government will make what is called a 'compulsory allotment,' or what perhaps might better be called a deduction from his pay, and this monthly deduction will be made by the government whether he wills it or not.

"A soldier must allot to his wife and children at least $15 a month. That is the minimum. This compulsory allotment, however, applies only to the wife and children and to the divorced wife. If the soldier chooses, he may make a voluntary allotment for the support of his mother, father, brother, sister, or other dependent. But he may be compelled to give more than $15 toward his family's support. That depends upon his pay, and depends upon the size of his family and the extra amount that the government gives as an 'allowance.'

Government War Risk Insurance.

"The 'insurance' feature of the law is especially attractive and deserves most serious consideration and the widest possible publicity. The insurance offered by the United States Government means more than life insurance to the soldier or sailor. It insures against death and total permanent disability. It is provided by the government for the protection of the soldier and his family, in addition to the soldier's monthly allotment and in addition to the government's compensation for the soldier's death or disability. Every soldier and sailor in the army or navy of the United States should carry a policy of government insurance up to the limit of $10,000, for the low cost of such a policy will scarcely be missed from his monthly wages. This insurance applies to injuries or death while in the service or after he and she shall have left it.

"Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the government to assume the risk of insuring hundrs of thousands of our soldiers who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse now in the service, commissioned, enlisted, or drafted, and of any age, has the right, between now and April 12, 1918, to take out life insurance and total disability insurance up to $10,000 at very low cost, with the government, and without medical examination. Those hereafter enlisted or drafted can take out War Risk Insurance within 120 days after enlistment, etc.

"The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to only $1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each $1,000 worth of insurance or only $6.50 per month for a $10,000 policy at the age of 21 years. This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part."

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE JANUARY 31, 1918

UPTON INSURANCE

Eagle Bureau,
77th Division, National Army.

Camp Upton, L. I., January 31—Sixteen hundred and twenty officers and 24,548 men, those in camp who took insurance, rolled up the amazing total of $229,993,500, according to figures available today at division headquarters.

The honor of having the largest total of any individual company, with the exception of the base hospital detachment and the outgoing casuals, whose numbers mount high, goes to the headquarters company of the 367th Infantry, Colonel Moss' colored regiment. Captain Benjamin [illegible], commander of the company, turned in his report showing that the headquarters company had taken out $2,460,000 worth of insurance.

Following closely on the heels of the colored soldiers is the 302d Field Signal Battalion, which took $2,375,000 worth. The Twelfth Company of the 152d Depot Brigade, which took $2,230,000 worth, is third. Both the Base Hospital unit and the casuals have totals which are in excess of the headquarters company, but in fairness they should not be used as comparisons when considering the companies of the various regiments.

The 306th Infantry heads the list of the regiments with $22,761,500. Following are the totals of the next four regiments: One Hundred and Fifty-second Depot Brigade, $21,58[illegible]000; 305th Infantry, $20,620,50[illegible]; 308th Infantry, $20,582,000; 367th Infantry, $16,440,500.

DAUGHTER GETS $9,000 SOLDIER'S INSURANCE

advertisement 2-23-18

(Associated Press.)

ANDERSON, S. C., Feb. 22.—A twelve-year-old girl, Lillian Brown, has received $9,000 insurance from the government because of the death of her father, Walter E. Brown, an Anderson negro, who enlisted in the regular army many years ago and had been serving as a private with a field hospital company.

NOTES OF CAMP UPTON

(BY LIEUT. O. E. McKAINE.)

New York Age

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—The Buffaloes took over $1,700,000 worth of War Risk Insurance and made greater gains for period ending January 26, than any other regiment in the Division. Company A led in the number of men insured $147,000 in policies having been written in that organization since January 24.

1-3-18

The [illegible] Brooklyn has arranged to make movies of the Buffaloes training, advancement and capers on Friday, February 1. The committee will also present a program with Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, as principal speaker, which wil be followed by dancing at Terrace Garden on February 15. The proceeds from the benefit will go to the 367th Infantry. The program follows: Master of ceremonies, Hon. Charles W. Anderson; moving pictures of the 367th Infantry; Miss Naomi Jackson, pianist; Mrs. Effie S. Smith, soprano; Harry T. Burleigh, baritone; address by H. F. Glaezer, tenor; Hon. Emmett J. Scott, speaker of the evening; band 367th Infantry; Officers quartet 367th Infantry; assemblyman E. A. Johnson. The benefit will be given under the auspices of the Welfare League.

Attorney George W. Woodson of the law firm of Woodson and Brown of Des Moines, Ia., was a visitor at Camp Upton last week. Attorney Woodson was en route from Washington, D. C., to Des Moines. He informed his many friends that he had been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He enjoyed a hospitable repast at Company A Barracks.

Mrs. Evelyn Lythecott, wife of Captain George Lythecott, spent last week in camp.

Welfare League Unit No. 12, of which Dr. Gertrude Curtis is captain, will hold a whist tournament at Martin-Smith Settlement House February 6. This unit has been very active and has accomplished surprising results. A roster of its members follows: Dr. Gertrude Curtis, captain; Mrs. Bert A. Williams, Miss Helen Johnson, Mrs. H. H. Johnson, Mrs. Jack Nail, Mrs. Daisey Tapley, Mrs. Edith Depas, Mrs. Lillian Campbell, Mrs. Shefon Edmonds, Mrs. Clarence Dodson, Mrs. Herbert Stepper, Mrs. Clarence Bush, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Clara Allen, Mrs. Willie M. Tyler, Mrs. Rosa McClenden, Mrs. J. Starrett, Mrs. Bertina Boshek, Mrs. G. E. Wilton, Mrs. Lavine Bush, Mrs. Elsie Simmington, Mrs. Willie Adams, Mrs. Charles Ramie, Mrs. Cortina Wortington, Mrs. Paul Jones, Miss Sarah Oliver, Mrs. Lillian Wright, Mrs. Cheatham, Mrs. George Watkins, Mrs. Agnes E. Curtis and Mrs. Lane.

The Officers' Association, Camp Upton, has become active and a pleasing social surprise may result soon from its activities.

Mrs. Homer A. Butler, wife of 1st Lieut. Homer A. Butler, 351st Machine Gun Battalion, spent last week-end at camp.

George W. Lattimore, field secretary of the Welfare League, was in camp last week the guest of Capt. Walter B. William and the writer. He made company A his headquarters. Mr. Lattimore has made himself popular among the officers of the Buffaloes. The highly efficient manner in which he discharged the mass of detailed activities connected with the Welfare League indicates an unusual capacity for organization. Through his efforts in perfecting his plans of operations in the recent drive for members of the Welfare League certainly surprised Colonel Moss agreeably. The drive will continue until the Auditorium is dedicated.

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Lieut. Lawrence A. Lee has been granted leave of absence for five days. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., to become the latest addition to the Buffalo benedicts on February 2.

Lester A. Walton recently visited the camp in connection with his duties as a member of Training Camp Activities Commission. Needless to say he had a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Henry O. Franklin, wife of Lieutenant Franklin, spent an enjoyable week end at Camp last week.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed the men of the regiment at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening.

The regimental song, "See It Through," has been selected by an organization of young women of Brooklyn as their song in a patriotic song contest to be held in that city at an early date. Sergeant Battles, composer, will coach them.

Nifty snakewood swagger sticks with the regimental seal on the head will make their appearance among the Buffaloes very soon.

Several non-commissioned officers from the 24th Infantry are at the Third Officers Training Camp at Leon Spring, Tex.

It may be of interest to know that among the selected men at camp is Private Julian Rainey of Boston. Private Rainey ran a close second in the recent campaign for the legislature in Boston. He is a graduate of Suffolk Law School.

We have represented among our selected men such institutions as Harvard, Tufts, New England Conservatory of Music, Chicago University, Michigan, Lincoln, Virginia Union, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Fisk. Howard University leads among both officers and men. All of her sons are making good. She is represented at the Third Officers' Training School by Corporal William H. Temple of Company A.

The "Daughter of the Buffaloes," Miss Helen Johnson of St. Cyprians, will visit her charges next Friday in connection with the Thrift Committee movies.

The winter caps have made their appearance among the Buffaloes and adds a "Frenchy" atmosphere to the outfit.

Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, visited the Buffaloes Wednesday. He will be the principal speaker at the dedication of the building.

The Auditorium is completed and will be ready for occupancy at an early date.

One of the officers of the 36th is hav-

ing an oil painting by a famous painter to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum at an early date. The name of officer and artist as well as the date will be announced in an early issue.

The officers basketball team will play the Kewpies soon. Of course the Kewpies must go down to defeat before real fighting men.

Negro Women Collecting Allotments From as Many As Three or Four Husbands

Americus, Ga., August 20.—(Special.) Louis J. Bayley, state agent of the department of justice, with headquarters in Atlanta, has been requested to send a representative to Americus to investigate alleged illegal allotments being paid negro women in this county.

One instance has been brought to the attention of the authorities where a negress claims to receive three allotments from her various "husbands" now serving in the army. This woman told her employer she receives ninety dollars a month from the government, and it is believed there are many others here who receive similar amounts illegally.

It is alleged many negro women now receive allotments from soldiers, to whom they have never been married, and in some instances that they have married as many as three or four men simply to receive their allotments.

Soldiers — 1918 30

Liberty Bonds

COLORED WOMEN HELP WAR WORK

Liberty Loan Campaign Closes and Workers Will Take Up New Phase of Service.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
MAY 12, 1918

A conspicuous example of patriotic co-operation is shown in the good work done in the recent Liberty Loan campaign among the colored people by the Colored Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, with Mrs. Emma DuValle, chairman. Six lodges of the Household of Ruth were induced to invest $900 in Liberty bonds. The Eleventh Precinct of the Tenth Ward was organized for the work and $1,300 worth of bonds sold. The Eleventh Precinct takes in the colored section of the southeastern part of the city. The leaders in the work were Mrs. Emma DuValle, Mrs. Minnie Whittaker and Mrs. Celia Maxey. Many of the workers canvassed with success the three factories in the precinct. Mrs. Bessie Miles reported $200 worth of bonds sold to the Garfield Baptist Church.

The next work of the organization is the registration of the colored women of the city. The city has been divided into the southeastern, the southwestern, the northeastern and the northwestern sections with the following chairmen, respectively: Mrs. Emma DuValle, Mrs. Celia Maxey, Mrs. Mamie Shelton and Mrs. Julia Reed. Volunteer workers are sought. A patriotic mass meeting to educate the public concerning the registration was held Friday evening at Jones Tabernacle. The Rev. F. S. C. Wicks delivered the principal address. Mrs. DuValle has received the indorsement of the work from Mrs. Gertrude B. Hill, state president of colored women's clubs, and has started the canvass for workers among them.

Miss Viola Chaplain departed Tuesday for Cincinnati, O., where she will spend some time visiting friends.

Miss Ella Preston of Glasglow, Ky., came Thursday to visit Mrs. Jessie Settles at her home on Pratt street.

Mrs. Mary Arnold of Chicago, Ill., who has been the guest of Mrs. Frank Dalton at her home on Missouri street, departed Tuesday for her home.

Willard Rice, a student at Indiana University, was the guest last week of his uncle, J. H. Rice, on North West street.

The O. N. T. Club will meet Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary Cobb at her home on Yandes street.

Mrs. Etta Turner will entertain the Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon at her home on Bright street.

Snowdoun Subscribes and Then Sells Bonds to Other Negroes

"We are going over the top in the country" said one traveling man yesterday. "The farmers are going to come in with their full share. Much cotton will doubtless be sold in Montgomery today and I firmly believe the farmers of Snowdoun will do their part."

[illegible] story of an interesting and patriotic incident which happened during the canvass of Beat 22. Roy Gray, a negro, was approached and not only bought two bonds, paying $[illegible] cash, but volunteered his services to the committee.

He went out into the field and rounded up all the negroes he could find, and lined them up before the committee with these remarks: "Now you men have your boys fighting for this country and those of you who haven't have got to do something. These white folks are here to sell you Liberty Bonds on which you make money and there ought not to be a negro in this place to lay down."

Each man of the crowd of twelve negroes bought a bond and made the first payment. The announcement of the patriotic work of Gray caused an outburst of enthusiastic applause at the headquarters last night.

Quite a bit of rivalry has been apparent among the workers of several committees during the week. This grew to fever heat almost yesterday when Committee No. 14 was recorded on the big bulletin board at headquarters as having secured 88 per cent of its quota. Leopold Strauss who heads the leading committee with a percentage of 120 showed signs of uneasiness and sent an "S.O.S." call for his committeemen to meet at the headquarters tomorrow and get busy.

Many bright incidents in the liberty bond campaign serve to encourage the faithful and patriotic workers in their uphill fight to put Montgomery "over the top." One of these is the encouraging report received from the colored canvasers, who according to Chairman D. M. C. Scott are obtaining good results.

"We are going. The colored people can't fail and they won't fail. I know them too well. They have always stuck by their home city and county and they are going to do so in this the most important of the county's war campaigns."

This was the statement of Chairman Scott to the Liberty Bond headquarters last night. Dr. Scott is surrounded by a strong committee of well known and influential colored people who are giving much of their time to the work of soliciting subscriptions. Chairman Weil declares that he is looking for good results for the committee and the committee reports that he will not be disappointed.

Another encouraging feature of the somewhat discouraging campaign are three large subscriptions which have been made during the week. W. K. Pelzer, Steiner-Lobman and the Teague family have subscribed amounts of over $25,000 each. Other big subscriptions are expected to follow from those in a position to buy Liberty Bonds liberally.

The traveling men are putting all the vim and snap of which they are capable into the campaign in the country beats and the work yesterday showed considerable improvement over the first day's results. The traveling men returned to headquarts last night after a hard day's work with encouraging reports and without exception they expressed the opinion that the farmers of the county are going to do their full share.

"We are not to be caught in this drive by George Jones' Committee No. 14," declared Mr. Strauss. "We are going to lead all the committees."

Mr. Jones, chairman of "14," quietly remarked, "We'll see," and turned to map out a plan of action for today with his fellow committeemen, C. J. Beane, Hartwell Douglass, J. W. Perry and D. A. Holloway.

COLORED PEOPLE TO RAISE $150,000

As Their Part of Tennessee's Quota in United War Work Campaign.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

In the interest of the big united war work campaign of Tennessee for $1,625,000, the associate executive committee of the colored department met at the colored Y. M. C. A. building last night at 6:30. There was a full attendance of members, and an enthusiastic meeting, showing that the colored people of Tennessee are interested in doing their share of developing citizenship and raising funds to meet the war necessities.

Bishop I. B. Scott of this city was elected chairman and Dr. J. P. Crawford, secretary-treasurer. The members of the committee are Bishop B. F. Lee, Bishop N. C. Cleaves, Bishop I. B. Scott, Bishop Geo. C. Clement, Rev. S. M. Strayhorn, Rev. J. L. Harding, Dr. J. P. Crawford, Rev. H. A. Boyd, Hon. P. F. Hill, Rev. W. M. Haynes, Prof. Isaac Fisher, Prof. W. J. Hale—all of Nashville; Rev. J. W. Ribbin, Rev. L. C. Moore and Mrs. F. P. Cooper—all of Memphis, and D. J. Mitchell of Franklin. Additional members present were Dr. J. E. Singleton, Mrs. F. E. Dawson, Rev. W. A. Anderson and Rev. P. J. Coleman of this city. In addition to these Dr. J. F. Lane of Jackson, associate executive secretary, and Dr. A. E. Clement, executive secretary of the southeastern department, were present.

Addresses were made by Dr. Clement and Dr. Lane. The matter of the campaign and perfecting the organization was discussed by Bishop I. B. Scott, Bishop Geo. C. Clement, Prof. W. J. Hale, D. J. Mitchell, Mrs. F. E. Dawson, S. M. Strayhorn and others. The addresses and talks took the direction of the importance of lining up the colored people of Tennessee for better citizenship and the crystalizing of their interests in a practical way to back the work in camps. A note was sounded indicating that the colored people could, and would, show themselves interested in everything for the winning of this war.

The associate executive committee endorsed the plans outlined for dividing the state into three divisions and placing executive secretaries in charge to carry forward rapidly the organization of the state for the approaching campaign. On recommendation of J. F. Lane, associate executive secretary the committee accepted the quota of $150,000 as a minimum for the colored people of Tennessee and proceeded to suggest its division into quotas for their respective portions of the state. The whole program was accepted enthusiastically and the committee promised to get behind it and see that the full amount, and more, be raised by the time the campaign closes.

$167,000 IS TOTAL OF NEGROES IN DRIVE

Colored Citizens Here Get $35,000 Worth—Redmond's District Leads

JACKSON, MISS. NEWS
JULY 14, 1918

The house-to-house canvass for war Savings Stamps among the colored people of the city closed with a meeting last night at the Farish Street Baptist church.

M. S. Stuart, chairman and S. W. Miller, secretary of the colored committee, reported that the total additional subscriptions secured through this method will amount to $3,500.

The first and fourth wards with Dr. S. D. Redmond, chairman, led with a total subscription amounting to $1,600, with some solicitors yet to be heard from.

The Rev. D. White, chairman of the second and sixth wards reported $895.

L. K. Atwood, chairman of the third ward reports $415.

J. E. Shipp, chairman of the fifth ward reports $400.

H. D. A. Dawkins is entitled to an honorable mention, having lead all solicitors in the amount secured. He was awarded a tiny flag as a token of appreciation.

The total above mentioned is to be added to $20,000, subscribed through the colored churches and a sum not easily ascertainable, subscribed by colored laborers through the various factories. The total will be approximately $35,000.

A splendid spirit of cooperation has been manifested by the colored people according to Mr. Buie.

The Central M. E. church raised a subscription of almost $5,000, leading all organized units. This church has been awarded a beautiful flag as a reward for its excellent services.

It is estimated that colored people of Hinds county, including those of Jackson, subscribed for $167,000 worth of War Savings Stamps.

EUREKA CLUB BUYS LIBERTY BOND

The Savannah Tribune
April 27, 1918

The regular meeting of the Eureka Aid and Athletic Club held at their rooms on last Monday night was one of the most enthusiastic in the club's history. The meeting was largely attended, there being present two hundred members and a great deal of very important business was transacted under the leadership of Mr. Thomas H. Green, the president, through whom the club is rapidly taking on new life. The club is to be congratulated for its selection of their new board of officers, among whom are some of the best known and most influential club men of the city. Mr. H. T. Singleton, though not an officer, is untiring in his efforts to assist in bettering the club's standing both morally and financially. The members showed their patriotism by deciding to buy a second $100.00 Liberty Bond. They also decided to take a part in the big War Savings Stamps parade that is to be staged by the colored people of the city on Wednesday May 8th. They will be accompanied by their ladies' branch of which Mrs. M. L. Biggins is president.

In the near future the present quarters of the club will be remodeled and handsomely supplied with new pool tables and modern conveniences for the comfort of the members and guests will be made. Short talks during the meeting were made by Messrs. J. J. Brown, vice president; M. W. Bryan, advocate; H. S. Scott, P. L. Bowen, W. E. Searles, Geo. W. Smith, and others. Mr. A. J. Andrews is proving to be a very capable and efficient secretary. Mr. Chas. N. Matthis, treasurer, is one of the most popular officers in the club. Mr. John Gadsden could not refuse the request o fthe many members and will again take charge of the rooms. Good boy John, we knew you would.

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Wage Earners Bank Takes $5,000 Bonds

The Savannah Tribune
April 24, 1918

LARGEST SUBSCRIPTION TO LIBERTY LOAN TAKEN HERE BY NEGRO INSTITUTION

Bank Made Headquarters for Negroes In Third Liberty Loan Drive

The community was very perceptibly surprised at the announcement that the enterprising directors of the Wage Earners Bank had voted to take $5,000 worth of the Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

This announcement was especially surprising and notable because of this institution's liberal subscription to the two former issues.

The news caused a great ripple of comment in business circles down town at Liberty Loan headquarters and many compliments have been coming in to the bank officials. The subscription was referred to by Pres. Williams as a sort of "Widaw's mite" in comparison with a great many other larger subscriptions, but suggested that it showed the willingness of the Negro business men of Savannah to co-operate in the great effort to finance the great war which may mean so much to a great many of our people. It is also observed that this was one of the first subscriptions made to the new loan.

The Wage Earners Bank has also

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been designated as the official headquarters for the sale of Liberty Bond to colored people and offices have already been open there, in charge of the officials of the bank, who have volunteered to distribute literature and give such other information and aid in the sale of bonds as may be deserved.

The bank expects to be directly instrumental in getting about $20,000 additional subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan through its thousands of depositors and stands ready to place its entire resources of over $400,000 at the disposal of the government should this be deemed necessary.

COLORED MAN MAKES W. S. S. SALE RECORD; PLACES $4,000 ORDER

DAYTON O. NEWS
DECEMBER 15, 1918

BEN SPAULDING

Ten thousand deferred registrants on September 15 pledged themselves to dispose of $100 worth of War Savings Stamps each.

Among these ten thousand men banded together for the purpose of doing their share in winning the war, was Ben Spaulding, a young colored man from Lebanon, Ky.

Spaulding, who is the colored employment agent at the Aetna Paper company, has a remarkable record. In addition to performing his regular duties, which consume practically all of his time, he has patriotically worked every spare moment and sold thousands of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

In one instance he sold the limit to each member of a family 800 War Savings Stamps. This $4000 sale places Spaulding in top position, not only among the colored race in Ohio, but so far as can be learned, in the entire United States.

He has been presented with a state medal which he proudly wears as a unique distinction. Spaulding says: "It was a pleasant duty, and I was glad of the opportunity to serve my country and at the same time offer the colored people of Dayton an opportunity to do a patriotic and profitable thing. They have invested liberally in War Savings Stamps, first because they are patriotic and second because they know there is nothing to equal this United States government security, paying 4.27 per cent interest, and they can get their money back any time at the post office. However, I am glad to say, that none of my customers are withdrawing their money from Uncle Sam's treasury."

The colored race in Dayton is, and should be, proud to number Ben Spaulding among their number.

COLORED LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

NORFOLK VA. DISPATCH
APRIL 18, 1918

As a result of noonday speeches made at the Naval Magazine yesterday by Commissioner Jesse S. Jones and President Levi C. Brown the colored employes subscribed through the Mutual Savings Bank for $4,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. To date the subscriptions of the colored people amount to $15,000.

The committee of colored women have secured $500 in subscriptions.

Booths will be conducted on Thursday at the following places:

Bass' drug store—In charge of Janie Maddrey, Pattie L. Bailey, Luda Brown, Leathea Tatum.

Corner High and Green streets—In charge of Edmonia Elliott, Rachel Williams, Lillian Davis, Clara Bailey, Mary A. Riddick.

Corner Effingham and High streets—In charge of Mamie Long, Ruth Choate, Margaret G. Holmes, Pearl Newbie.

Corner High and Chestnut streets—In charge of Edith Martin, Johanna Dunn, Ruth Harris, Mary Lipskings.

Corner Godwin and County streets—In charge of Emma Deans, Novela Fagans, Lucress V. Jordan, Addie Sommerville.

In addition to the subscriptions taken at the booths the women's committee made a house-to-house canvass for subscriptions today.

Rev. C. C. Somerville and Thomas W. Newbie delivered addresses in the navy yard today to the colored employes.

In the parade will be the Liberty Loan committee, school children, followed by colored groups and organizations.

The Mutual Savings Bank is prepared and will handle all bonds of the subscribers on the installment plan. Payments to suit the convenience of the subscriber. Bond Commissioner Jesse S. Jones is confident that the colored people will reach 50 per cent of their quota by Saturday night.

SAVANNAH IN FOURTH LOAN

It is nothing short of remarkable that Savannah "came through" so handsomely and so fully on the Fourth Liberty Loan subscription, especially considering the difficulties and unexpected interference which peace talk and influenza brought into the campaign. It was a tremendous whirlwind finish which the committee made. The appeal was thorough and wide; advertising campaigns left none unacquainted with the lofty purposes involved; the response was democratic, unanimous, from everybody. We are glad of the splendid showing which colored people made. Their interest was exhibited very markedly on Saturday, when all day long and far into the night two long lines of subscribers issued into the Wage Earners Bank from the outside, at times extending down West Broad street. It was a big job to wait on these people, and required the services of additional clerks at the bank. At the announced time of closing at ten o'clock, these two lines were apparently undiminished and it was long past eleven o'clock when the crowd got thin. At the close of the day, it was found that colored people had subscribed for about $80,000 worth of bonds at the bank, alone; $16,000 had been subscribed by the Mechanics Savings Bank, while figures from the Colored Liberty Loan headquarters at the Savannah Savings and Real Estate Corporation, were unavailable, but when complete returns are tabulated it is believed this institution also will show splendid results.

Hampton Colored People Purchase Liberty Bonds

The Star
10/25/18.

It somewhat staggers the imagination when bringing forth an effort to conclude the magnitude of six billion dollars, but such is the result of the last Liberty Loan which has been made possible by individuals practically of every race in the country. The fact that the loan has been distributed among more than twenty million persons is significant of the universal sense of obligation with which the Negroes of Hampton accepted the common burden, understanding clearly that it was not to be shouldered by the wealthy alone, but the colored citizenship was to play its part in supporting and aiding in financing the nation's need. When we think of the $900,000 subscribed bythe community and then glance at the $2,000 effort of the race in the aggregate amount, some seem to surmise a reflection when considering that practically 40 per cent of the population is identified as Afro-American, but be your surmission as it may, it takes a number of small things to complete any composition in its entirety, and had not the $2,000 been subscribed by the race, $900,000 would have been improbable. It is not the amount of money that brings forth traits of patriotism and loyalty, for some who loaned millions have been discovered the country's greatest traitors thereby being constantly watched, but the race here responds voluntarily with a willing heart as some expression of its loyalty and a concrete example of its desires is henceforth shown by placing this meager sum upon the alter of the government for its disposition, especially too is it gratifying that this achievement wrought by Mr. F. D Wheelock and the committee in general serve as a tribute to the untiring efforts, devoted zeal, and efficient work of those entrusted with the colored campaign in Hampton where due report was made conveying the sense of its honesty and taking a place in the forefront of one of the communities of this country which can be relied upon to do more than their part whenever patriotism appeals for aid and duty decrees a sacrifice. Such a result marks a notable page in both the race's and town's history.

LIBERTY LO[illegible] NOW RECEIVE[illegible] BANK

Officials of the Chelsea Bank in Thirty-[illegible] st[illegible] announced this week that all subscribers to Fourth Liberty Bonds living in Harlem are cordially invited to make their payments at the Harlem branch of the institution, located at Seventh avenue and 135th street.

11-23-18

This statement on the part of leading officials of the Chelsea Bank was found necessary owing to the disinclination heretofore manifested by those connected with the Harlem branch to receive payments proffered by many colored subscribers living in the district. As a rule Negroes were compelled to pay car fare and go to the Thirty-fourth street bank.

Mrs. C. Maura recently had an embarrassing experience at the 135th street branch, where she was treated discourteously. Then she visited the vice-president of the Chelsea Bank at his office in Thirty-fourth street and reported the incident.

That the clerks in the 135th street bank were rude to colored people, who were told to go elsewhere and make payments on their subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan was in the nature of a [illegible] to the bank officials, who immediately threatened to install a new force in Harlem if a policy, calculated to win the respect and confidence of the colored people was not promptly inaugurated.

[illegible] touching the total amount derived by the Industrial Savings Bank from the sale of fourth liberty loan bonds show $41,000 or more. This is the only bank in this part of the country conducted solely by colored men and its prosperity is a big feather in the can of its president, John W. Lewis, a plain and unassuming man of the people—a self made man in the truest sense of the term. The bank's quota, set by the Federal Reserve Board, was $15,000. It came very near to tripling its quota and is entitled to an honor flag.

Sonoma Co
FRANKLIN PA EVE NEWS
MAY 4, 1918

NEGROES TO STAGE BIG DEMONSTRATION

To Awaken Interest in Sale of Thrift Stamps.

The largest patriotic demonstration that has ever been given exclusively by the colored people of Savannah will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock with the object of awakening interest among the members of the race in the sale of thrift stamps.

A committee composed of Sol. C. Johnson, chairman, for negroes for the First congressional district, and J. G. Lemon, chairman, for Chatham county, is arranging the details for the parade which will be followed by speaking at the Park Extension.

The following proclamation has been issued by Mayor Pierpont:

May 4, 1918.

To the Public:

An earnest effort is being made by patriotic colored men to awaken a greater interest among the colored people of Savannah in the government's plans for the raising of funds for the support of the war. Already there has been a liberal response from the more prosperous to the appeals to take Liberty bonds, and many others have been induced to begin the systematic purchase of war saving stamps.

To the end that the investing of small savings in these stamps may be stimulated the War Savings Stamps Association has been organized, with Sol. C. Johnson as chairman for the First congressional district and J. G. Lemon as chairman for Chatham county. They and those associated with them in this laudable work have arranged for a great patriotic demonstration of the colored people of the city on next Wednesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, when there will be a parade followed by speaking in the Park Extension.

All patriotic white citizens should give their sympathy and assistance to this movement. To that end, at the request of the committee in charge, I hereby urge that, to as great an extent as possible, all employers of colored labor allow them to leave work on Wednesday in ample time to participate in this demonstration. The negroes are showing their loyalty to the flag in every way possible and we should encourage them in their efforts to unite and assist the government financially.

W. J. Pierpont, Mayor.

Attest:
Thomas Halligan, Clerk of Council.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1918

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS BUY $6,000 WORTH OF BONDS

A substantial addition to the subscriptions to the fourth liberty loan reported yesterday was recorded last night in the announcement by John L. Darrouzet that bonds in the sum of $6,000 had been subscribed for by two negro labor unions. Bonds to the amount of $3,500 will be purchased through Mr. Darrouzet's committee by Galveston Local No. 329, International Longshoremen's Association, and $2,500 by Local No. 999 of the same association. J. H. Fricke, Ted Anderson and I. M. Barb were members of the committee which called on the negro labor organizations last night.

"Organized labor in Galveston has come up 100 per cent in this loan," said Mr. Darrouzet last night. "Not only in the fourth loan, but in all previous loans organized labor has registered its loyalty in the same convincing manner."

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Liberty Bonds

FAKERS EXPLOIT SOUTHERN NEGRO, NOW PROSPEROUS

Unscrupulous Salesmen Take Liberty Bonds in Payment for Stocks and Trinkets.

FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS AROUSED.

N Y C TELEGRAM
AUGUST 1, 1918

DALLAS, Texas, Thursday.—Exploitation of the Southern negro, who has reached a new stage of prosperity as a result of record cotton prices and high wages of the past few years, has gained such proportions that federal and State authorities are preparing for a drive on persons who swindle the negro out of government war securities.

Unscrupulous salesmen have flooded the South, telling the negro that his Liberty bonds, war savings and thrift stamps are of less than face value and offering to take them in exchange for oil or mine stock or dazzling bits of jewelry.

Negroes all through the South bought freely of government securities. Sometimes they did not know just what they were buying, negro leaders say, but knew the government wanted money and quickly emptied their purses. Some thought they were giving instead of investing.

They were better off than ever before. Those who had farmed on shares the preceeding years had obtained more money for their cotton than they ever expected to possess, and those who worked for wages in the fields were paid twice the wages of a few years ago.

A letter just sent out by Professor E. L. Blackshear, of the negro extension work in Texas, says negroes are being offered cheap and often worthless goods with the assurance that their savings stamps and Liberty bonds are not of par value and will not be for several years. It is then casually suggested by salesmen that the negro may be dead before his holding reaches par value, and emphasis is laid on the enjoyment he would get by the immediate purchase of their goods, possibly cheap trinkets, a worthless sewing machine or musical instrument.

Professor Blackshear has written circular letters to the leaders of the race in the State urging immediate action to stamp out the evil by a campaign of education.

The investigation so far has not disclosed enemy propaganda behind the exploitation, but the injurious effect on the government campaigns has aroused the ire of State and federal officials.

Woman's Committee Organize Conecuh County for Bonds

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
MARCH 21, 1918

Rev. Mixon, Colored Minister, Willing to Aid Among Negro Women in War Stamp Sale

Miss Elise Beaven writes that definite headway had been made toward complete organization of the women of Conecuh county for the third Liberty Loan drive. The committees are as follows: County chairman, Miss Elise Beaven; vice chairman, Mrs. Byron Tisdale; secretary, Mrs. Dott A. Warren.

General committee: Mrs. Arthur Cunningham, Mrs. Henry Dunn, Mrs. Byron Tisdale, Mrs. Dott Warren, Mrs. Will Ivey, Miss Francis Deming, Miss Daisy Burnett, Miss Edith Tignor, Mrs. R. Millsap, Mrs. R. R. Long, Miss Elise Beaven.

Miss Beaven is very enthusiastic over the work being done in Conecuh county, and states that every effort will be put forth to make the woman's committee of Conecuh a success.

This committee will co-operate with the men's committee, who have planned an advertising campaign so thorough and extensive that the third Liberty Loan drive cannot fall short of a success.

Mrs. William Gray writes from Tallapoosa county that Mrs. H. W. Thompson has accepted the chairmanship of Alexander City and is a very enthusiastic worker; her husband, Capt. H. W. Thompson, is now with the Rainbow division in France.

A letter was received Wednesday at the woman's Liberty Loan headquarters from the Rev. M. N. Mixon, colored minister at Selma, in which he expressed his gratitude to the speakers' bureau for using their great influence among the women of his race, urging them to help in winning the war.

This pastor states that he has held very successful meetings, aiding Mr Crawford Johnson in his Thrift Stamp campaign, and is willing to arrange for an itinerary and audiences through the state, visiting Birmingham, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile, Eufaula, Opelika, Anniston, Troy, Dothan, Huntsville, Decatur and various other points in the interest of the sale of Liberty Bonds. The Rev. Mixon is presiding elder of the Birmingham district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and in his letter stated that the "negro was ready and willing to give his money and his life for 'Old Glory' and to maintain his fidelity and loyalty to the nation in general and the south in particular."

PROSPEROUS NEGROES VICTIMS OF "GOLD BRICK" SCHEMERS

(Associated Press)

DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 1.—Explotation of the southern negro who has reached a new stage of prosperity as a result of record cotton prices and high wages of the past few years, has gained such proportions that federal and state authorities are preparing for a drive on persons who swindle the negro out of government war securities.

Unscrupulous salesmen have flooded the south telling the negro that his liberty bonds, war savings and thrift stamps are of less than face value and offering to them in exchange for oil or mine stock or dazzling bits of jewelry.

Negroes all through the south bought freely of government securities. Sometimes they did not know just what they were buying, negro leaders say, but knew the government wanted money and quick emptied their purses. Some thought they were giving instead of investing.

They were better off than ever before. Those who had farmed on shares the preceeding years had obtained more money for their cotton than they ever expected to possess and those who worked for wages in the fields were paid twice the wages of a few years ago.

A letter just sent out by Prof E. L. Blackshear of the negro extension work in Texas says negroes are being offered cheap and often worthless goods with the assurance that their savings stamps and liberty bonds are not of par value and will not be for several years. It is then casually suggested by salesmen that the negro may be dead before his holdings reach par value and exphasis is laid on the enjoyment he would get by the immediate purchase of their goods, possibly cheap trinkets a worthless sewing machine or musical instrument.

Prof. Blackshear has written circular letters to the leaders of the race in the state urging immediate action to stamp out the evil by a campaign of education.

The investigation so far has not disclosed enemy propaganda behind the exploitation but the injurious effect of the government campaigns has aroused the ire of state and federal officials.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CLOSES

The Nashville Globe

SEC'Y. WATSON AND CHAIRMAN BOYD REPORT $1,000.00—LAST MEETING HELD FRIDAY NIGHT —ORGANIZATION REMAINS INTACT.

10/23/18

In the last drive of the Campaign Committee of the Fourth Liberty Loan a total of exactly $1,000 was reported. The report was made by Secretary John I. Watson and the chairman, Henry Allen Boyd, through the central organization. The last meeting was held Friday night in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., notwithstanding very inclement weather, a deal of interest was manifested by all the workers. It was announced after the meeting that the organization would be held in tact, making preparations for further drives. The names of the subscribers with their amounts are as follows:

James Sumner, 1529 Fourteenth avenue, N., $50; C. P. Windrow, 702 N. Ninth street, $50; Lee Pennington, 507 Sylvan street, $50; James Pinkston, 806 Seventh avenue, S., $50; W. F. Phillips, 706 Ninth avenue, S., $50; B. F. Lee, 716 Lee avenue, $200; A. Yarbrough, Jr., 307 Church street, $100; C. H. Phillips, 123 Fourteenth avenue, N., $100; Frank McCulloch, 730 Winter street, $50; Henry White, 419 Howard street, $50; Walter A. Lewis, 1702 Jefferson street, $50; Mrs. C. W. Porch, 220 14th avenue, N., $50; Marguerite Lamb, 423 6th avenue, S., $50; Shed Kellum, 1403 14th avenue, N., $50; Harry Eddings, 1312 14th avenue, N., $50.

UNSCRUPULOUS MEN EXPLOIT NEGROES

Trade Worthless Trinkets and Cheap Furniture for Bonds.

Belittle Value of Investment in Government Securities—Chamber of Commerce Takes Hand.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JULY 16, 1918

Reports reaching W. I. Stallings at the Chamber of Commerce indicate that sellers of useless things, having always preyed on the negroes of the State, have become flagrantly active since the colored people have invested heavily in Liberty bonds, war savings stamps and other government securities.

It seems that these men are trying to discourage the negroes from holding their investments until they mature. Mr. Stallings said, while it is clear that there is no German propaganda involved, the results create a hesitancy on the part of the negroes to do their part.

Prof. E. L. Blackshear of the negro extension work in Texas, has mailed circular letters to leaders of the race over Texas asking them to stamp out the work by calling attention to the fact that the government will redeem every one of its pledges. In buying the articles offered by men willing to take the securities off their hands "in order that they might be benefited by the use of such and such an article," they are being exploited, Prof. Blackshear declares.

It has come to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce that men offering cheap and at times worthless goods to negroes are reminding them of the fact that their Liberty bonds and war savings securities are not at par value now and will not be so for several years. They then casually put in a hint that the negro might be dead by then and play up strongly the suggestion of how much benefit will be derived by the purchase of their goods. Most of the articles are cheap and worthless sewing machines and much less valuable jewelry. They generally make sales.

Many of these agents are offering articles that cost not more than $10 to make for a $50 Liberty bond. They tell the negro his $50 investment is worth but $30 now, and that they will sell him the article valued at $50 just to accommodate him.

"Such men have preyed on the colored race for years," said Mr. Stallings. "Right now, when the government really needs the whole-hearted support of every negro in promulgating the war, it is nothing less than pro-German to discourage the negro in investing in government securities.

"The Chamber of Commerce is going to support the movement to stamp out this menace. In doing this we ask the co-operation of every white man in the county to take this up with the negroes in his employ. Never since the race first came to America has there been a negro that did not have some white man he relied upon and asked for advice. It is the duty of these white men to tell the negroes who ask their advice the facts of the thing—how these men are trying to get their money, even going to the extent of discouraging the negro in investing in his country to gain their own selfish ends."

Various negro papers of the State have taken up this work. Realizing that the negro has always been the main support of cheap jewelry houses, they are making a big effort to educate the negro to buy standard goods and to go without rather than give up their government securities for trinkets.

ALL BUY BONDS SAYS COLORED AID SOCIETY

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PORTSMOUTH, VA STAR
OCTOBER 17, 1918

The Southern Aid Society of Virginia, a colored insurance organization, has through its executive officers purchased $10,000 worth of the fourth issue of Liberty Bonds, and is now urging the employes of the Portsmouth office to buy at least two bonds each.

Eleven agents in the local office each subscribed to a $100 bond of the third. Six of them in this drive have taken $50 bonds. It is confidently expected that all of the 11 agents will become owners of $100 bonds before the campaign is brought to a close Saturday, thereby again putting the local office in the 100 per cent class.

George W. Blount, in charge of the district office in Portsmouth, has received the following communication from the Richmond headquarters of the organization:

"We realize that it is the patriotic duty of every individual, company or corporation to support, to the fullest extent, our government in everything necessary to win the war. But at this critical period, when the Beast of Berlin is trying by cunning deceit, to rob us of the just fruits of a hard earned victory, by pretending to want peace; when in fact, his only aim is to prevent the American people from making a success of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

"This being a plain fact, it becomes the indispensable duty of every individual, company or corporation to put forth extra efforts to make a success of this loan. This will strike the Huns a double lick. It will serve as a stimulant to our boys at the front to go on to Berlin. But greatest of all, it will knock all the heart out the German people and thereby cause an early termination of this terrible bloodshed. This is what the world wishes and prays for.

"Having set the example we desire every employe of the society to follow our lead and purchase at least one Liberty Bond of the

fourth issue. Any bank will permit you to purchase a bond by paying $2 down and $1 per week until the $50 is paid. Where there are colored banks or other organizations conducting a campaign for the sale of these bonds, we suggest that you make your purchase from such a source. But be sure to buy a bond."

NEGROES READY FOR STAMP DRIVE

Committees Announced for City and Suburbs.

COLUMBIA S. C. STAR
JUNE 13, 1918

The executive committee for the drive in the sale of war savings stamps among the negroes of the city of Columbia, met and had the importance and necessity for the successful management of the campaign explained by Mr. Van Meter. The following organization was perfected and the undersigned men and women hereby selected, appointed and expected to meet at headquarters Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock for final instructions.

Ward 1—James A. Brigman, chairman; H. J. Champion and the Rev. R. B. Hall. Mrs. C. L. Walton, chairman; Blanche Singleton and Mittie Pugh.

Ward 2—Dr. J. H. Goodwin, chairman; Prof. N. J. Frederick, R. L. Brower, Mrs. Harry Rutherford, Mrs. Corrine Benson, Sylvester Johnson.

Ward 3—Dr. E. A. Huggins, the Rev. N. F. Haygood, J. R. Cornwell, Mrs. L. J. Rhodes, Mrs. Thomas Green and Mrs. Belle Vinson.

Ward 4—Chairman, W. H. Thomas; C. H. Simons, D. R. Starks, Mrs. D. R. Starks, Mrs. J. B. Lewis, Mrs. T. H. Henry.

Ward 5—Chairman, the Rev. J. C. Lewis; J. W. Brunson, G. L. Floyd, Dr. M. A. Evans, Mrs. Rachael Wallace, Mrs. S. N. Garrick.

Ward 6—Mrs. D. B. Brooks.

Ward 7—The Rev. R. M. Myers, chairman; J. H. Goode, Prof. G. A. Johnson, Mrs. F. N. Bumgardner, Mrs. Eugene K. Brown, Mrs. Eloise Randolph.

Ward 8—Dr. Frank Johnson, chairman; D. H. Means, W. E. LeVan.

Liberty Hill—Henry E. Taylor, W. E. McMahan, the Rev. D. F. Thompson, Mrs. Julia A. Hart, the Rev. Sarah Smith, Mary Ray Saxon.

Kendalltown—The Rev. T. H. Addison, Prof. R. F. Lee, L. A. Hawkins, Mrs. Richard Carroll, Henrietta Harris, P. J. Harris.

Booker Washington Heights—Kate Carman, Mrs. J. W. Killingsworth, Mrs. Ada Stroman, J. W. Killingsworth, C. E. Bailey, the Rev. Z. Dennis.

College Place—The Rev. J. M. Myers, chairman; W. P. Gaines, W. F. Strong.

Mrs. Celia Dial Saxon was unanimously chosen as the chairman of the women's work in this drive. Four minute speakers were assigned to every church, Sunday school or other organization within the city limits and every agency employed to have the colored people in the city of the Congaree. "Go over the top."

COLORED PEOPLE ARE PATRIOTIC

ATLANTIC CITY N J REVIEW
APRIL 16, 1918

Make Good Showing in the Purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds

Colored citizens have patriotically responded to the call for subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan and have taken $8300 worth of bonds, according to a report filed yesterday with Chairman Elwood S. Bartlett, of the County Committee, by Dr. P. L. Hawkins, who is taking the lead in the drive among his people. All classes of the colored residents have been enlisted in the campaign from the professional men to those who preside over the dining rooms of the beach front hotels and all are investing savings in the cause. Dr. Hawkins' report, which was issued for publication by Chairman Bartlett as an encouragement and an inspiration to those who have not yet contributed towards the city's quota of $2,250,000 to do so, follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee, Third Liberty Loan:

"I desire to render a partial report of our work for the week ending Monday, April 15th, and through you lay upon the altar of our country our offering of $8300, a part of which will be paid in cash. The response and co-operation from all sources has been in keeping with the traditional loyalty and patriotism of our people, and while I must reserve the names of the many who have done so much to help in this drive, I must mention that every colored minister in Atlantic City has given every possible aid; the Head and Side Waiters and Waitresses, the Bellmen, the Teachers particularly, the professional men and citizens from every walk of life vie with each other in doing their share of the work.

"This week our work has been to secure the school assessment, and every home has been covered at least once, and every church has been covered. The indications point to a 100 per cent. teachers, 100 per cent. ministers and 100 per cent. professional men. This week every hotel will be covered, and the honor roll call will swell the names of our splendid headwaiters and waitresses, bellmen, who are going to bring honor and credit to the race by a concrete evidence of their patriotism and civic pride. Already Mr. B. F Parker starts with a thousand dollars, two hundred being given to the first five teachers who raised three hundred dollars. We received this magnificent offer Thursday afternoon, and met his requirement in twenty-four hours.

The fraternal orders will report through Chairman A. F. Davidson; the policemen are working under Sergeant Robinson, and Mr. Clinton Edwards is looking after the Post Office employees. Every colored citizen is asked to help in this splendid work of patriotism and service, and if it is not possible to reach some member of our committees, subscribe through the most convenient agent, individual or bank, which will give us credit for it just as though it had been sent to us.

(Signed)

"DR. P. L. HAWKINS."

Aiken S. C. Review 10/9/18

COLORED PEOPLE HOLD GOOD MEETING

A big Fourth Liberty Loan rally was held last Sunday afternoon by the colored citizens of Aiken in the Thestone Theatre. While the Spanish influenza scare acted in some measure against securing an overcrowded house, still, a splendid crowd of patriotic colored men and women responded nobly to the call of the war workers. The colored K. of P. Band, of Augusta,, combined with Corporals Handman and Bulyer, two American soldiers, in furnishing songs and music for the occasion.

A. B. McGhee, acting as chairman, made a simple yet soulful plea to his people to rally around the folds of "Old Glory," which is today being lifted aloft, clean, free and untrammeled by the black boys of Aiken, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers in the one grand cause of Liberty. John Edwin Stansfield, Esq., the speaker of the day, being introduced to the audience, made a warm, patriotic appeal in behalf of the great Fourth Loan, and explained the urgent necessity of the colored people sharing in the honor of buying the bonds.

Speeches were made by Rev. I. W. S. Ball, Rev. A. W. Hill, Sergeant Quinn and Sergeant Normanly.

$2,500 worth of bonds were sold on the spot, making thus far $5,000 already subscribed by the patriotic colored people of Aiken city.

NEGROES OVERSUBSCRIBE LIBERTY BOND QUOTA IN JACKSON, MISS.

Charlotte Observer

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News in an editorial on May 31, published the following, which is most remarkable, coming as it does from the hotbed of prejudice and its attendant trocities:

At the close of the recent Liberty Loan drive the Daily News took occasion to congratulate the Negroes of the state on the splendid showing they made in that campaign.

The Red Cross drive has closed, and the Negroes have again responded whole-heartedly to a patriotic appeal. In a great many smaller communities, the Negroes subscribed the entire quota, leaving the white citizens to furnish the over-subscription.

There is something appealing about this response of the Negroes to those of us in Mississippi who know them. The European war is removed an incomprehensible distance from them.

A great many of them cannot read, and many more read only with difficulty. Even the better educated ones find difficulty, no doubt in understanding all the complexities of the European situation.

Certain it is that thousands of our white citizens are in the dark even yet as to the underlying causes of the war, and as to the many sided political phases of it.

But the beautiful fact remains that the Negroes and whites both gave to the Red Cross when its mission of mercy was explained to them. Their hearts were touched when they were told of wounded soldiers tenderly cared for, of hungry babies fed, of war refugees sheltered and warmed.

As surely as the world lasts, these responses of the Negroes are going to have their effect after the war is over, or before. It is not easy to overcharge a man who has just given of his small store of money to keep your son from suffering on the battlefields of France.

It is not easy to sit idly by and watch a "dollar-deputy" or one of the pestiferous tribe of crooked constables misuse a Negro who has just given to the Red Cross—given that a Belgian baby may have its empty little stomach filled.

These things are going to be remembered. The best element of the South has always been in favor of fair treatment of the Negro, and the best element is growing. The Negro himself has a great opportunity at the present time to win the respect and admiration of the white people, and he seems to be taking advantage of it.

When justice, tempered with mercy for the shortcomings of a race that is in many respects yet in its childstage, rules our dealings with the Negro, the "Negro problem" about which persons like Senator Vardamann like to prate, will be a long way toward settlement.

COLORED FOLK TO REACH GOAL OF $100,000

PORTSMOUTH, VA. STAR
OCTOBER 15, 1918

The colored people of the city are dtermined to reach their goal of $100,000 in the Liberty Loan campaign, and while they have nearly two-thirds of that amount yet to subscribe, they express confidence in their ability to "go over the top" by Saturday night.

The committee this morning submitted the following statement:

"The last lap of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign finds the colored people of Portsmouth far behind their voluntary objective of $100,000. When all reports were tallied last night only $33,400 had been subscribed. They are not discouraged, however, but more determined than ever to surpass their record of the last drive, $102,000.

"Realizing the strenuous work ahead for all solicitors this week, Commissioner J. S. Jones has made a personal appeal to all team captains to whip every worker in line, that the colored people of this city will once morre go over the top in fine style. "In spite of the handicap of the ban upon meetings, we must not let up one instant in financing our crusade against the Hun. America expects every American to do his full duty, and we are Americans that have never failed to do our whole duty.

"In these days when women are called upon to fill the places of men who have answered their country's call, the greatest portion of the burden of this present drive has fallen upon feminine shoulders. The women workers, besides conducting a universal canvass for Liberty Bond subscribers, have also rendered yeoman service in helping to raise funds for the victory booth at High and Effingham streets. In Saturday's tag day sales they realized over $200. A splendid machine they are, with Clara L. K. Douglass directing their energies. With this organization running in true style, there is little doubt of colored Portsmouth doing its full duty."

BEREAN BUILDING LOAN BUYS $4,000 MORE BONDS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Berean Building and Loan Association, the Rev. Matthew Anderson, president, and W. Basil Webb, secretary, took out $4,000 more of the Third Liberty Loan Bonds. This makes a total of $5,000 worth of bonds they now have to help aid democracy at home and abroad. This is the largest race organization of its kind in this country, carrying a quarter of a million dollars with over a thousand stockholders.

NEW ROCHELLE MEETING RAISES $4,000 FOR LOAN

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

New Rochelle, N. Y.—At the Liberty Loan rally held last Friday night at League Hall four thousand dollars was subscribed for bonds. Samuel J. Davis presided, and addresses were made by Wm. A. Moore, president of the local Bond Committee, and Walter Drey. The committee who had charge of this successful effort, enlist the patriotic support of the race, included the Rev. W. H. Slater, Henry Scott, Dr. C. P. McClendon, Joshua Trottman, W. J. Brown, Obed Matthews, Festus Walden and Mr. Bullock.

Soldiers – 1918 33

Liberty Bonds

WORK COLORED WOMEN ARE DOING FOR LOAN

Negroes Making Sacrifices to Lend Government Money to Carry on the War

N Y C POST
OCTOBER 19, 1918

"'Support the boys' is the one and only motto of the colored people throughout the United States to-day," according to Mrs. E. P. Roberts, chairman of the colored woman's committee of the Liberty Loan. "However difficult it may be to raise money, whatever grievances we may have as a race, we forget all that. This is the time to think of others, not of ourselves—and the 'others' to think of are the 'boys,' both white and black, who are conducting themselves so nobly abroad."

Mrs. Roberts, who has had charge of the Liberty Loan work done by the colored women of New York during each drive, is a graduate of Tuskegee and of the Sargent School of Physical Education in Cambridge, Mass. She has also taken special courses at Oberlin College in Ohio, and is representative of the modern generation of educated colored women. Her husband is Dr. E. P. Roberts, a well-known physician of Harlem, who is a graduate of Lincoln College and of the Flower Hospital, New York.

"The patriotism of our people is wonderful," continued Mrs. Roberts. "I know from my work among the colored people of New York that there is hardly a man, woman, or child among them who buys a Liberty Bond who does not make a sacrifice to do it. German propaganda is a myth as far as they are concerned. They are proud to make a record of their devotion to a Government, the representatives of which have not always given them their due rewards. They feel that by showing their conception of the responsibility of citizenship in this substantial way, some of the opprobium that has been their lot will be turned to praise, and indeed this has already been true in a small measure.

"In the South, where I spent my childhood, and where a friendly feeling will be the hardest to obtain, there have been several instances of public appreciation of the way the negroes have come to the support of the Liberty Loan. In Jacksonville, Florida, an honor flag was presented to the colored people of that city by the white people as a token of their work in subscribing $200,000 to the third Liberty Loan. This was greatly in excess of the amount expected of our people, and the fact that our patriotism was appreciated doubled our enthusiasm. There are many instances of the colored people of a town giving more than their due, but that a Southern city should be so prompt to give thanks was especially pleasing to us."

In the third campaign, an effort was made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a society composed of 140,000 members, and with 142 branches in the United States, to canvass the Southern States by means of correspondence. This effort, while producing valuable results, has been extended for this campaign into an organized personal canvass of the entire South. The National Association of Colored Women offered prominent women speakers, such as Miss Nattie Burroughs, president of the National Training School, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fouse, honorary president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Kentucky, and Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, of Buffalo, N. Y., president of the National Association of Colored Women, to tour the South. All the expenses of the speakers are paid by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose members comprise many of the most prominent people, white as well as colored, in the country.

The offer of these women speakers was accepted by the National Women's Liberty Loan Committee, and meetings are now being held in every Southern State with gratifying results. So far the returns are not complete, but Mrs. Talbert has reported the sale of one hundred one thousand-dollar bonds to a negro farmer of Louisiana at one of her meetings, and is proud to be able to say that he is the largest individual bondholder in that State.

"In my own State of Alabama a negro was the largest buyer in the State in the third loan also," added Mrs. Roberts, "so it goes to show that the negro is a capable business man, able not only to earn money, but to invest his money intelligently. The sad part is that often after he has received a splendid education, he is denied the opportunity of using it to advantage."

At the colored women's branch of the Y. W. C. A. in 132d Street, Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss, executive secretary, likewise had a good report of the women in behalf of the fourth Liberty Loan.

"The girls who come into the Y. W. C. A. have not large amounts to subscribe as a rule," she said, "but what they have they give gladly. One girl employed as a waitress, who has already paid cash for a one hundred-dollar bond, is buying another on the coupon-book plan. This is noteworthy because she is a West Indian girl, who could not speak a word of English a year ago, but who is ambitious to save and give the use of her savings to the country.

"The women in this neighborhood who are working hard to sell bonds feared it a little harder to sell now than it was in the third loan, because most of the colored people bought their bonds on the weekly payment plan and have not yet finished paying for those they took last spring. However, some of the women are doing splendidly. Mrs. Theresa Rose has sold over seven thousand dollars' worth of bonds to her friends, and Mrs. Maude Jones, Mrs. Ida Hilton, Mrs. A. S. Reed, Mrs. Rosalie McClendon, Miss Whilimina Adams, Mrs. Mosella Johnson, Mrs. Clinton Brooks, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss Lily Max, Miss Adele Mitchell, Miss Louise Yates, Mrs. J. C. Crampton, Mrs. Grayce Naie, Mrs. V. Harris, and Miss Lillian Campbell are all enthusiastic workers, and showing good results.

"A feature of the drive is the speaking of women who are making appeals for subscriptions from vans. This part of the work is under the direction of R. C. McPherson."

Other organizations that are represented by women workers are the Public Education Association, under Miss Hallie B. Craigwell; the Woman's Non-Partisan League, by Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson; the Henry Street Lincoln Settlement House, by Miss Evelyn Barrett; the Music School Settlement House, by Miss Vivian Ward; the Charity Organization Society, by Ethel J. Kindler, and the Mother Zion Church, by Mrs. J. W. Brown, wife of the pastor.

The Liberty Loan booth on 134th Street is in charge of Mrs. Cabaniss, with a committee composed of members of the Y. W. C. A., among them Miss Earle Day, Miss Jarvis, and Miss Chaplain. A feature at this booth is the entertainments given by the Clef Club, a musical society of colored men, who tour the fashionable hotels in the South during the winter.

"During the first week of the drive, we obtained $26,050," said Mrs. Cabaniss, "but we will make our greatest effort during the last week. Then we will have a big mass meeting at the Palace Casino, with moving pictures showing the French and American colored troops in action at the front, and many speakers, among them Marcel Knecht, a member of the French Commission to the United States. New York colored people are only a small part of the 12,000,000 of our race in America, but we mean to do more than subscribe our share of New York's quota of one billion eight hundred million dollars."

Negro School Children Buying Thrift And War Savings Stamps.

The Journal-Tribune
April 13, 1918.

(By George W. Blount.)

Americans are divided into two groups.

Group One—Consists of those "Wordy" Americans who are displaying their patriotism by words not deeds. This is the larger group.

Group Two—Consists of those "Working" Americans who are showing their patriotism by buying Thrift, War Savings Stamps, and Liberty Loan Bonds. This is the smaller group.

To which group do you belong? You may argue or debate the question from any angle, but you will find it impossible to gracefully get away from the fact that it is your duty to buy all that you possibly can afford.

That the teachers and children in the Portsmouth public schools belong in group two and are showing considerable interest in saving by buying these stamps is clearly evidenced in the March report made by Principal William E. Riddick which shows 501 children who have bought $300.25 worth of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. The figures for April are surpassing those of any previous month.

Our Government wants and is expecting every boy and girl as well as every man and woman to save, even if it is only a penny at a time, so that all of us may have a part in winning the war; thereby, helping to make the world safe for Democracy. Democracy means, not "I am as good as you are," but "You are as good as I am."

Democracy gives to every interest big or little, and to every individual, regardless of race, creed, or color an equal chance, or full opportunity to live, progress, and prosper.

Negroes are now called upon and are expected to make every sacrifice just as other citizens are doing for the cause of Democracy, country, humanity, and universal liberty; while the Government is expecting and rightfully demanding these sacrifices and the faithful performance of certain duties by its Negro citizens, along with these various sacrifices and duties should go ample opportunity and adequate means to prepare for the intelligent and patriotic performance of them.

Negroes Pledge W.S.S. Drive Speakers $1,700

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
Spec JUNE 20, 1918

Arcadia, La., April 17.—Negroes celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their Evening Star Benevolent Society yesterday at Pilgrim's Rest Church. They invited a number of white speakers in the war savings stamp campaign to address them. They subscribed for over $1,700 wort of war savings stamps.

The lodge has buried 37 members during the 20 years' existence. It has collected $4,500.

THE NEGRO'S SHARE.

Constitution
4/12/18

Thus far in all fields of our war work the negroes of the country have responded to every call that the government has levied upon them.

In the current United War Work fund campaign a rather heavy task was imposed upon the negroes of Atlanta, but they are proving themselves worthy, and they are within something like $10,000 of their goal.

That this fund will be subscribed before the close of the campaign is assured.

In an appeal to the colored people of Georgia, appearing elsewhere upon this page, A. B. McCoy, state director of the colored division, United War Work campaign, with particular point emphasizes the fact that **"this is the largest opportunity that has ever come to the negro as a race!"**

Let us hope that the truth of this declaration will strike home to every negro of Atlanta and Georgia, and that every one of them will appropriately apply it.

There never was a time when the negroes of the country were more prosperous than they are today; and never before this war have events and conditions brought to them such an opportunity to prove their value to their country both as soldiers and as civilian supports of those in uniform.

There are many thousands of negro soldiers in France and in camps at home who, more than ever before, need the care, the attention and the comforts which this United War Work fund will make possible, and it is a sacred duty of every negro civilian at home to contribute to the full measure of his capability toward it.

The race has not failed to meet similar calls in the past—of which fact the white citizenship is duly appreciative; and it is not possible that it will fail now!

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THEY SUCCORED IN '61

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN
APRIL 26, 1918

NOW BUY LIBERTY BONDS

"Mutual Benefit Association, Incorporated" of Colored People Has Interesting History

The purchase of $1000 worth o f Liberty bonds Tuesday night by th Springfield mutual benefit association ncorporated, brings out a story of the devotion to their country some of th colored people of this city showe over 50 years ago. The present asso ciation is the outgrowth of that old one and the members of to-day felt that they, too, should show the loyalty of the founders.

When the wounded and returning soldiers began to come through Springfield at the time of the civil war the civic bodies did what they could to provide comfort and relief to the best of their ability. There was one organization, however, that worked independently of the rest, asked no funds from the public and did its work from sun to sun. This was a band of Negroes of this city, some of whom had escaped from slavery.

Thomas Thomas and Eli Baptist, still remembered by some of the older residents of the city, even 50 years ago conceived the idea of doing their bit for their country and formed a plan. They banded a number of their friends together and secured a small house located on what is now known as Railroad row.

They then gathered what funds they had in their possession and formed an organization to give relief and comfort to the soldiers. Jellies, chicken and all sorts of delicacies were bought or prepared and as the wounded and hungry soldiers arrived in this city, by day or night, at all hours, members of the organization were at the station distributing their food and aiding in giving comfort.

The organization continued until the close of the war, when the service it rendered became no longer necessary. While their work was done the members had toiled together so long and so faithfully that they decided to continue the organization, which they did, and took in new members. The association later took the form of a benefit organization with small weekly dues and sick and death benefits.

About eight years ago the organization incorporated as the Springfield mutual benefit association, incorporated, and has continued one of the strong local colored organizations. The present officers are: Charles W. Fisher, president; Archer Jacobs, treasurer, and Sarah E. Jacobs, secretary. All the officers and members are well known and esteemed among the colored population of this city.

PLAN INTENSIVE 4TH LOAN DRIVE

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
SETTEMBER 16, 1918

Citizens to Be Urged to Treble Former Purchases, Campaign Committee Resolves

Preparations for the fourth Liberty Loan drive are nearly complete, according to announcements made at headquarters today.

From information at hand the coming drive, which begins Sept. 28, will be "highly intensive" for the purpose of influencing individuals to buy three and four times as much as they purchased in former loan campaigns.

Ward and district committees under the direction of C. N. Strotz and Augustus Knight were drafted today for the sales of bonds in their own neighborhoods, and hundreds of volunteer salesmen will do their utmost to help surpass Chicago's quota in record time. They will work out of ward headquarters and not go out of their own districts.

Women Plan Meetings

Women's organization meetings have been scheduled for this week. Mrs. Willis G. Wood, chairman of the Chicago Woman's club committee, has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon at the club.

Speakers at this meeting will include Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Jacob Baur and Mrs. Lambert O. Wile. On Wednesday there will be a meeting of the woman's aid committee in the English room of the Congress hotel with Mrs. Hartwig Wolf, chairman, presiding. The same afternoon the district school superintendents will meet with Mrs. Baur and Mrs. Wile at the Hotel La Salle. The school children, according to plans for the next drive, will take no active part in the sale of bonds, but will be used only for propaganda. Presidents and Liberty Loan chairmen of all woman's clubs will meet at the Morrison hotel, Friday.

THE WAR SAVING STAMP DRIVE IN HALIFAX CO. AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

(L. E. B. ROSSER.)

SOUTH BOSTON VA GAZETTE
AUGUST 8, 1918

People who can recall that at the outbreak of this present war, there was a general feeling that the colored people would not do their part in the interest of this country. There were, from time to time, rumors of efforts of propogandists working to dampen the ardent love of the black man in this county and other parts of the states of the South. These rumors did the race harm indeed, yet we must confess that there were many among us that thought we had little or no concern in the operation of the war. In this respect, that feeling was not confined to people of color alone, for many white people thought the same way.

When issues were placed squarely up to the people of the United States and the honor of our nation was being assailed and the flag insulted and a question mark upon our integrity another feeling came over us. We are now in the fray to fight it out to a finish to the extent of our limited but loyal abilities. We want to serve notice upon all whom it may concern, that the negroes of Halifax County, acknowledge allegiance to every effort that has been put forward or will be put forward to win the war, and this country safe for democracy and make democracy safe in this country. We think that true democracy knows no class or clans, but that all men should be given a chance to live. We are in the state and claim that this state is the cradle of that doctrine, and her sons first proclaimed it to the world and died without seeing the full ripe fruit of the faith in this doctrine, yet these black Virginians are, in a measure, enjoying some of the delights of their dreams.

We have answered every call for men and money. Every movement to conserve and preserve. Every effort to accumulate and economize: and if any thing more is required we will do that so as to win. Our future destinies rest in the survival of the fittest.

We give below the interesting account of these activities published in another paper, which cheerfully make it a part of this article because it gives information that will not be known unless it is published in the papers of this county. These activities resulted in making it possible for Mr. Lacy to tabulate more than $30,000 to the credit of the colored people of the county and these figures are short in the real facts in the case but they show which way the wind is blowing; yet before the year is ended, the balance will be on the right of the ledger.

Under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society nine patriotic meetings were held among the colored people of Halifax County during the period from June 10 to June 14 inclusive. The meetings were held at New Zion Church, near Meadville; Sunflower Church, near Nathalie; Old Wall Church at Buffalo; Shiloh Church, near Clarkton; Mt. Pleasant Church at Cross Roads; Berry Hill Church at Sinai; Owens Grove Church at Cluster Springs; Mt. Olivet Church at South Boston; and New Bethel Church at Turbeville. The large audiences that attended all of the meetings were addressed by Prof. T. C. Erwin, Field Agent, Negro Organization Society; Prof. Miles W. Connor of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; Capt. W. H. Brown of Hampton Institute, and Rev. L. E. B. Rosser, Director of War Savings Stamps among the colored people of Halifax County. A few white people were present at each meeting and at Cluster Springs Supt. H. J. Watkins also spoke.

At all of the meetings the speakers drew attention to the real purposes of the war, indicated the remarkable opportunities for service to their country that incidents of the war are offering to the colored people, urged observance of food regulations and the full use of all available labor six whole days each week, and pointed out the various other means by which those who do not become part of the fighting forces may contribute to America's success in the war. Subscriptions for the purchase of War Savings Stamps to the amount of nearly $3,000 were taken and in each community where meetings were held agents were appointed to continue the taking of such subscriptions. In addition to this fourteen Red Cross Auxiliaries were organized among the colored people.

All local arrangements for these meetings were made by Miss Lottie V. Cunningham, the Industrial Supervising Teacher and Negro Home Demonstration Agent for the county.

NEGRO COMPANY MAKE FINE SHOW

The Birmingham Reporter.

BUYS LIBERTY BONDS AND STANDS BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS EFFORT TO GET THE HUN—HARRISON GETS TELEGRAM.

The Atlanta Insurance Company, headed by A. F. Herndon, of Atlanta, Ga., is one of the largest sick benefit companies operated by Colored people. The company operates in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas. Quite a large number of men and women of the race are in the employ of this company. Just this week the Birmingham agents, under the direction of State Manager J. T. Harrison, bought $650.00 worth of Liberty bonds. Mr. Harrison has spent the larger portion of his time, since the fourth Liberty drive has been on, working with the Italian army, and has made a very creditable record in securing subscriptions.

The company has expressed a strong interest in the Government and has been buying bonds at a creditable rate in every issue. Mr. Harrison received the following telegram a few days ago from General Manager J. C. Lindsay. The telegram follows:

October 5, 1918.

Mr. J. T. Harrison,
105 Pythian Building, Birmingham.

Company owns one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in bonds. We own $52,000 in Liberty bonds, twelve thousand of these are the fourth Liberty loan and sixty-one thousand of these bonds are State and Municipal. The twelve thousand dollars worth of Liberty bonds were purchased Monday. (Signed)

J. C. LINDSAY.

This telegram was in response to a telegram from Mr. Harrison that the company should increase its bond purchase for the Birmingham District.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 5, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE LOAN.

In subscribing, and over subscribing, the first, second and third Liberty Loans the negroes of their country did their part in a manner that was patriotic and gratifying.

That they will do no less in the instance of the fourth loan is clearly indicated by the proportionately heavy subscriptions that already have been made by individual negroes and negro organizations, especially throughout the south.

But it must be borne in mind that this loan is far greater than either of its predecessors, so subscriptions corresponding in amounts with those made for either of the other three loans will not suffice; they must be proportionately heavier, or the whole plan of the loan will prove a failure.

White men and women must subscribe in amounts proportionate with the amount of the loan. So must colored men and women; and there is no reason for doubting that they will.

The well-informed colored citizens, rich and poor, understand the significance of this loan; and, understanding, they are, to the farthermost limit, willing and coming forward to back Uncle Sam and their own future with their dollars.

And those who now are not well informed will be found imbued with the same spirit once the loan, what it is for, what it means and what its failure would mean, is made clear to them.

Emmett J. Scott, who recently severed his connections with Tuskegee temporarily to more effectively aid his country in war, and who is now a special assistant to the secretary of war, has addressed a ringing appeal to the 12,000,000 members of his race in the United States bespeaking their general, whole-hearted and generous support of the loan.

Soldiers – 1918 34

Liberty Bonds

THIRD LOAN ABOUT HALF SUBSCRIBED

Washington Reports Total Above $1,500,000,000

COUPON BONDS ON SALE TO-DAY

Total for New York District Reaches $385,200,000—Third Week of Drive to Be Active.

N Y C POST
APRIL 22, 1918

WASHINGTON, April 22 (by A. P.).—Half of the $3,000,000,000 minimum sought for the Third Liberty Loan remains to be subscribed in the remaining working days of the campaign. Early reports to-day to headquarters indicated that the total had been raised above $1,500,000,000.

Local committees in hundreds of communities sent word to-day that they would try particularly hard to make this the record week of the campaign, and they counted strongly on patriotic celebrations Friday, designated by President Wilson as Liberty Day, to swell subscriptions.

Railroad employees over the whole country are subscribing liberally. R. H. Aishton, of Chicago, regional director of railroads west of the Mississippi, reported to-day subscriptions of $29,016,000 from railroad men in his territory.

Latest reports indicate that the State of Washington has exceeded its quota. Seattle has 45,000 subscribers, more than twice the number in the second loan, and Tacoma reports 20,000 subscribers.

Oregon Liberty Loan campaigners now claim a new record, on the ground that at the end of the second week every town and every county in the State had subscribed its quota.

Indications to-day were that Missouri had gone over the top, and that nineteen counties have been awarded the honor flag. In the entire St. Louis Federal Reserve District 374,000 subscribers, including 63,000 from St. Louis, have been reported.

LIBERTY BOND FOR POLISH TROOPS IN FRANCE.

BOSTON, April 22 (by A. P.).—The Polish army in France bought the first Liberty bond sold at a meeting of Polish citizens here last night in the bond campaign among residents of foreign birth or descent. The purchase was made on behalf of the soldiers now with the Allied forces by the American committee in charge of the fund for their benefit.

$100,000 BY SLOVAK WOMEN IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (by A. P.).—By subscribing $100,000 to the Third Liberty Loan the women of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the United States of America have brought their total for the three loans to $240,000, the Treasury Department announced to-day.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT FIRST "OVER THE TOP"

ST. LOUIS, April 22 (by A. P.).—The Eighth Federal Reserve District has exceeded its quota of $13,000,000 in subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan, according to campaign managers. This is the first district to go "over the top" in the campaign, they said.

N. Y. TOTAL IS $385,200,000

Liberty Loan Committee Urges Redoubled Effort Throughout District This Week.

The third week of the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan started this morning with subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve District amounting to a total of $385,200,000, according to an official announcement issued by the Liberty Loan Committee at ten o'clock.

This total indicated a gain of $12,260,80 over the last preceding total, announce at the Federal Reserve Bank's closin hour on Saturday. Strenuous efforts ar to be urged throughout the district thi week to make a much better showing i subscriptions, both in number and amounts, than was achieved last wee when New York fell far behind what had been counted on to do in order meet the quota allotted to it by the Tre sury Department.

On the basis of to-day's official tot it will be necessary to maintain a da average of approximately $93,000,000 i new subscriptions throughout the re maining two weeks of the drive, in or der to obtain the maximum quota $1,500,000,000 in the Federal Reserve Di trict of New York, which is the go set by the Liberty Loan Committee. order to raise the minimum quota $900,000,000 in this district in the a lotted time, it is necessary to mainta a daily average of about $43,000,000 new subscriptions.

Coupon bonds of the Third Liberty Loan were placed on sale to-day throughout the Second Federal Reserve District at banks, trust companies, and other sales stations. These bonds are intended only for persons who will pay the entire amount of their subscriptions in cash for immediate delivery. The largest amount of bonds which any individual may purchase under this plan is $10,000, and the right is reserved to deliver bonds of the largest denomination, not exceeding $1,000.

The bond-issue division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, having received an ample supply of the new 4¼ per cent. bonds from the Treasury Department in Washington, on Saturday shipped a large quantity to those banks outside New York city which made application for them for the purpose of selling them "over the counter" for cash.

The bonds sent to the institutions out of town will be ready for sale to the publim to-morrow. Banks and trust companies in this city will receive their allotment of the first shipment of 4¼s tomorrow, and will be able to offer them to the public without delay. Booths and other sales stations will get their bonds from the banks and trust companies.

Since the beginning of this campaign there has been an enthusiastic demand for the new Liberty bonds at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Federal Reserve Bank from now on is in a position to fill the requisitions for these bonds.

In the second campaign, when the plan of selling Liberty bonds for cash was first put into effect, there was a prompt response on the part of the public. In the two weeks during which the 4 per cent. Liberty bonds were on sale for cash $60,000,000 worth were sold. In that campaign the deliveries were limited to $1,000 for each person.

The fact that the 4¼ per cent. bonds of the third Liberty Loan are available for immediate delivery in amounts up to $10,000 is expected to add greatly to the total of subscriptions received in this district.

The new 4¼ per cent. bonds are available in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. They bear four coupons each. The first coupon, payable on September 15, 1918, is for 129 days' interest. The second coupon is due March 15, 1919; the third, due on September 15, 1919, and the fourth, due on March 15, 1920. Each calls for six months' interest. Coupons covering the period from March 15, 1920, until the date of maturity, will be supplied after the first four come due.

In a letter sent last week to the banks of this district, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York drew attention to the following ruling on the use of certificates of indebtedness in cash sales of the new 4¼ per cent. bonds.

In our printed circular of April 6 we stated that United States certificates of indebtedness, except those maturing April 22 and June 25, could be used in payment of bonds for cash sale, and that such certificates would continue to draw interest until the date of the bonds, May 1, 1918.

The Treasury Department has ruled since that certificates can be used only by banks in the purchase of bonds for cash sale, in an amount not exceeding $10,000, and it will, therefore, not be possible for us to accept payment for bonds for cash sale by certificates for an amount exceeding $10,000, upon applications from your bank, unless you advise us that any certificates in excess of $10,000 are the property of your subscribers making full payment through you."

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO-DAY.

More than $500,000 was subscribed to the loan to-day at a meeting of retail shoe dealers organized by John Slater. The largest individual subscription was for $250,000. It came from the F. B. C. Kid Company.

The Federal Shipbuilding Company has subscribed, through the First National Bank of Jersey City, for $100,000 worth of bonds.

Other new subscriptions received today, as announced at the Liberty Loan Committee's headquarters, 120 Broadway, included the following items:

Charles F. Keller Hart, $110,000.
Muller Gloria Mills, $50,000.
Merrell Silk Company, $30,000.
Herman Scheuer & Sons, $35,000.
Hess, Harburger & Drucke, $10,000.
Schnuerer & Murray, $25,000.
Alexander Konta, $25,000.
Holzman Silk Manufacturing Company, $15,000.
Pine Tree Silk Mills employees, $12,000.
Pine Tree Silk Mills Co., $40,000.
Export Silk Company, $10,000.
R. & H. Simon Company, $10,000.
Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, $10,000.
Suzerinie Silk Throwing Company, $10,000.
Julien Hart, $10,000.
F. Q. Hartman, $65,000.
Lehigh Valley Silk Mills, $25,000.
Haytock Cronemeyer Company, $15,000.
Joseph Wadsworth, jr., $10,000.
Gilt Edge Silk Mills, $15,000.
B. Hooley & Son, $10,000.
Taylor, Smith & Hard, $25,000.
McCurdy, Anderson & Co., $100,000.
Goodrich Rubber Company, $500,000.
Irving Savings Institution, $200,000.
Merchants' Fire Assurance Corporation, $100,000.
Millett, Roe & Hagen, $100,000.
Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company, $75,000.

Through Guaranty Trust Company—Charles Strauss, $50,000; H. E. Verran Company, $100,000; Skandinavia Reinsurance Company, $25,000; Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrine Bowen, $50,000.

The American Metal Company and its officers have bought one million dollars worth of bonds. This subscription had been erroneously reported on Saturday as $100,000.

The following subscriptions were reported through the Candy Committee: F. G. Shattuck Company, $35,000; Rockwood & Co., $25,000; Runkel Bros., $25,000; H. D. Ellis, $17,000; Gramercy Chocolate Company, $10,000; James P. Mitchell & Co., $10,000; National Licorice Company, $10,000; Novelty Candy Company, $10,000; Nolomoline Company, $10,000; Rigney & Co., $10,000; Rueckheim Bros. & Eckstein, $10,000; Sweets Company of America, $10,000; Frank Tilford, $10,000, and Maurice Wertheim, $10,000.

BOND PURCHASES BY NEW YORK BANKS.

Total takings of bonds of the third Liberty Loan by New York banks and trust companies to the close of business on Friday last, as announced this morning by the Liberty Loan Committee, were:

American Exchange National Bank, $3,383,200; Bank of America, $3,400,050; Bank of Manhattan Company, $2,851,450; Bank of New York, $2,725,550; Bankers Trust Company, $25,000,000; Chase National Bank, $6,754,250; Chatham Phenix National Bank, $2,215,000; Chemical National Bank, $33,871,[illegible]00; Citizens National Bank, $3,000,000; Empire Trust Company, $1,515,450; Equitable Trust Company, $4,879,150; Farmers Loan and Trust Company, $10,535,350; First National Bank, $20,228,600; Guaranty Trust Company, $10,000,000; Hanover National Bank, $5,852,750; Importers & Traders National Bank, $2,910,150; Irving National Bank, $4,250,400; Irving Trust Company, $4,066,050; Liberty National Bank, $1,831,000; Mechanics & Metal National Bank, $8,044,500; Merchants National Bank, $1,341,200; Metropolitan Bank, $6,872,950; Metropolitan Trust Company, $7,500,000; National Bank of Commerce, $11,714,200; National City Bank, $8,279,050; National Park Bank, $20,000,000; New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, $1,154,700; New York Produce Exchange Bank, $1,348,400; New York Trust Company, $5,974,250; Pacific Bank, $1,500,000; State Bank, $1,000,000; Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $3,046,700; Union Trust Company, $5,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust Company, $1,730,350; United States Trust Company, $1,605,950.

Franklin Simon & Co., through their patrons and employees, in the first ten days of the drive sold more than $500,000 worth of bonds. The firm believes that the $1,000,000 mark will be reached, if not passed, before the sale closes. All of the employees will meet in the store on Wednesday evening to hear special Liberty Loan addresses by Capt. A. B. Simmonds, U. S. A., who has seen service abroad, and others.

COLORED WOMEN ORGANIZE.

The Colored Women's Liberty Loan Committee for New York City will have a meeting this evening at 8:30 in the Young Women's Christian Association Building, 121 West 132d Street. There are forty members of this newly organized committee, and they are conducting an energetic campaign among the people of their race in Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, and other parts of the metropolitan district.

Mayor Hylan completed to-day his arrangements to have the Mayors of the principal cities of the Second Federal Reserve District march with him in the "Liberty Day" parade on Friday. The Mayor volunteered his services, and sent letters to the Mayors of the cities of the Second Federal Reserve District asking that if the Mayor of a city could not be present he pass the letter along to the Mayor of another city in his county.

Mayor Hylan was greatly assisted in the execution of his plans for "Liberty Day" by Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy, who is head of the State Organization of Mayors.

On Thursday evening Mayors of the Second Federal Reserve District will be the guests of the Liberty Loan Committee, together with Mayor Hylan, at "Liberty Land," the war exhibition, at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

The Liberty Loan Committee originally planned to have the parade on Saturday, April 27. The designation by President

Wilson, however, of Friday, April 26, by proclamation as "Liberty Day" has led the Committee to advance the date of the demonstration one day, so that the President's request that "the people of the United States assemble in their respective communities and liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause," and that "patriotic demonstrations be held in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the land" on Liberty Day may be fully met in the New York district. It is expected that more than 30,000 men and women will march to demonstrate the necessity of backing up our men and guns in France with Liberty bonds.

The route of the parade will be Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 57th Street. In the parade will be military forces of the United States and military and naval units from each of the Allied nations.

A DEPENDABLE ASSET.

Various straws gathered from the news columns of THE AGE serve to show how the wind blows in the attitude of the Negro race toward the Third Liberty Loan. From the subscription of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, representing a total investment by that organization of $100,000 in Liberty bonds, to the individual subscriptions secured by the local branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, all classes of our people and many societies have responded to the call.

Examples of this response are furnished in all parts of the country. Utica, New York, reports that three-quarters of the race population have subscribed for bonds. In Palestine, Texas, ninety-eight per cent of the colored employees of the International Great Northern Railway Company purchased bonds. At Scranton, Pa., each of the Odd Fellows and Elks lodges took a $100 bond.

The pioneer Negro town in the country, Mound Bayou, Miss., went over the top by subscribing $18,250 in less than an hour after the campaign opened, exceeding the quota allotted to it of $13,500. The subscription by the Knights of Pythias of Florida brought out the following tribute from Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo:

> I am proud of the colored Knights of Pythias of Florida, for their subscriptions of $25,000, and for the patriotism of the colored people of America in their loyal support throughout the country to the Liberty Loan as well as to the nation itself in their great war for freedom and democracy.

The Washington *Evening Star*, the most widely read and influential paper published at the National Capital, commenting on this letter, said:

> There need be no uneasiness on the score of the colored man. On the contrary, there should be a sense of genuine satisfaction in the fact that he is here, and a dependable asset at a time when the country expects all citizens, regardless of color, creed or condition, to support the government with both blood and treasure as the arbitrament of the sword, appealed to in a world, may require.

The measure of recognition thus far accorded the response of the race to the call of patriotism should not incline us to rest on our oars, but should spur us on to greater efforts to uphold the hands of the Government in the struggle just beginning.

There is yet time for those who have not subscribed to enroll among the defenders of the country. Money is as necessary to the fight as men. If you cannot fight yourself, let your money fight for you.

ENROLL HALF HUNDRED LIMIT CLUB MEMBERS

Week's Campaign For Sale of War Savings Stamps Closed Last Night.

744 Wilmington, N. C., Dispatch
SEPTEMBER 1, 1918

NEGROES BUY FREELY

The enrollment of approximately fifty additional members to the county limit club and the splendid work done bythe negroes together with unusual sales made by the various booths featured the past week's campaign, the object of which was to market the remainderof the county's quota of war savings stamps. The desired results, however, were not attained, despite the heroic work done by many of the canvassers but all are optimistic and the distance between that accomplished and the desired goal has been greatly lessened. The closing week of the campaign was featured by the sale of $4.207 worth of stamps by the Bon Marche booth alone, a record that will probably not be approached for many weeks to come and which recalls to the minds of campaign leaders the early successful days of this booth.

The purchase of stamps by negroes during the week, however, was the real feature, over $3,000 worth, being bought by members of the colored race—a race that has shown locally that it is heart and soul behind every movement to help in winning the war. Campaign leaders are gratified at the spirit that has been shown and the colored churches have been largely responsible for the splendid showing made.

Miss Margaret Gibson, in charge of campaign headquarters, will be at the federal court room Tuesday from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon and she urges that all who have pledge cards get them to her not later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the day mentioned. Until that time it will be impossible to determine the winner in the divisional contest that means a sumptuous supper at the expense of the division that failed to put in the necessary amount of work to overtop the efforts and accomplishments of the other.

The limit club, in the opinion of campaign directors, has too few numbers, despite the fifty that have been added and it is urged that more attention be given the family limit clubs that permit the investing of $1000 in stamps by all members of the family, even though the head is called upon to put up the money.

The high week score was won by the Bon Marche booth and the young ladies operating this booth also carried off first honors as regards the high day scores, marketing $2,300 worth of stamps on one day. Honorable mention for the week goes to the young ladies operating the postoffice booth with the A. D. Brown and Murchison bank booths close seconds.

Many additional booths were opened during the week. Stamps can now be had at the Wilmington Savings & Trust company, Home Savings bank and Peoples bank and additional booths will be opened at the Citizens bank. The booths in operation at the C. W. Yates company store is also giving a splendid account of itself. George Honnet, who has supervision of the various booths, is working tirelessly in his efforts to put war savings stamps in the hands of every person in the city and county and is accomplishing results that are little short of marvelous.

Six hundred and seventeen dollars worth of stamps were sold at the Carolina shipyard yesterday. Of this amount $470 were put into war savings stamps and $147 went for thrift stamps. These are actual cash sales and not pledges to buy. The young ladies canvassing the plant yesterday with such gratifying results were Mrs. E. G. Glass, Miss Eunice H. West, Miss Towle, Miss Huxhold, Miss Marion Petit. Mrs. MacWilliams and Miss Shanahan. Yesterday's sales more than doubles those made on the previous Saturday and all are working with the one object of making Saturday sales higher than those of the previous pay-days.

A splendid work is being accomplished at the Liberty shipyard where the work is being carried on under the direction of LeRoy Cruser and Peter J. Van Geyt and the concrete shipbuilders are buying stamps in a remarkable manner.

Jackson County Negroes Shooting Gold Guns

At The Kaiser

COMMERCE GA NEWS
JULY 11, 1918

Tthe spirit of the loyalty and patriotism of the Jackson county negroes as manifested in the purchase of war savings stamps in the recent campaign ddeserves more than a passing notice. The liberality and readines with which they invested in stamps constitutes a surprise and a genuine gratification. If there are slackers in Jackson county they are not to be found among the negroes When we look over the list published below and see how the negroes of the county have demonstrated their loyalty it is enough to at least dampen the prejndice in the minds of some against the negro and it shouldd have the effect of making all feel that in this country, we are all Americans. The amount the negroes invested in war stamps in this county is all the more surprising and gratifying when it is known that Prof. J. H. Allen the principal of the negro school inthisplace had only three days notice prior to the campaign, that he was chairman of the county. But that man Allen is a real hustler and that American blood circles in his veins is evident from the fact that in three days he organized the county and brought up such fine reports from all the negro schools in the county. Further more, this man Allen has just gotten on his fighting clothes in earnest. He has organized the county into a club and is planning to have a grand rally at Jefferson the 25th day of July when he hopes to have all the schools in the county and and all the negro fraternal orders in the county to hear addresses delivered by Dr. Soule, W. Woods White and Prof M W. Redderick principal of the Americus negro schools. Our people are real proud of the work the Jackson county negroes have done Locally, we are proud of the Commerce negres who bought $2,805.00 worth of war stamps. The amounts invested by the several negro schools in the county follow:

Commerce school	$2,805.00
Montgomery Grove	$285.00
Dry Pond	$250.00
Cedar Grove	$845.00
Maxis Hill	$90.00
Sardis	$880.00
Center	$152.00
Jefferson	$126.00
Pendergrass	$2,260.00
Hurricane Shoals	$545.00
Jones Chapel	$720.00
Nicholson	$720.00
Popular Springs	$740.00
Talmo	$345.00
Summit	$205.00
Jefferson	$400.00
Marcus	$135.00
Ebenezer	$445.00
Bachelor	$1,585,00
Arcade	$940.00
Thyatira	$160,00
Redstone	$2,540.00
Hoschton	$1,800,00
Apple Valley	$910.0
Long View	$1,140,00
Walnut	$220,00
Wheeler	$30,00
Orr's	1,005,00
Lords school	$85.00
Barr Creek	$690,00
Mt. View	$10,00
Diamond Hill	$50,00
Fair View	$315,00
Potters	$815.00
Masseys	$235,00
Victory Hill	$215,00
New Vergil	$30.00
Attica	3,005,00
Total	32,570.00

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KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
APRIL 11, 1918

NEGROES IN THE BOND DRIVE.

Report of Sales Yesterday Amounted to $18,000.

The negro division of the third Liberty Loan campaign, working on districts assigned from Liberty Loan Headquarters, report the sales to the amount of $18,000 up to yesterday noon. The negro division is in charge of Prof. J. R. E. Lee, of Lincoln High School, with headquarters in the negro Y. M. C. A. building, Eighteenth Street and the Paseo.

The teams working in the schools report, 100 per cent of the teachers in the Douglass School have subscribed, and at the Attucks School all of the teachers earning more than $500 a year also subscribed to the loan. The record of bonds sold goes to Dr. E. A. Walker, whose team reports sales amounting to $1,[illegible]00. Other leaders of teams are: T. B. Watkins, J. W. Hurse, T. B. Stewart and F A Harris

Soldiers - 1918
Liberty Bonds

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10 ~~NEGRO TEAMS~~ TO CANVASS RACE IN MORALE DRIVE

Hundred Colored Workers Organized For United War Work Campaign.

COUNTY CAPTAINS NAMED

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
OCTOBER 11, 1918

One hundred negro men and women will take a prominent part in the Louisville and Jefferson county United War Work Fund Campaign, it was announced to-day. Under the leadership of H. E. Hall, president of the Mammoth Life Insurance Company, 414 South Sixth street, ten teams of negro workers will solicit among members of their race when the campaign opens the week of November 11. An organization of approximately 1,000 volunteers will start out for subscriptions of $577,985, Louisville's objective, but from present indications none will put forth greater effort than those in the Colored Division.

In accepting the appointment as chairman of the Colored Division Hall said that the negro citizens were a unit in support of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

County Is Ready.

Not only will the negroes help send Louisville and Jefferson county over the goal in the record-breaking drive for welfare work funds, but county residents, with L. C. Owings as chairman of the County Division, predict a showing outside the city limits equally as great as that made during the four Liberty Loan campaigns. Mr. Owings is the first division chairman to report acceptances from all five of his captains, although other division chairmen will be in a position to do likewise in a few days.

Each of Mr. Owings' captains has been placed in charge of a magisterial district and they have already practically completed the selection of their lieutenants and team workers. They report that the county is a unit in support of the campaign to give the soldiers and sailors the little extras which mean so much to them. Mr. Owings' captains and the districts their teams will canvass are: G. S. Dick, St. Matthews; C. F. Bryan, Jeffersontown; S. L. Rhea, Fisherville; Spencer Minor, Okolona, and J. M. Kennedy, Valley Station.

Major Organization Complete.

Campaign Director E. S. Woosley declared to-day that the major organization for the campaign had been completed with acceptances from the four women who will be chairmen of the newly created additional women's divisions for solicitation in the residential districts They are Mrs W J. McGlothlin, 1259 Everett avenue; Mrs. William Black, 1213 Cherokee road; Mrs. J. G. Clifford, 1810 South Third street, and Miss Wilhelmina Waller, 722 South Third street. As soon as the influenza quarantine is lifted it is the plan to hold a meeting of all the captains at which time all details of the complete organization will be worked out, Mr. Woosley said.

A move that indicates the war-winning importance the Government attaches to the United War Work Fund campaign is official authorization for use of the 400 four-minute men for an intensive speaking barrage here the week before the drive opens. Marvin H. Lewis, head of the four-minute men was granted permission to accept appointment as chairman of the War Work Fund Speakers' Bureau and asign the army of local orators to stress the meaning of subscriptions to the seven welfare agencies.

Boy Scouts Enlisted.

This will be the first time the Government has allowed the four-minute men organization to be used to advertise any movement except the one under the direct control of the Government. As all of the money to be gathered is spent as directed by the Government and under Government supervision, the precedent established is in line with all other work the four-minute men have been doing.

Scout Executive A. T. Benson has enlisted the Boy Scouts in the campaign and accepted the post of chairman of the committee of printed matter. Tons of posters and placards and advertisements, painted and written by men of national fame, are on the way to Louisville and will be distributed and tacked up by Boy Scouts to help bring the campaign to the attention of everybody.

NEGROES' PART IN UNITED WAR ~~WORK DRIVE~~

the Guide

Several Weeks Will Elapse Before Final Result Is Known

11-3-2-18

RICHMOND RAISED $39,000

Fine Spirit and Team Work Exhibited In All Sections Of State

(By J. H. McGrew)

Richmond, Va.—It will be several weeks before a final statement can be made as to the part Negroes of Virginia played in The United War Work Campaign for $170,500,000. It can be said however that wherever leadership with sufficient breadth of vision was found, the Negroes as usual took cheerfully their part of the responsibility, as shown in the following preliminary report.

Each of the one hundred counties of Virginia was reached by organizers and through correspondence, and definite organizations set up in sixty-five of the counties and thirteen of the cities and towns. These organizations were headed by intelligent and reliable men and women of the race as chairmen. Included in this number were ministers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, demonstration agents, farmers and many other useful citizens, each too busy and too broad to stop long enough to cavil over questions of denomination, creed or color. Splendid evidences of this fact are shown in the excellent examples set by such counties, cities, churches, schools and individuals as have already reported: Student and teachers of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg have subscribed $1,036.50. Students and teachers at Union University have already gone over the one thousand dollar mark and are working hard to reach a higher one. At St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, over two hundred dollars have been subscribed and efforts there are being continued to increase this amount. The young men at Bishop Payne Divinity School gave $28.00. One of the finest evidences of sacrificial giving was shown at Peake's Industrial Home for Colored Girls, of which Mrs. Harris is superintendent. A certified check for thirty-five dollars was sent in as their offering to this worthy cause. Campaigns have been conducted in about thirty schools of Virginia and the results will be announced as soon as reports are sent to headquarters.

The same sacrificial spirit and team work have been exhibited in connection with the county and city organizations throughout the State. So far as known the colored people of Charlotte County and the city of Fredericksburg were the first to raise their quotas and will perhaps double it before their final reports are submitted. Colored citizens of Richmond have already subscribed almost $39,000, and additional reports are being received daily. Among the churches of Richmond and individuals taking a definite part in the campaign as such are: 1st Baptist church, $45.00; Mt. Tabor Baptist church, $10.57; Second Baptist church, $100.00; Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist church, $1,000.00; Dr. D A. Ferguson, $100.00. Other schools, cities churches, counties and individuals of Virginia belong in the classes mentioned above and when final reports are made they will be found in the ranks.

As State Director of the Colored Division of the United War Work Campaign, I wish to congratulate each one who has helped in any way to make the campaign a success, the benefits of which will far out live our span of years. Complete report showing what each county and city has done will be made as soon as data is collected.

COLORED BOY SCOUT SELLS $1000 BOND

Fourteen Out of 30 Troops Report $16,800 First Day of the Loan Drive

SPRINGFIELD M MORN UNION
APRIL 28, 1918

FAITH CHURCH UNIT LEADER IN TOTALS

Johnny Agrees to Sell Building Lot for Woman to Get Money for Certificate.

With but 14 out of 30 Boy Scout Scout troops reporting last night, $16,800 was the starting figure in their Springfield campaign for $500,000, to send Springfield's subscription to the third Liberty Loan up to the $8,000,000 mark. There are yet 16 troops to report and it is expected that these will bring up the first day's total to at least $20,000 or $5500 more than was secured on the first day of the campaign last year. An unexpected feature was the sale of thousands of thrift stamps by the boys taking part in the canvass. The airplane Liberty developed engine trouble while flying over the aviation field early in the afternoon and was unable to co-operate with the Scouts.

Faith Church troop heads the list with total subscriptions of $9100 and Maj. Gen. C. R. Edwards' troop of the Y. M. C. A. next, with $1950. Park Memorial Church troop turned in $1500, Brightwood School troop, $1200, and St. John's Congregational Church troop, $1100. St. John's Church troop is made up of colored boys, one of whom turned in one subscription for $1000. An amusing incident was when Scout Johnny came in and announced that a woman wanted him to sell a building lot for her so she could buy bonds. After reporting he left to sell the lot and his scout master thinks he will do it, as he is a hustler. The total number of subscribers secured yesterday by the Scouts was 188.

Fisk Goes Over Top.

The Fisk Rubber Company went "over the top" in the five-day campaign ending last night with a total subscription of $303,750. The quota for that factory was $250,000. Of the 10 divisions canvassing, nine turned in 100 per cent. or better. Practically every man, woman and child in the plant was interviewed.

In almost numberless cases the scouts demonstrated that they are thoroughly "on the job" in the work they have undertaken for Uncle Sam. When persons approached to subscribe for bonds explained that they had already subscribed and did not care to do so again the youthful solicitors invariably came back with the polite invitation, "Well, wouldn't you like to buy some thrift stamps or war savings stamps?" The invitation was a poser and in nine cases out of 10 the solicitor made a sale.

At the very outset of the canvass it was given impetus by the announcement that Scout Morgan Gilbert, son of William E. Gilbert, president of the Union Trust Company, had already placed subscriptions to [illegible] The members of the various troops engaged in the drive were spurred to fresh endeavors by announcement of the fact that Mayor Frank E. Stacy has offered a silver loving cup to the troop making the best score. Scout Executive C. M. Abbott anticipates that the scout drive, following so closely upon the heels of the big drive by the Springfield Liberty Loan committee, may lag a bit at the start, but he expects it to warm up by Monday and is confident that the boys will be able to report subscriptions totaling $500,000, if not more.

Airplane Disabled.

A grievous disappointment to the scouts was the failure of the airplane Liberty to make a flight over the city, as announced. This was due to engine trouble which developed during a trial flight over the aviation field made by Pilot H. J. Webster early in the afternoon. During this flight, upon which the pilot had as a passenger Miss Lucy White of 30 Clark Street, office assistant to Supt. Frank DeCormier of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, the engine began to act "cranky," and upon the descent to the field the machine narrowly missed the top of a big tree. An investigation showed that one of the cylinders was badly scored and Pilot Webster declined to risk either the life of Scoutmaster Hubert Coyer, who was to have been his passenger on the trip or his own in a flight over the city.

Along with the disappointment of the Boy Scouts was that felt in Holyoke and Thompsonville, Conn., both of which places were to have been visited in the course of yesterday's proposed flight. Over Holyoke a small weighted parachute to which was attached an order for another $50 bond, was to have been released.

When it was found that it would be impossible for "Liberty" to make the flight, as planned, the work of dismantling the machine was begun. The propeller and wings were removed, placed aboard trucks and taken back to the plant of the Aircraft Corporation in Brightwood, and the body of the machine was also hauled there. It is not yet known to which of the United States aviation training fields "Liberty" will be shipped.

Honor Flag Plans.

Springfield's honor flag of the third Liberty Loan, won in Tuesday's tremendous drive when the city went "over the top" with a total subscription of over $7,000,000, will be accorded a place at the top of one of

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the two flagpoles in City Hall plaza before the Municipal Group.

The tentative program for the exercises centering about the flag was announced yesterday. Although Col. Theodore Roosevelt has not yet been definitely heard from on that point, there seems little liklihood that he will decline to accept an invitation extended him by officials of Hampden County Improvement League to formally present the flag to the Springfield third Liberty Loan committee, in connection with his address in the Auditorium under the auspices of the improvement league on the night of Wednesday, May 1. This simple ceremony, which will probably serve as a prelude to Col. Roosevelt's address, will be brief. The flag will be received for the loan committee by Fred T. Ley, chairman.

Horace A. Moses, president of the improvement league, and Charles A. Gammon, secretary, will go to Hartford the afternoon of May 1, returning to this city with Col. Roosevelt on the train from New York due to reach Springfield at 7.28 in the evening. At the depot will be a large delegation of Boy Scouts who will escort Col. Roosevelt to the Auditorium.

At 12.30 Thursday afternoon will be the formal exercises in connection with the raising of the flag in the plaza of the Municipal Group. From one of the two poles in the plaza floats the national colors. On the other, from which the State flag is periodically flown, the city's new honor flag will be raised.

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD
OCTOBER 20, 1918

THE MOST CREDITABLE DAY IN SPARTANBURG'S HISTORY.

The announcement this morning that Spartanburg city and county have put more than three million dollars in the Fourth Liberty Loan constitutes the response of the people of this part of the county to the talk of peace by arbitration. Spartanburg has taken no chances. It has backed the United States almost to the last manwho could back his country with means or credit. It is the most creditable day in the history of Spartanburg.

The secret of this achievement has been carrying the message to the good people of Spartanburg county. It has required organization to do this, but just the organization necessary was perfected and the men and women who went into this campaign went in to win because they were inspired with the same patriotic zeal that represents America on the battle fields of France.

There was fine leadership in the campaign, and Mr. L. W. Perrin, Mr. John B. Cannon and Mr. S. F. Cannon, and others they had around them,have rendered a service of the first order to their community and to their country, but they will justly point to the great number of Spartanburg citizens, of the city and of the county, who have given days of their time to the canvass, as they the force that awakened the people to a realization of their duty and their opportunity.

The Herald has frequently said that Spartanburg is one of the most thoroughly responsive communities in all the country to any worthy appeal to patriotism and community pride. Carry any worthy cause to Spartanburg people and they will respond. The campaign of the county made during this drive is the first of its character. As we have said, the city is familiar with such house to house appeals, but not until the last two weeks have the people of the county realized that they, too, could be reached, and that they, too, would respond just as generously and as willingly as the people of the city. It has been a wonderful experience and one that will serve to bring Spartanburg county to a realization that working as a unit it can accomplish any task that might be assigned to it.

PATRIOTISM OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

There is something fine, and there is something also pathetic, you might say for the want of a better term, in the patriotism of the Souther negro in this war. We have seen him respond to the draft. We have seen him come anxiously and hesitating, hat in hand, to the headquarters of the exemption boards to get himself straight on "this here business." And a little later we have seen him come in response to the call to entrain for camp with his eyes wide open, his face ashen and serious, as with child-like earnestness he begins on that very first morning to watch every move of the white officers, that he may learn this soldier business. A few weeks later we have seen the same negro boys, soldiers, marching like veterans and ready for any service. One thing about a negro soldier, he does not remain a rooky long.

So much for the patriotism of the Southern negroes who have gone into the army. We have seen them come and we have seen them go and—what's more—we have heard from them "over there," and it is always to their credit. Yesterday and upon other days recently we saw the negroes who are still at home give evidence of their patriotism. They bought Liberty Bonds. These negroes, great majority of them, know about this war through what the white folks of the South have told them. They are taking the white man's word for it and they are casting their lots right along with their white neighbors and friends and there is no hesitating about it. Right from the cotton fields they have come to the banks to get their bonds—and in many cases, in the majority of cases—they have brought all the money necessary to buy the bonds right along with them.

One of the splendid chapters of the War Between the States was the loyalty of the Southern negro to the Southern white man during that struggle. It was not until after the war when influences foreign to his environment got in their work, that the Southern negro did anything discreditable. The Southern white man today does not hold that against the negro; they understand that it was bad company that got him into that trouble, and it is all forgiven.

It is not surprising that that it has taken the Southern negro a litle longer perhaps than it has others to get this war straight in his mind, but it is there now. He knows now that the United States has taken his sons and he knows that the government needs his money and his work and the response from the honest substantial negro of the farming class has been one of the reassuring features of the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan in Spartanburg county.

WOMEN LOAN WORKERS PILE UP OVER $12,000,000

Urged to Greater Activity, However, in Order to Secure New Quota of $123,000,000.

RESULTS IN DISTRICTS

Hog Island Employees Add $1,500,000 — Appeal for Workers to Man Booths

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
OCTOBER 6, 1918

Through the Women's Committee the sum of $12,428,000 was subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan in Philadelphia the first week of the campaign, according to reports submitted to Mrs. Walter S. Thomson, chairman of the committee, at yesterday's meeting of the district chairmen. The report for yesterday announced $4,671,850, which included the $2,500,000 by John Wanamaker and his employees, and $1,500,000 secured from the employees of Hog Island shipyard during the week. The following statement to the district chairmen was made by Mrs. Thomson:

"Compared to the work of the Women's Committee in this city the first week of the Third Liberty Loan campaign the total of the first week in this drive is splendid; but I have just returned from a meeting of the Men's Committee, where it was definitely determined that our quota for the city is $123,000,000, and you can see for yourselves that if returns do not grow considerably there is no great likelihood that we shall fill our allotment."

The District Reports.

The following reports were made by the district chairmen: Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Francis S. McIlhenny, chairman, $78,350; Germantown, Mrs. W. B. Curey, $62,650; North Rural Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles S. Wurts, $8800; North Philadelphia, Mrs. Cheesman Herrick, $35,750; North East Philadelphia, Mrs. John W. Moyer, $39,550; Central City, Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, $4,317,400 (including the Wanamaker subscription secured by the Emergency Aid aides and the Hog Island weekly total) South Philadelphia, Mrs. Walter J. Freeman, $58,450; West Philadelphia Mrs. B. F. Richardson, $46,450; Falls of Schuylkill, Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus, $34,450.

Philadelphia is not alone in lagging behind in the quota race. Mrs. Henry D. Jump, chairman of the Third Federal District Women's Committee, yesterday called on all the communities of the district to redouble their energies for the remainder of the campaign.

"The burden upon the women today," she said, "is to see that every man and woman shall show their loyalty to our fighters in France, by loaning their money to the United States. We are safe in America because our boys over there are making us safe. Buy your bonds and make it safe for them in France."

School Teacher's Sacrifice.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the Schools Committee, reported to headquarters yesterday that a teacher in the public schools had resigned from a club and subscribed for bonds to the amount of his annual dues and other expenses of belonging to the club. His name was withheld because he did not wish to have his sacrifice exploited, but Mrs. Stotesbury thought the case ought to be brought to the attention of the committee to show what some are doing in the campaign.

Speaking for the Board of Education, Associate Superintendent Louis Nusbaum said yesterday: "The public school campaign has been brought to a temporary standstill, as all schools are closed on account of the influenza epidemic. The prospect for the first four days of this campaign was that the $15,000,000 secured by the schools in the last campaign would have been more than doubled this time. While our pupils now have more time at their disposal in which to solicit subscriptions, there is lacking that which counts for most in any children's campaign; namely, the daily influence and inspiration afforded by principals and teachers and the competitive element of school against school, class against class, and individual against individual, which always stimulates children and even grown people to greater effort."

Appeal for Booth Workers.

Mrs. Walter J. Freeman, chairman of the South Philadelphia district, is calling for volunteer workers at the booths, and wants both men and women not otherwise engaged in loan work. She would like to get as many as possible like Morton Esmark, 7 years old, of No. 317 South street, a pupil at the Wharton-Ralston public school, and his sister Ruth, 6 years old. Between them they have sold $3700 worth of bonds since last Monday, notwithstanding that Morton has a broken arm, which he carries in a sling. He got it doing some fancy sliding at the school playground. All who will volunteer for booth work are requested to report tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the headquarters, No. 329 South Broad street.

The handsomest booth in the city is at Sixteenth street and Snyder avenue. It is of mahogany, with plate-glass windows, and has a miniature Statue of Liberty on top, decorated with the Allied flags. It was donated and built by Michael A. Bruder.

Mrs. Charles H. Fox, of No. 551 Locust avenue, Germantown, who had been assisting Mrs. Owen J. Roberts in the publicity work of the South Philadelphia district, is seriously ill of influenza. When the epidemic began to spread she devoted herself with other members of Urquhart Auxiliary of the Red Cross to emergency nursing work in one of the Government hospitals caring for enlisted men.

Enrolling the Colored People.

The Colored People's Committee, of which Mrs. Edward Bowman Leaf is chairman, has secured $18,600 so far in the campaign, and all the committee members are working to see that every colored wage-earner shall become a subscriber.

Mrs. Lewis R. Dick, chairman of the New Century Club Committee, reported $20,900 secured up to yesterday through her committee, and Mrs. J. Andrews Harris, Jr., chairman of the National League for Woman's Service, reported $179,050 secured by the juniors of the League at meetings in theatres, banks and stores up to yesterday. Mrs. Thomas J. Dolan, chairman of the Hog Island Shipyard Committee, in reporting the $1,500,000 from that source, said the work was going strong and further reports might be looked for of a most encouraging nature. She gave special credit for assistance to her workers to W. H. B. Roots, general superintendent of the plant protection division at Hog Island. Mrs. Charles Henry Scott, chairman of the Navy League Committee, reported $111,850 from the five booths in the central city conducted by her workers. The booths and those in charge are: Broad and Chestnut streets, Mrs. William Cadwallader and Mrs. Daniel L. Hutchinson; Fifteenth and Sansom streets, Mrs. B. Frank Clyde and Mrs. Horatio G. Lloyd; Eighth street above Chestnut, Mrs. William P. Morton; Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Mrs. Antelo Devereux; Adelphia Hotel, Mrs. David S. B. Chew.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
APRIL 30, 1918

NEGROES BUYING LIBERTY BONDS.

Men and Women Taking $50 and $100 Bonds.

J. J. Attwell, chairman of Liberty bond workers of the negro auxiliary, is receiving considerable active support from the negro men and women in Columbia and the outlying districts. It is estimated that the colored people of Columbia subscribed $45,000 last year to the second Liberty loan. This year there are not as many business concerns or individuals subscribing in large amounts but there are a number of colored men and women who are buying $50 and $100 bonds and a few are paying cash at the banks and are enthusiastically showing the new bonds to their friends. So far Dave Means is the leading captain. Julius Bowman is securing a number of cash subscriptions and Mrs. Mattie Holmes, having purchased two $100 bonds is easily able to lead the women. Reports are coming in daily to the negro auxiliary and Attwell is turning over $1,000 worth of purchase money to the various banks each day and in addition a number of colored people are buying in the regular way.

Soldiers — 1918 36
Liberty Bonds

Colored Section Of U. W. W. Campaign Fast Approaching $30,000 Mark

The Daily Herald

Schools Register 100 Per Cent.--Industrial Plants To Swell Fund---Programs To Boost Campaign

11—16—18.

Last night reports of the Colored Section, United War Work Campaign added an additional $2000 to the steadily growing fund. Like most elections this sum was reported with precincts missing, and in many intances whole districts. Three districts up to last night had not reported. They were the Surburban, Southern and Western.

School Children 100 Per Cent.

The Victory Girls and the Victory Boys reports have been turned in. These reports, which go thru the superintendent of the schools hands first before coming to the committee, are going to cause an agreeable surprise. It is believed that practically all of the 10,000 and more colored school children have signed $5 pledges. This means that $50,000 has been coralled from this souce. Many school children ask to be allowed to work but owing to the organization already formed these little workers have had to be turned down.

1500 Sign Up Point.

The industrial plants in which there are many Negro workers and who are chalking up 100 per cent, 90 and 75 per cent records could not do so unless the bulk of the Negro owrkers had pledged. They are doing so nobly. A worker reported that at Sparrows Point The Bethlehem Steel Works, in the shipyards, where at least 3,000 Negroes are working, at least 1500 had pledged a day's pay, from $4 to $8 which adds about $10,000 more to the Negro's quota.

Quota Already Subscribed.

The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. An added attraction was a luncheon which was served the untiring workers.

Secretary Booker, chairman of the campaign, called for remarks from the District chairmen. Reverends Neal, Mack, Mitchell, C. E. Browne and others made short talks on the progress of the work in their districts

Mr. Booker urged that the drive be pushed to a successful end on Monday evening when the colored people must go "Over the Top". From all evidence the immense quota of $30,00 has already been subscribed and it seems s if it will double itself.

Mass Meetings Planned.

Two big mass meetings have been planned to boost the campaign tomorrow. One at Sharp Street M. E. Church at 3:30 oclock and the other at the First Baptist, McElderry and Caroline streets at 4 o'clock. The Sharp Street meeting will be addressed by Dr. Noland Best, a returned worker from "Over Seas." Thirty-five wounded colored sodier boys, now at the Base Hospital at Fort McHenry, will be present. Several will mke short talks. Secretary Church, of Camp Meade, will be present and lead a chorus of fifty soldier boys, from the camp. The program for the First Baptist Church will be equally as attractive.

COLORED PEOPLE OF WINSTON-SALEM RAISE BIG AMOUNT

WINSTON-SALEM N. C. JOURNAL
JUNE 1, 1918

Fifteen Thousand Dollars is Total Raised For Red Cross by Colored People of This City Last Week

BIG SHOWING FOR COLORED PEOPLE

The colored people of Winston Sale mcontributed about $15,000 in the recent Red Cross war mercy fund campaign conducted last week.

The executive committee of the Red Cross among the colored people made a report yesterday showing collections amounting to $1,000.29. Other sums are expected to come in during the week. This amount is in addition to the contributions made by the colored people in the Give Your Day plan, Altogether, the contributions of the colored people total around $15,000.

The colored executive committee in co-operation with the ministers of the colored churches did a most important work not only in raising of the fund of $1,000 but in aiding to stimulate interest in the Give Your Day plan which was so generally observed by the colored people of the city.

This is a splendid record for the colored people here, and they may well be satisfied with the magnificent record made. Their fine response to the Red Cross work has attracted wide attention all over the State, and they have been generally commended for their interest and loyalty.

A notable feature of the campaign was the work of the West End Domestic Society which made a one hundred per cent contribution. Eugenia Connor is president of the society and she acted as a committee of one to enlist the interest of the members. She secured contributions from every member of the Red Cross fund.

The members of the society are as follows:

Lizzie Wright.
Hauser.
Martha Hill.
Dora Douglas
James Johnson.
Ella Sales,
Mary Wodrugg.
Bertha Johnson.
Ruthie Yokely
Mollie Gill
G. W. Hawkins.
Mary B. Conner.
Charlie Shouse.
Lola Blackburn.
Bettie Payne.
Jannie Miller.
Rosa Johnson.
Sarah Wingfall.
Mamie Hoggins.
Maggie Charles.
Clara Walker
Lucy Peoples.
Anna Horton.
Patie Dodson.
Etta Berringer.
Minnie Eaton,
Emma Bailey.
Ethel Patterson.
Sallie Goins.
Rosa Blackburn.
Mattie Duffie.
Ransum S. Scales.
Ada Parks.
Addie Gerns.
Ollie Crews.
Anna B. Vance.
Emily Hart.
Phillis Osborne.
Henrietta Horton.
Daisy Brock.
Estelle Covington.
Ada Moore.
Ida White.
Lula Crump.
Lottie Shepard.
David Staplefoot.
Frank J. Patterson.
Mena Mebane.
Nora Gones.
Daisy aCrr.
Ellen Hazliph.
Lula Hairston.
Eugenia Conner.
Ambrose Conner.
Louis Myers.
Mildred Poindexter.
Etta Martin.
Amy Moss.
Katie Douthit.
Josephine Wert.
Sallie Calcwell.
James Bradshaw
Saml. Covington.

NEGRO RED CROSS

The

$25,000 of the War Chest Fund was appropriated for Red Cross work at Savannah. The Negro branch of the society has not shared that appropriation, so far as we have been able to learn, although they have served the causes of the Red Cross, splendidly, sacrificingly, acceptably. Negro women have made thousands of the dressings and bandages which is one of the important phases of Red Cross work; they have served the soldiers passing through the city in troop trains; they have met the myriad minor duties of membership in that great organization, nobly and well.

It has been a great struggle for them to do so. Their children and husbands have made much sacrifice that these women might give of their time and divide the meagre income of the family with the Red Cross cause.

Now they need money. Need it for many purposes, not the least of which is the entertainment of Negro troops passing through this city from time to time. Why should they not have a portion of that $25,000? Did Negroes not subscribe to the War Chest? And though their subscription may have been little, there is no reason why this should figure in or affect that apportionment.

Negro soldiers go forth to fight for America, white America as well as for black America; and he is more a defender and protector of white America, because white America has so much more of that which is dear to defend? How in the name of freedom and democracy can white America fail her black soldiery? How can America discriminate in the apportionment and division of Red Cross funds, intended for the comfort of soldiers defending this nation? Can the Savannah Chapter of the Red Cross with good conscience retain the whole of that $25,000, while the Negro branch with the same sort of work, if not so much, must go without? Will Savannah refuse to set aside money for entertaining Negro soldiers as they pass through our gates?

Opinion Enterprise
11/3/17

SUBSCRIBE $30,000 TO LIBERTY BOND ISSUE.

Negro Recruits For National Army Have Subscribed $30,000 To Liberty Bond Issue—Much Enthusiasm Shown.

Total purchases of Liberty Bonds in the Eighty-seventh Division at Camp Pike at noon Wednesday were nearing the $700,000 mark with at least $30,000 worth of the bonds bought by the Negro troops at the cantonment. The campaign being conducted in each regimental and separate battalion until of the division under the direction of Capt. Arthur R. Harris, aide to General Sturgis, will be continued until October 24, and it is expected the sales for the cantonment will approximate $1,000,000.

Address Negro Troops.

The speakers before the Negro troops were Scipio Jones, Bishop J. M. Conner, Dr. H. W. Suggs and Dr. J. G. Thornton, all Negroes, of Little Rock.

The reports of bond sales, made Wednesday to Capt. Harris, show that the receiving depot office through the purchase of $14,850 worth of bonds, has increased its per capita to $203.40. This is an excellent record, officers say, and it is believed ranks well with any similar record in the United States.

On November 1st thirty thousand Negroes who have been called to the colors will assemble at various army cantonments throughout the country,

to begin training under the officers of their own race, for active service in the trenches in Europe, in the war against Germany.

These thirty thousand colored troops will constitute the Negro contingent of the first quota of the new national draft army, of half a million men who are to undergo intensive training in modern methods of warfare, preparatory to embarkation for France, and will constitute what will be known as the Seventeenth Division.

The Seventeenth Division of the National Army, according to the plans of the War Department, is to form the nucleus of a great Negro army, which is to be composed of approximately of a million men, selected by conscription throughout the United States.

The Negro army, according to the plans of the War Department, is to be officered eventually entirely by colored officers. While there are at present no Negro officers of rank higher than captain, it is a part of the plan to advance by promotion these colored officers, according to their merits, until all Negro regiments will be under command of Negro field and line officers.

This is the most ambitious military organization ever proposed for Negro soldiers in this country.

A. B. MCCOY'S STATE DIRECTOR, COLORED DIVISION.

The Atlanta Georgian

To the Colored People of Georgia:

The terms for an armistice have been signed by the Huns, actual fighting has ceased for a few days at least. We hope peace will soon be declared. Until peace is declared and all armies have been mustered out, they will need us with what comforts we have to offer them through the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the other six war camp activities that have followed our soldiers and sailors to the camps and to the trenches.

We have nearly 400,000 Negro troops in the army. These men have made good, and are still making good. Hundreds of them have given their lives in this great struggle for righteousness; others lay maimed in the hospitals, over here and in France, while others still are waiting for the signal to go forward.

The Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., War Camp Community Service, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association and the Salvation Army, at the request of President Wilson, are asking for $250,000,000 from the public this week, in order that the boys in the army and navy might be provided with the comforts that these poor fellows would be miserable without. The Negroes of Georgia, men, women and children, have been asked by the Government to give their share in the campaign.

This is no thrift stamp purchase, no liberty bond loan, for which you get interest on your money, but this is a gift. To do what is expected us, we must give in large sums—quarters and half-dollars won't do it. This is the largest opportunity that has ever come to the Negro as a race, and the question is being asked by many of our white neighbors, will we measure up to this great chance, or will we fail?

Will we respond to this noble cause under our leadership? Some say, we will; some say, we will not. I believe we will. The Negroes in one county have already subscrbied $3,250; this is $250 more than the quota for both races for that county. Spelman Seminary gives $1,379.10; Morehouse, $1,500, with the intention of increasing this; Morris Brown, $405 and Ameriucs Institute, $200.

There is a prize up for the first ten states that go "over the top." Georgia must win! To win the Negroes of Georgia must help. Will you live up to your traditions?

The eyes of the government are on you. The white people of Georgia are watching you. If you make good in this, larger responsibilities await you; if you fail, this is your last chance. God grant that you do not fail.

NEGRO MINERS "GIVE A DAY" TO WAR CAMPAIGNS

Birmingham News 5/26/18

Following an open air meeting during which addresses were made by Private John M. Andrews, returned soldier from France and Dr. George Lang, executive secretary of the Alabama Council of Defense, the negro miners of Maylene employed by the Southern Coal and Coke company held a public meeting and each donated one day's work a month to patriotic causes. Each miner is paid from four to eight dollars a day.

Private Andrews and Dr. Lang spoke at the open air meeting Sunday evening, May 19 and the patriotic meeting was held by the negroes the next evening. Dr. Lang was telling his experience, on his return to Montgomery. The patriotic meeting, Dr. Lang said, was preceded by a parade through the streets of Maylene.

"The colored people of Alabama have never failed when called upon since the war began," said L. M. Hooper, chairman of the State Council of Defense in commenting on the act of the miners. "But it is a great inspiration to know that a body of men get together and to a man makes a subscription of one's day labor to patriotic causes."

TAKING ACTIVE PART IN THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

N.Y. Age 11/16/18

George T. Coxhead, national executive secretary of the Colored Division, United War Work Campaign, announced late Wednesday that reports received from various sections of the country strongly indicated that colored Americans were taking an active part in this week's big drive, and that there was every reason to believe that the race would make a highly creditable showing.

In Greater New York colored workers have been organized and are making a thorough canvass on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army. These relief organizations are conducting a week's campaign to raise over $170,500,000.

When the United War Work Campaign opened Monday of this week and the hundreds of thousands of solicitors in every city, town and rural district in the United States started to raise the millions needed for the fund, certain true-blue American citizens were able to sit back and watch the rest of the country dig down in its pockets, their quotas in some instances doubled, tripled and even quadrupled. These true-blue citizens are none other than Georgia and North Carolina Negroes.

With a friendly competition on in these states between colored and white people as to which will first subscribe their allotments, R. H. King, campaign director for the Southeastern Army Department, has wired Dr. John R. Mott head of the Y. M. C. A., that in one county Negroes already have raised $3,250 in cash. Their share of the quota is $3,000. The white citizens in consequence have been given a new quota of their own.

A county in North Carolina furnishes the piece de resistance, however. Here the quota for the entire county was $14,000. The colored citizens imagined this sum was their share and hence have cheerfully and promptly raised the full sum that both races had been asked for.

NEGRO PATRIOT SETS THE PACE

CHARLOTTE N C DEMOCRAT SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

Colored Farmer Joins "Limit Club" and Says Government Can Have All He Makes, if Necessary.

Workers in the War Savings Stamp campaign who went out in automobiles over the county yesterday reported at the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce a 10 o'clock this morning having met with several fine samples of patriotism but none finer, in the opinion of the W. S. S. committee, than that reported by H. C. Long and Erskine R. Smith, who went to Providence township.

These canvassers called on Major T. Boulware, one of the foremost colored farmers of Providence township and found that he was busy gathering his crop. He was working in the bottoms of McAlpine's Creek, where many fine acres of corn are being grown this year. Boulware runs a 11-horse farm himself and the canvassers found him loading fodder into a wagon.

When the commitee from Charlotte accompanied by Baxter Ross, chairman of the War Savings organization of Providence township, broached the subject of War Savings stamps and explained the government's plan for raising the revenue by that and other means, they found Boulware much interested. Turning to Mr. Ross, his neighbor, he said, "Mr. Baxter, why didn't you tell me about this before? How much do you think I ought to subscribe for?"

The committee told him they thought from what they knew of his financial condition that he ought to take a limit subscription of $1,000. He readily agreed to that and said he would take more gladly if the committee thought the government expected more of him than that. They told him that he would probably be offered an opportunity to invest in Liberty Bonds later, whereupon he said:

"If the government needs it I am ready to give all I make on my farm this year in order to help the government in its running of the war."

"It was not the statement of a braggart or a boaster," said one of the committee making a report of the incident to the workers' meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, "but the patriotic statement of an honest man and a patriotic man who can and will make good his declaration. He is not only one of the best fixed men in his section of the county financially but has a reputation long established for honesty and integrity."

The workers greeted the recital of the incident with applause and appraised it as a shining example of what the colored people are doing in this county in war work. It was also used with good effect yesterday by the workers on their canvassing rounds.

Boulware was formally enrolled in the W. S. S. "limit club" yesterday.

GOT $1,155,000 AND ARE HAPPY

The Birmingham

THE COLORED PEOPLE ARE REJOICING OVER THE SUCCESS OF THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

Reported 11/30/18

Certainly every colored person in Jefferson County is rejoicing over the wonderful success made in the County with the Fourth Liberty Loan. Last Saturday and Sunday morning papers of this district carried the report that $12,293,850.00 in cash subscriptions were turned in to the Jefferson County Headquarters, and there still remains to be added to this sum, foreign corporations and railroad employees, which were turned in to the Federal Reserve District Headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. In this amount one million, one hundred fifty-five thousand dollars is credited to the colored people of the county. The colored people worked earnestly in this drive, and they are now rejoicing over the work well done. Here is the way statistics are showing the report up to date:

	Subscribers.	Amounts
White women	7,986	$ 816.050
Colored women ..	390	21,300
White men	39,278	5,436,850
Colored men	19,179	1,133,700
Farmers	528	37,250
Firms and corporations, under $10,000	622	1,391,300
Firms and Corporations, under $25,000	49	669,500
Firms and Corporations, under $100,000	9	575,000
Firms and Corporations, over $100,000	6	1,475,000
Grand otal	68,073	$12,293,850

It is to be understood by the colored people that while they have subscribed $1,155,000 in Jefferson County, this amount will be largely increased when these credits are given, as well as the general amount for the county will be increased when all sources due to be in have been reported.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION MAY 8, 1918

HEAD OF NEGRO SCHOOL BUYS $1,000 WAR STAMPS

Reports Tuesday from Sandersville to the headquarters of the negro department, National War Savings committee, 151 Auburn avenue, showed that T. J. Elder, principal of the Sandersville Industrial school for the training of negro youths, recently invested $1,000 in war savings and thrift stamps.

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Liberty Bonds

COLORED EMPLOYES AT S. P. SHOPS SUBSCRIBE LIBERALLY TO 4TH LOAN

$27,725.00 REPORTED TO OBSERVER

The Houston Observer

The colored employes of the Southern Pacific shops in this city went "over the top" in purchasing bonds of the "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan, and thus while they are laboring for winning the war, they are also proving their patriotism by the liberal subscription to the latest loan.

1918

In the blacksmith shop the colored employes subscribed for 64 per cent of the bonds purchased, taking $5,100 out of $7,950.

The roundhouse employes took $3,350 worth of bonds; freight department, $3,375; coach department, $1,050; paint shop, $550; machine shop, $3,350; tin shop, $1,850. The colored employes of the boiler shop bought 70 per cent of the bonds taken by that department, subscribing for $9,100 out of $12,950.

The report of the tin shop did not appear in last week's Observer, which accounts for the entire report appearing again.

The Observer wishes to commend and congratulate these American citizens of color for their liberal subscription to the "Fighting Fourth" loan. Unlike most other communities the loan drives in Houston are not organized and operated so that the colored race's contributions can reflect upon the race as a race, and these shopmen have shown the way, and the colored committee and those in charge should watch this point when the "Victory Loan" is floated next year.

The report follows:

Blacksmith Shop—Colored Employes.

J. Kavanaugh, $100; James Starks, Earl Jackson, W. L. Starks, Tom Johnson, L. Jones, R. Chalmers, Vander Poole, $50 each; L. N. Stuberville, $100; R. Jones, R. J. Bagger, I. H. Smalley, W. M. Miller, E. W. Banks, J. W. Watson, $50 each; Tom Else, $100; Eddie Parrish, Ike Davis, Drew Vinson, S. Starks, J. C. Neal, Jim Leonard, Geo. Washington, C. L. Littlejohn Walter Parker, $50 each; Chas. Robinson, $100; A. Barard, H. D. James, $50 each; O. W. James, $100; James Griffin, $50; B. W. Hicks, $100; Geo. Archie, L. Thornton, Reuben Williams, Jno. Woods, L. Willbarger, $50 each; Jake McCollough, $100; L. Edwards, Alphonse Boone, Doss Jackson, Geo. Flanigan, H. Clay, T. Richardson, $50 each; W. E. Bailey, $100; Jno. Lewis, F. T. Wrenn, $50 each; Mose Grimes, $100; L. Williams, $50; B. Durrell, $100; W. A. Anderson, $50; P. Holloway $100; J. E. Nelson, $50; K. Stacord $100; J. Jones, $50; Reed Motley Lloyd Hargrow, $100 each; Henry Donahue, $50; E. Lloyd, $100; Sam Atkinson, $150; G. H. Fletcher, N. Washington, N. D. Henderson, Will Smith W. F. Moore, Joe Grant, F. B. Bartley, Geo. Dawkins, $50 each; Gus Smith, $100; Will Lloyd, Chas. Lewis L. Dalton, J. P. Pinckney, J. E. Stubbs, Robt. Gant, H. C. Chapman, $50 each; J. H. Joiner, Sing Armelen, $50 each; Chas. Wingfield, $100; Will Haynes, $50; total amount subscribed by the blacksmith department as reported to us for colored and white is $7,950; colored $5,100.

Round House List.

Wm. Henderson, John King, $50 each; Ed Smalley, $150; Henry Groose, Willie Crosby, Arthur Smith, Alfred McCray, Elijah Kernay, R. H. Harris, Stassarn Johnson, $50 each; Peter Jacobs, $150; Rosco Huner, $50; Sam Reed, $100; Elkie Dasil, Isaiah Taylor, Henry Wheeler, W. H. Spencer, $50 each; Frank Brown, $100; G. T. Thompson, $50; W. H. Taylor, $100; Dalion Wick, $150; Leon Lewis, $150; Frank Sim, $50: Ben Hall, $100; Sam Friar, $100; E. Parker, $150; Ealy Ray, $100; Adam Taylor, $50; J. A. Lewis, $100; A. McGee, $50; Dave Hamilton, $100; E. Jones, $100; John Criswell, $150; Jesse Smith, $50 each; L. Hollaway, $100; Willie Alex, $50; R. Smallwood, A. Felder, $150 each; John Tiger, $100; total, $3,350.

Freight Department.

G. Hackett, $100; Frank McCray, Henry Lawrence, George Hoxiz, W. A. Burns, $50 each; R. G. Simmons, $100; B. V. Francois, John Whitfield, Alex Gibbs, Alex Chatman, E. D. Wiltz, $50 each; Damon Jones, $100; Will Thompkins, $50; S. C. Tuvelon, $150; W. M. Rucker, E. M. Robinson, $50 each; B. Robertson, $100; Henry Simon, P. Provest, James Johnson, Will Anderson, James Bentley, Charley Madison, Edward Francis, Sam Collins, Ed Brown B. Brown, $50 each; A. L. Walker, D. A. Davis, F. Dinkins, $100; R. Hopkins, Albert Chatman, Gilbert Williams, $50 each; Robert Simon, $100; Will Camble, $50; Sam Calvin, $100; John Ballard, Mike Williams, W. M. Curtis, Guss Eavens, Will Martin, C. Adams, A. T. Taylor, Tommie Johnson, Ike Morris, $50 each; Tom Gamble, $100; J. R. Robinson, J. D. Martin, Wesley Brookens, $50 each; Wade Berry, $100; M. C. White, E. C. Smoot, Albert Kenley, Frank Stoneham, Ruffus Johnson, Roy Bradley, W. M. Palmer, G. C. Doly, Young Thomas, William Thomas, R. H. Perry, James Cumpton, $50 each; total, $3,750.00.

Coach Department.

P. J. Williams, G. W. Watkins, Tutter Lewis, S. T. Harris, R. Wilson, $100 each; F. J. Alfred, Morris Nelson, C. Meeks, S. Clay, Willie Baldwin, Jessie Black, Leo Meeks, Roland Hicks, Chas. Travis, S. Wilburn, Henry Perkins, $50 each; total, $1,050.00.

Paint Shop Department.

A. T. Shanon, $100; Ambrose Cabelton, Harvey Tucks, E. V. Pitts, A. C. Madison, Henry Jones, Chester Beauchamp, Luke Kelley, Alphonse Green, Albert Chattman, $50 each; total, $550.

Machine Shop.

Robert Mitchell, S. Morris, S. Thorps, Larry Edmundson, $50 each Allen Gray, $100; J. C. Ozan, W. M. Oliver, $50 each; David Grantham A. Garland, E. D. Burce, $100 each John Easter, H. H. Thomas, $50 each; Lenard Lewis, $100; Sherdan Black, Emmeal Barrie, $50 each; Will Lewis, Loyd Jenkins, George Dickerson, $100 each; Mack Dodson $50; Isaac Pan, $150; L. D. Roberson Lee Cooper, $50 each; Leon Powell, $100; Savanice Johnson, $50; Isaac Murray, $100; John Jackson, $50; H. Turner, $100; Horice Pope, Travis Riockers, Neal Anderson, Charley Slean, Preston Ering, $50 each; Sam Willey, John Pradget, $100 each; John Jefferson, $50; Joseph Estorge, $100; J. Price, $50; James Wrights, $100; Fehr Jefferson, $50; Sander Sloan, $100 Rufus Alfred, $50; John M. C. Donlard, $100; Jullues Lee, $500; Pat Murloan, $100; total, $3,350.

TIN SHOP.

L. S. Johnson, $200; Henry Gross, $150; John Hudson, $150; Archie Callaway, $150; Frank Wilson, $100; Shad Williams, $50; A Whitmore, $50; Chas. Williams, $100; A. Glover, $100; Leon Oattes, $50; Nora Bastine, $50; R. Valentine, $50; Hosea Williams, $100; Rev. Wm. Flowers, $50; Lewis, Bingham $100; George Easter, Jr., $100; Ernest Brown, $100; Thomas Clarkley, $50; Willie Crosby, $50; total $1850.

Boiler Shop.

M. Adams, $200; J. B. Albert, $50; W. Anderson, $50; T. Angel, $100; J. Austin, $50; G. Barrett, $50; W. Bastine, $55; F. Bivins, $50; U. S. Booker, $50; J. Bowen, $50; G. Broussard, $100; C. J. Brown, $50; Ed Brown, $50; T. Brown, $50; J. Brown, $50; G. L. Butler, $50; A. Burke, $100; Wm. Carden, $200; D. Chambers, $100; W. Collins, $50; G. C Conley, $100; C. S. Cooper, $50; G Daniels, $100; H. Davis, $50; A. Davis $50; D. Davis, $50; R. Day, $50; Wm. Devine, $200; F. Dockins, $50; F. Dugar, $50; P. Dunn, $100; G. Easter, $100; R. Elliott, $50; J. Ervin, $50; J. Evans, $100; R. Fields, $50; J. H. Ford, $100; Ed Francis, $50; M. Goodie, $50; J. H. Green, $50; A. Green, $50; J. Green, $50; R. Harris; Eli Heard, $50; L. Hector, $50; J. R. Henderson, $200; S. W. Henderson, $50; John Henry, $200; O. Herbert, $50; Ed Hines, $50; H. Hines, $50; M. Hopkins, $50; G. A. Horne, $50; J. W. Hughes, $50; H. Jacks, $1,100; S. Jackson, $100; G. Jackson, $50; John James, $100; A. E. Jefferson, $500; J. Jefferson, $100; H. Jenkins, $50; J. Jenkins, $50; T. Johnson, $50; A. D. Johnson, $50; E. A. Johnson, $100; R. Johnson, $50; J. Kelsey, $50; F. Kinlaw, $50; O. Knuckles, $50; A. Lacy, $100; F. Lathan, $50; R. Lebrere, $50; B. Lewis, $50; C. Livingston, $100; K. McWilliams, $50; F. C. Merriweather, $50; R. Hill, $100; A. Mills, $50; C. Mills, $50; L. Mitchell, $50; A. Mitchell, $50; B. Moore, $50; L. Moore, $50; J. Moore, $50; J. F. Moore, $50; H. T. Moten, $50; L. Nelson, $50; E. Norton, $50; F. Ogg, $50; J. Patterson, $50; E. W. Pearce, $50; W. Pellerin, $50; R. Peterson, $50; Joe Perry, $50; T. Price, $50; L. Randle, $100; A. Rhodes, $50; R. Richardson, $50; J. H. Robertson, $100; Ed Robertson, M. Runnels, $100; W. Sanders, W. Shackleford, $50; J. Sicela, $50; M. Sledge, $100; R. T. Sledge, $100; G. W. Smith, $50; S. E. Smith, $100; U. S. Smith, $50; W. Sneed, $50; A. Spiller, $150; R. Starghill, $100; J. Stevens, $50; J. Stinson, $50; R. Taylor, $100; H. Thomas, $100; J. Theoino, $100; J. H. Valdry, $50; J. Walters, $50; O. Warner, $50; R. Warren, $50; G. Washington, $100; W. Watkins, $100; O. Wells, $50; A. White, $50; J. D. Wilburn, $50; F. H. Williamson, $100; L. Williams, $100; T. Williams, $50; total $9,100; total white and colored, $12,950.

The following paid cash for bonds:

Wm. Devine, $100; P. Dunn, $50; A. Spiller, $150; Wm. Carden, $100; A. E. Jefferson, $500; J. B. Albert, $50; L. Randle, $100; M. Runnels, $100; G. Washington, $100; M. Sledge, $100; T. Angel, $50; total paid cash, $1,400; total colored and white, $2,100; total subscribed by colored in all departments, $27,725.

THE NEGRO DOING HIS SHARE IN THE W. S. S. DRIVE.

Atlanta Independent 1-26-18

In the great drive for War Savings and Thrift Stamps, which closed yesterday, the 28th, the Negroes of this city, county and state have done their full share. From all parts of the city, county and state come glowing reports of the great sacrifices they made to raise the amount asked of them by President Wilson in the great drive for Thrift and War Savings Stamps. They have invested in thrift and saving stamps from twenty-five cents up to a thousand dollars. Report comes from middle Georgia that twenty-five colored men got together and gave one thousand dollars apiece, making a grand total $25,000.00. In this city there were a number of colored men who gave $500 and a $1,000.00 apiece. If any had doubts as to the loyalty and patriotism of the Negro people, those doubts are removed in the light of the vast amount of money Negro men, women and children have invested in this great Thrift and War Savings Stamp drive.

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Those who know our people best had no doubt as to what they would do when it came to a show down. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty whenever their state and country needed it. It is an unbroken record that extends over a period of three hundred years. It is a record of which any people should be proud, and entitles them to the kindest consideration of their fellowmen throughout the length and breadth of our common country. This record shows that not only have they been willing to give to the utmost, but even their bodies as a living sacrifice for their country. Despite discriminations, humiliations and proscriptions, of every kind, they have never faltered in their duty to their state and country in the hour of great peril. That question has been settled once for all There is not a more loyal and patriotic group of American citizens in all America than black folks. They are 100 per cent Americans, and have ever been willing and ready to carry their part of the burden. They have men and women of which any people should justly feel proud.

Now in this great peril they are willing to sacrifice their all to safeguard those imperishable principles upon which this great government was established. No one need have any misgivings as to the Negro about anything. Command him, and it is his to obey. For his country and country's flag he is willing to dare and die, and sacrifice the last drop of blood that courses his veins. What people have done more, and what people will do more?

They have offered up their sons, and are now willing to offer their money and property. It is not a question of how much will they do, but

what can they do? Whatever that may be, they are willing to pay the whole price. There is no sacrifice nor effort that they are not willing to make. The Negro is a full-fledged American. Be it known throughout America and the world that the Negro is in this great conflict to the bitter end and will not falter in his duty for the common interest and welfare of this great country of which he is a part. In this he knows no race, no color; it is duty and the redemption of his country from the great peril by which she is now confronted. His motto is "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute to the common enemy."

INDIANA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Indiana Republican Platform which was adopted at their state convention May 29th, is an interesting declaration of principles, and is in keeping with the time-honored traditions and customs of the Grand Old Party. It has the right ring and blazes the way for all the other republicans to follow.

Among other things in the platform is the following:

"In this country today there is for every individual and for every political party but one supreme duty, and that is to win the war." In this the Independent concurs. This has been our contentions from the beginning of this world conflict in which the United States and her Allies are engaged. The war is the chief objective and all of our energies must be directed to the great end of defeating the common enemy.

Again the platform declares: "Every action of the Republican party in state and nation shall be determined solely by how we can add most to the sum total of war good."

The loyalty of the Republican party always has been and forever shall be measured only by the possibilities."

That the Republican party has been loyal to the extent of its possibilities from the birth of this nation down to the present time, there can be no doubt. It was this Grand Old Party that saved the Union; it was this Grand Old Party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley that abolished slavery, which was the greatest menace and curse to a government, "Conceived in liberty" and dedicated to the proposition that, "All men are created free and equal."

The platform further declares: "The Republican party heralded its own birth by saving the life of the nation, and from that hour to this moment has been a party of patriotism."

Every word of this is true. The Republican party may justly be called the American Party, for it has ever stood for the highest ideals and for all of those things which look to the best interest and welfare of the American people. It is true whether it relates to a tariff for the protection of American industries, sound money, or to the rights of every class of American citizens without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude. In other words, they have been one hundred per cent loyal and patriotic at all times.

The platform declares that, "In congress, Republicans have given their votes, often the deciding votes, for the grant of every power and all the money demanded by the administration. In this course of action they will persist without wavering or shadow of turning."

Most assuredly they will, in strict keeping with the history and genius of the party. Of all the parties into which the American people are divided, the Republican party stands head of the list in loyalty and big achievements for this great American nation. And yet, we would not be understood as claiming that the Republican party has a monopoly of the loyalty and patriotism of this great country; but its records of achievements stand out in bold relief and is a synonym for genuine Americanism—and it goes without saying that this Grand Old Party is in this war until an honorable peace has been wrung from the common enemy of civilization and popular government.

The platform further declares that, "For peace with victory and never peace by a compromise bargaining of principles which would violate American rights, interests and honor, and make of our sacrifice a sacrilege, to be made again by our grandchildren."

This is the sum and substance of the things for which the great Republican party of this country stands; for this Grand Old Party was born for this very purpose—to work out a great destiny for the American people and ultimately for the entire civilized world. In other words, the Republican Party, "Is the ship, and all others the sea."

The platform further declares. "There will always be party politics in this country, but we insist that politics shall be open and acknowledged, and on a plane and of a character that needs no apology or subterfuge, and that there be no partisan politics in anything that touches the war, by Republicans or Democrats, in office or out of office."

We agree with the Indiana Republican Party when they assert the above, and the platform further declares that, "the history of the growth of the Republican party is the story of the progress of the nation. Affirming that our past performances of the fifty years of achievement is the best guarantee to the country of our future fulfillment, we know that it is only on our future fulfilment that our usefulness will depend.

Therefore, we pledge to the country that the Republican party shall continue to be instrument in this nation to apply to new conditions and to changing conditions the wisdom of experience and the efficacy of honest, zealous service."

The Indiana Republicans have given us the chart and compass, and let us fall in line and be guided by it; for it is very refreshing and will do every loyal and true Republican good. It sets forth the great truth that while we may be Republicans we are nevertheless, Americans—patriotic and willing to give our all for the maintenance of our country's flag.

REPORT OF COLORED WORK IN UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

The Raleigh Independent 12-28-18

Durham, N. C.—Seventy-one counties report a total of $78,374.60 by the colored people of North Carolina in the United War Work Campaign. Some of these will report later and the Director of Collections in a few Counties inform the State Headquarters that on account of the workers not indicatng that the contributions were from colored people that it is impossible to tell what was done them

In most Counties the amount actually contributed by colored people is greater than the figures in the attached report show because credit was not always given to colored contributors. Mr. W. H. Sprunt of Wilmington and Mr. D. L. Probert of Charlotte, where credit gven shows that there was a hearty response, positively state in their communications that if it were possible to know the exact figures that these would exceed the amount shown, while one interested worker in a most prosperous County that has not as yet reported states in a letter that "Failure upon the part of our committees in the various townships to keep contributions from colored people entirely seperate has made it impossible thus far to make an accurate report on such contributions in this County."

We are convinced that the colored people of the state have contributed the full amount of their goal $100,000.00.

The co-operation of the white people with the colored work in many counties was splendid, and the colored committee labored under almost ideal conditions, with the exception that th influenza prevailing hindered the publicy which was so essential to complete success.

The Campaign was largely in the hands of the colored people themselves. Dr. S. N. Vass of Raleigh was Associate Executive Secretary. Dr. C. S. Brown of Winton had charge of the organization works in the Eastern Counties. Dr. A. W Pegues of Raleigh was supervisor of the Central Counties and Dr. J. G. Walker, of Greensboro directed th work in the Western Counties.

The Women's Committee with the Y. W. C. A. did faithful work, and great thanks is due them as well as those who labored so faithfully in this cause.

Mr. E. G. Carson, Executive Secretary of the Colored Department of the Colored Department of the United War Work Campaign wishes to thank the many workers and givers who made possible the reaching of the goal set by the colored people in the State of North Carolina.

Following is a list of the counties of the state with the record made in each by the colored people:

Alamance, $224.65, Alexander, $114.25; Alleghany, Ansen, Avery $4.75; Ashe, Beaufort, $1200.40; Bertie, $2760.00 Bladen,; Brunswick; Buncombe $2052.50; Burke $56.30; Cabarrus, 576.50; Caldwell, 400.00; Camden, 85.00; Cataret, Caswell, 235.15; Catawba, ; Chatham, 109.20; Cherokee, ; Chowan, 306.28; Clay, ; Cleveland, 83.40; Columbus, 800.00; Craven, 2325.00; Cumberland, 800.00; Curri tuck, ; Dare, 58.00; Davidson, 538.24; Davie 16.25; Duplin, 1400.00, Durham 3675.21; Edgecombe, 3769.70; Forsyth, 6315.00; Franklin, 1383.75; Gaston, ; Gates, 215.32; Granville, 1202.75; Greene, 750.00; Graham, ; Guilford, 2237.37; Halifax, 1649.55; Harnett, ; Haywood ; Henderson ; Hertford, 2819.19; Hyde, 131.37; Hoke, 400.00; Iredell, ; Jackson, ; Johnston, 812.25; Jones, ; Lee, 152.50; Lenoir, 227.00; Lincoln, 39.00; McDowell, 113.66; Macon, ; Madison ; Martin, 2658.11; Mecklenburg, 2888.89; Mitchell, ; Montgomery, 93.50; Moore ; Nash 2000.00; New Hanover, 10000.00; North Hampton, 425.31; Onslow, 30.00; Orange, 461.75; Pasquotank, 225.00; Pamlico, 800.00; Pender, 238.95; Perquimane, ; Person, 695.00; Pitt, 1300.00; Polk, 83.85; Randolph, 73.06; Richmond, Robeson, 964.10; Rockingham, 620.10; Rowan, 1412.14; Rutherford, 20.00; Sampson, ;Scotland, ; Stanley, 269.60; Stokes, 65.00; Surry Swain, ; Translyvania, 150.00; Tyrell, 397.25; Union, ; Vance, 1523 62.; Wake, 2075.89; Warren, 1553.80 Washington, 2200.00; Watauga, , Wayne, 1860.00; Wilkes, 115.00 Wilson, 1994.01; Yadkin, 36.16; Yancey, 334.00; Lodges, 77.00.

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Negroes Called Upon To Raise Full Quota Of War Work Fund

The Constitution 11/1/18

To the Colored People of Georgia:

The terms for an armistice have been signed by the Huns, but peace has not yet been declared. A glorious victory for the allied armies and the armies of the United States has been won, but it will be at least two years before our boys are mustered out. Our soldiers are still being sent to France.

General Pershing has just sent a message to this country stating that as long as the war was going on discipline in the army was an easy matter, but now that the men are practically at leisure it will be very hard to handle them; and that he is receiving from the seven allied war camp communities a tremendous support in handling the troops.

Our soldiers need us now as they have never needed us before, and they are being reached by the Y. M. C. A. and the six other camp activities in an effort to keep them in touch with the home life as much as possible. Just a few more days remain for the United War Work campaign.

Negroes of this state so far are doing fine, but we have not done our best. Georgia's share of this $170,500,000 is $1,585,785. We have been called upon as negroes of Georgia to do our part. We have never failed before. The United States government does not expect us to fail now. We must support our tradition and live up to our reputation. But we cannot do this by giving quarters, half-dollars and dollars.

This is the largest opportunity that has ever come to the negro as a race, and the question is being asked by many of our white neighbors, will we measure up to this great chance? Some say we will, some say we will not. I believe we will.

The negroes in one county have already subscribed $3,250. This is $250 more than the quota for both races for that county. Spelman seminary gives $1,379.10; Morehouse college, $1,500, with the intention of increasing that; Morris Brown, $405; Americus institute, $200; Atlanta, to date, $46,000.

There is a prize up for the first ten states that are the first to go over the top. Georgia must win. To win, the negroes of Georgia must help.

Will you live up to your past record? The eyes of the government are on you, the white people of Georgia are watching you. If you make good in this, larger responsibilities await you; if you fail, this is your last chance. God grant that you do not fail.

A. B. M'COY,
State Director, Colored Division, United War Work Campaign.

Soldiers—1918

Liberty Bonds

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WAR STAMP NOTICES NOW BEING MAILED

Expires 6-22-18

Dallas

Athens' Negro is First of His Race to Take Maximum of $1,000.

The first of the Federal summons which will call upon approximately 1,800,000 adult taxpayers and wage earners of Texas to make their war savings stamp pledges to the Government on or before June 28, are now being sent out. By June 25 an official summons will have been received by every adult citizen in the State, Louis Lipsitz, State Director of the National War Savings Committee, announced yesterday.

Although war savings stamp pledges may be made prior to June 28, and the Treasury Department desires it, every person receiving a summons is required to attend the meeting to be held in his particular school district June 28. Mr. Lipsitz pointed out. The Treasury Department has ruled that the name of every summoned absentee shall be certified to the department.

John G. Campbell of Athens has the distinction of being the first Negro citizen in Texas to buy the maximum of war savings stamps—$1,000—and he has been enrolled as a member of the Limit Club of Texas, of which Governor W. P. Hobby is president.

"The Athens man has set an example which can well be followed by the white men of Texas," Mr Lipsitz said. "Campbell bought the limit of war savings stamps. He didn't have to be urged. He wanted to assist his Government, do his patriotic duty and he realized the quality of the investment. If Texas pledges President Wilson $91,000,000 in war savings stamps, June 28, every man who can buy the limit in these Government bonds should do so. Whether or not Texas pledges the President is strictly up to us. And it is strictly up to every man and every woman to pledge himself to the limit of his ability in the purchase of war savings stamps. The person who can buy the limit and does not has shirked his duty without regard for his Government or what is expected of him.

"Texans have been letting the children of the State take the lead in carrying out what the Government has declared to be the most important movement ever set in motion—the war savings campaign. A large part of the money which has so far been made available to the Government through war savings stamps has been invested by the patriotic children of Texas. Now the saving and investing of $91,000,000 is not a job for children. It's a man-sized job, and its high time every man puts his shoulder to the wheel and does a man's work. June 28 is the opportunity and June 28, National War Savings Day, is going to tell the tale. The President must not be disappointed and Texas is not going to let him be disappointed," the State Director declared.

MANOR'S NEGROES SACRIFICED MUCH FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Even, in Instances, Put Children on Short Rations to Use This Hard-Won Money to Help Government.

AUSTIN TEXAS AMERICAN MAY 19 1918

RENTERS AND DAY MEN TO THE FORE

Total of $2350 Subscribed and Complete List of the Colored Men Who Gave All They Could.

The colored people of Manor and vicinity bought $2350 worth of the third issue of Liberty loan bonds.

Most of the money was given by renters on the farms and some of it was given by day laborers on the farms.

The colored property holders around Manor are said to have not done as well as the renters.

Principal J. Elward Clayton of the Clayton Industrial High school (colored) says that if there is another Liberty bond campaign after the colored people around Manor have made some cotton they will buy Liberty bonds with a liberality that will make the people of Travis county open their eyes.

Some of those who bought Liberty bonds could not even get land to rent and have large families to support, and according to Professor Clayton, **"kept bread from their children's mouths to buy Liberty bonds to help win the war."**

After having gone through an eighteen months' drouth, all these men who can are working by the day on farms.

The colored school bought $[illegible]00 worth of Liberty loan bonds.

Following is a list of those who bought bonds, along with the amount of their investment:

J. E. Clayton, $200.
Mrs. J. E. Clayton, $200.
Parent-Teacher association of the Clayton Industrial school, $100.
Everett Marshall, $100.
W. J. Joyner, $50.
Peter McCarther, $50.
Jack Burns, $50.
Glen Norris, $50.
John Wilson, $50.
Frank Ethridge, $50.
Mrs. Martha Norris, $50.
Charles Washington, $50.
Henry Elder, $50.
Mrs. Amanda Alexander, $50.
Ray Davis, $50.
Sandy Fletcher, $50.
Ed Floyd, $50.
William A. Givens, $50.
B. J. Lee, $50.
V. D. Washington, $50.
Floyd Crump, $50.
Rev. C. H. Jones, $50.
George Ross, $50.
John Davidson, $50.
Ed Gildon, $50.
Tom Pollard, $50.
Sid Marshall, $50.
Will Williams, $50.
W. S. Edmerson, $50.
Charles Williams, $50.
Jim Johnson, $50.
W. H. Butler, $300.
Ike McVea, $50.
Mrs. Clara Robinson, $50.

The United War Work Of Colored People.

The Atlanta Advocate

(Special to Advocate.)

New York, October 29.—War work among colored women, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., is growing in leaps and bounds. Just one year ago Miss Eva D. Bowles, executive secretary, was the only colored worker in the field. To-day there are nearly one-hundred.

The Y. M. C. A. has opened eight Hostess Houses. Three more are to be opened by December 1, and the establishment of four additional has been authorized. The Hostess House is the one and only place in camp where a soldier is reminded of home, thanks to the kindly attention shown every boy in khaki by Y. M. C. A. workers. The female relatives and friends of soldiers have found the Hostess House the most ideal spot to meet, greet and eat when a visitor at camp.

Camp Upton, L. I., was the first camp in which a Hostess House was opened to the friends of the colored enlisted man. Now there are seven others-Dix, Funston, Sherman, Gordon, Jackson, Dodge and Grant.

Following is the staff under the War Work Council; Miss Eva D. Bowles, executive secretary; Miss Josephine V. Pinyon, hostess house and field worker; Miss Mary E. Jackson, industrial worker; Mrs. Cordelia A. Winn, special worker; Miss Crystal Bird, girls' worker; Mrs. Ethel J. Kindle, special office worker; Miss May B. Belcher, field worker, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Adela F. Ruffin, field worker, Richmond, Va.

Hostess House Staff: Mrs. Anna May Adams, Miss Georgia Blackburn, Miss Etha Briggs, Mrs. Emily Brown, Miss Dawn R. Casey.

Mrs. Mary Felto Dixon, Mrs. Callie Edwards, Miss Phoebe Felts, Mrs. Amanda V. Gray, Mrs. Julia B. Green, Miss Viola Colista Grey, Mrs. S. E. Hancock, Mrs. Belle Highwarden, Miss Florence Thomas, Miss Mahel Whitney, Miss Clarissa Gwathney, Miss Anna Hope, Miss Nelsine Howard, Mrs. Ruth B. Huchles, Miss Senora B. Johnson, Miss Viola May Jackson, Miss Jennie M. King, Mrs. Ella Mosell, Miss Elizabeth Moore, Miss Willye Overstreet, Miss Rilda Phelps, Miss Virginia Robinson, Miss Maceola Smith, Mrs. Cecilia K. Yerby, Mrs. Clara Smith, and Mrs. Azalia Mitchell.

Local workers: Miss Florence Kennedy and Miss Lottie M. Frazier, Aalanta, Ga., Miss Irene T. Bowen and Miss Isabel H. Hurlong, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Hannah C. Smith and Miss Ethel Caution Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Lucy B. Richmond, Burlington Co., N. J.; Miss Beatrice D. Walker and Miss Pauline Sims, Charleston, S. C.; Miss Anna Augustus, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Lulu Morris and Miss Marie C. Bowling, Columbia, S. C,; Miss Jean Hamilton and Miss Irene Stricklin, olumbia, O 1232 Miss Irene Stricklin, Columbus, O.; Miss Ursula Guy, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Olive L. Williams, Detroit, Mich. Miss Hattie R. Haywood, Hopewell Va.; Miss Ruby Craig and Miss Rachel Pendleton, Houston, Texas.; Miss Pauline Masey, Miss Helen Tuck and Mrs. Princess Curtiss Harris, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Alice Harper and Miss Sadie Bruce Davis, Rock, Ark.; Miss Clinton C. Boyer, Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Frances Gunner and Miss Ruth Sissle, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Anna Fisher and Miss Rosalia Pickney, New York; Miss Josephine Wyche, Newport, Miss Alice Lawrence Pennima, Va.; Miss Hattie Jackson, Petersburg News, Va.; Miss Juanita Bowen and Miss Elsie Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Miss Euretta K. Fairchield, San Antonio, Tex., Miss S. Helen Adams and Mrs. Cox Green, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss May Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Miss Juanita J. Saddler, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Y. M. C. A. has joined with six other welfare organization to raise funds to carry on their work for next year.

The Campaign will take place the week of November 10; and will be for $170,500,000. The six other organizations with whom the Y. W. C. A. is co-operating are the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic War Council and Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association War Camp Community Service, and the Salvation Army

New York, October 29.—Announcement was made this week by the Personnel Division of the Young Men's Christian Association that there are ninety secretaries in camps and twenty-eight overseas.

The general impression prevails that by the first of the year the number of colored Y. M. C. A. secretaries doing war work will exceed the century mark.

This work is one of the reasons the Y. M. C. A. will hold a campaign for funds the week of November 11-18. at that time the Y. M. C. A., with six other welfare organizations, the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic War Council and Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army, will ask the people for $170,500,000 to carry on their work.

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NEGROES APPROACHING GOAL IN UNITED DRIVE

The Atlanta Advocate 11/8/18

Just $7,000 from the United War Work drive goal, was the report that Rev. P. James Bryant gave out at the colored headquarters yesterday afternoon. All the workers got on the job early and, in many instances, went back over the field already covered with splendid results. Another council of the workers will be held at Bethel church this evening at 5 o'clock sharp, for the final report. After the reports are all in, a luncheon will be served the two teams. Professor C. L. Harper, captain of the east side, and H. W. Russell, of the west side, are running neck and neck for the home stretch. Monday will tell the tale as to the victor. The latest report on the Victory Boys and Girls was that 2,995 had already joined.

It is the plan of the campaign managers to complete the fund by Monday, so that the parade will not only be a peace parade, but a celebration of victory. Reports from outside of Atlanta continue to come in. A. R. Starling wired that the colerod employees of the railroaad shops in Waycross pleged $1,000; C. G. Williams reported $760 from Cobb county, and W. E. Sanders sent in a fine report from Harlem, Ga.

THE NEGRO IS A REAL PATRIOT

TACOMA WASH TRIBUNE
MAY 31, 1918

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

(Special Correspondent of The Tacoma Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The sense of uncertainty which war brings to us all was well expressed by a colored citizen the other day, who said that he felt as if he had one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel.

This cheerful epigram is characteristic of the happy-go-lucky and courageous spirit in which many American negroes are facing the war. It is a well known fact that they have furnished their share of the fighting force, both officers and men, and especially negro women, are supporting the war policies at home is not so well known. The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense here in Washington is enthusiastic over the co-operation it is receiving from colored women. In the South, especially, their part is important. Of 70,000 women who registered for war service in New Orleans, 22,137 were colored.

The response of the negroes to the nation's war need is the more creditable because they have been the object of a special propaganda by enemy aliens. Spies, traveling in the guise of book agents and insurance solicitors, have sought to mislead the colored population by a series of the most absurd falsehoods. Colored people have been warned not to deposit their money in the banks because it would be confiscated by the government. They have been told that food conservation is stinginess, and therefore contemptible. They have also been informed that if the Germans captured the United States the colored population would be much better treated than now. It would have a country of its own, probably the state of Texas, with a sort of German protectorate over it. These agents have also sought to make them believe, like the Indian quoted by President Wilson, that a war for democracy means simply a war for the benefit of the democratic party.

Looked On As Ignorant

This particular brand of the German propaganda seems to have been based upon a serious underestimate of the negro's intelligence and of his loyalty as a citizen. For the colored population everywhere has given ample proof of its patriotism.

Patriotic work among colored people is being carried on through a variety of agencies. In Maryland the government has appointed a colored council of national defense, which is doing excellent work. In Baltimore a colored patriotic mass meeting was recently held, at which 1000 negroes were present. In many states negro societies are using their organizations for patriotic work, while in other states subsidiaries of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense have been organized.

Negro women have shown a special aptitude for the conservation and production of food. There are thousands of war gardens cultivated by negroes, who are especially fond of gardening, anyway. Here in Washington it is noticeable that there are few negro backyards which do not produce something. In some cases bricks and paving stone have been laboriously dug up in order that the soil may be planted.

Food conservation begins at home, and colored housekeepers are doing their share of it. The younger generation, especially, are competent and thrifty housewives, because they have been taught household economics and cooking in the colored high schools.

A most significant and important part of the food conservation program is the signing of food administration conservation cards by negro cooks. Everywhere south of Mason's and Dixon's line the meals of Americans in homes, hotels and restaurants are prepared by colored men and women. The food of half the nation is really in their hands. For the mistress of the house to sign a food conservation pledge is interesting as an evidence of patriotism, but when the cook goes in for food conservation something is really going to be saved for the allies.

Saving Food

That these colored women are really in earnest about the conservation of food is shown by the fact that many of their clubs and societies are taking up the study of the subject. Especially distinguished work has been done by the Rosebud Study club of Portland, Ore., which has not only taken up the subject of food conservation, but has prepared and published an original war cook book to be sold for patriotic purposes.

In Florida splendid work has been done by a colored woman named Bertha White, who opened a canning kitchen to teach colored women how to preserve perishable food. This canning kitchen has now attained a wide influence and has become a sort of clearing house for all lines of patriotic endeavor among the colored women of Florida.

Mrs. Pattie Semple of Louisville, Ky., is a white woman who is devoting most of her time to encouraging war work among her colored neighbors. She has taught the importance of war-time economy not only in food, but also in dress. Negro women have quickly grasped the idea that display must be sacrificed to economy and comfort in war-time garments.

Colored women are also working for the comfort of their men in the training camps no less enthusiastically than white women. They are making knitted garments, bandages and hospital supplies. Colored laundresses have made their special abilities of service to the government by laundering the Red Cross hospital shirts.

A Chester Record

An especially fine patriotic record has been made by the colored women of Chester, Pa. They raised $400 for the Red Cross, packed 210 boxes of foods and comforts for the colored soldiers from their town, and presented the men with a Victrola, 40 records, and a large supply of chewing gum.

Colored soldiers who have no relatives to look out for their comfort have been adopted and cared for by societies of colored women.

In the training camps for colored soldiers the same problems have arisen as in all of the other cantonments. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts have flocked to the camps, and it has been necessary to provide for them. At Camp Upton a hostess house has been opened by the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A., under especially prominent auspices. Mrs. Roosevelt was present at the opening and made a contribution for the support of the house, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington also sent a check.

The child welfare work which has been organized by the children's bureau and the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, as a patriotic measure, has been taken up enthusiastically by colored women. All over the country colored babies are being weighed and measured; colored visiting nurses are taking the field, and day nurseries are being established for the benefit of colored mothers who have gone into war work.

The Christian Recorder.

the entire savings of a year Warner Brown, of Brenham, Texas, an old ex-slave, aged 75 years, evidenced his patriotism in purchase of a Liberty Bond. He had accumulated the $50 by chopping wood and doing other jobs. April 25, 1918

RAISE LARGE SUM IN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

New York Times 12/1/18

Officials of the United War Work Campaign frankly confess that the excellent showing made by many Southern states in the big drive just ended was due in a large measure to the funds contributed by Negroes. In a number of communities they oversubscribed their respective quotas.

Last Saturday Dr. John R. Mott, director general of the United War Work Campaign, received the following telegram from J. A. Talbert of Greenville county, S. C.:

The colored citizens of Greenville county, South Carolina, have the honor to report that they have raised their United War Work Campaign quota of $13,200 in cash with coal-black dollars—not a single white dollar. They are going after more. They lead both white and colored people in South Carolina campaign. The white corporations and individuals of Greenville county are proud of Nreenville Negroes and have contributed eighteen hundred white dollars in addition to the Negroes' fund. Total cash, $15,000.

Dr. Mott sent the following telegram to Mr. Talbert:

On behalf of the National United War Work Campaign as well as personally, wish to convey to you and to all of the colored citizens of Greenville county who have united with you in raising the generous sum of thirteen thousand dollars in cash for the campaign, the expression of our most hearty congratulations and the expression of our deepest gratitude. Your splendid achievement will bring encouragement to the people everywhere.

Word has been received in New York from Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, president of the Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., that pledges amounting to $1,379.10 have been met. This school is composed of girls only and about half are poor and obliged to work a part or all of their board. The girls of the institution went about raising the sum subscribed with the slogan: "Let's go over the top."

NEGROES SENT BIG CHECK FOR U. W. W.

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
DECEMBER 5, 1918

Payment of $15,700 Made To Campaign Headquarters By Colored Organization

ALL SHOULD PAY UP

The negro organization for the United War Work drive has sent to campaign headquarters a check for the substantial sum of $15,700, this representing payment of the majority of the pledges made by the colored people of the county to the seven organizations which asked for funds in the campaign recently concluded. There are still a few pledges to be collected, so that the total amount the negroes will give will amount to more than the amount named above.

The generosity of the negroes in responding to the call for funds and the promptness with which they redeemed their pledges was very gratifying to Chairman Conyers and others who helped direct the campaign. The whole manner in which the negro organization carried ont its work, making a simple appeal to the patriotic and issuing a solemn warner to the slackers, won the praise of all who were interested in the success of the drive, for it did not fail to bring the desired result.

It was stated yesterday that there are still a number of white people who have not redeemed their pledges, tho the time for doing so expired Monday evening. All these are urged to make payment at the Fourth National bank at once.

In order to save postage, the cancelled pledge cards will be delivered by hand to those who pay up. W. H. Barr having consented to attend to this. It is requested by headquarters that subscribers have a little patience and their cancelled pledges will come to them in a few days.

NEGRO 100 YEARS OLD BUYS WAR SAVINGS STAMP

UNCLE SAM BOOKER OF BLUE SPRINGS COMMUNITY READY TO HELP GOVERNMENT.

COLUMBIA TENN HERALD
JULY 5, 1918

Uncle Sam Booker, negro centenarian of the Blue Springs community, was one of the colored patriots who pledged last night to take War Savings Stamps to help win the war against Germany. Special permission was secured to hold a meeting of the colored inhabitants of that community last night instead of this afternoon and a large number of the inhabitants responded at the colored Methodist church to the call that was issued by Claude Godwin, chairman for the Glendale community.

Uncle Sam Booker was one of the first persons to reach the church and re remained throughout the meeting. He told Mr. Godwin that he was 100 years old but that he was willing to do anything the government wants him to do. He signed a pledge card for a $5 War Savings Stamp to be paid for from his savings. This was one of the biggest subscriptions that will be made in Maury county, for it represents a real sacrifice for this old man.

Six hundred dollars was pledged by the colored people of this community, ranging in amounts from $5 to $60. Practically every one present pledged something, and those that didn't were excused on good grounds.

MONROE LA STAR
OCTOBER 18 1918

J. P. Yancey is a colored man. He has lost both legs and he shines shoes for a living. He was brought into the Sour Lake State Bank at Sour Lake, Texas, yesterday and bought a $50 bond. Nobody solicited Yancey, he just wanted to help. "When the rich men tell us that they can't afford to subscribe more, we are going to refer 'em to Yancey.

"We're broke, but buying still."—Here's the slogan that's sending West Texas over the top. "I reckon it's going to take more than a balky flivver to keep this family from tyin' a knot in the kaiser's neck," said farmer M. P. Jones, of north of Temple, Texas, who almost missed the Liberty Loan train when it visited that place. With him were Mrs. Farmer M. P. Jones and her sons, Jack, Jerry, Jim, Joe and Jared and her daughters Mary, Molly, Minnie, Marie, Sue, Jane and Carrie. They started out for Temple in their two flivvers, but one of the flivvers balked and the other one had to do double duty and tow them in; however, Farmer Jones and family got to see the war trophies and subscribe for a bond apiece.

Patriots of Coppers Cove, Texas, consider $5,000 a contemptible little quota, ever for a community that has suffered a two year's drought—sure they have had a drouth, but it hasn't dried their spirits. When the war relics train arrived there they subscribed $5,000, added that to the $1,150 they had already subscribed and then told the committee on the train that on the next day they would raise enough to double the quota.

People on whose hats not a single drop of rain has fallen for three years are lending to their utmost in a most astonishing way. E. P. Young, of Brownwood, a cattleman who has not made a cent in two years, went among the crowd that gathered to meet the Liberty Loan train and loaned out $5,000, at no interest, to fellow citizens who didn't have the money to buy, after subscribing $5,000 to the Loan himself.

The largest subscription from our people so far announced for the Centenary Drive is that by Rev. J. A. Laughlin, of the North Carolina Conference, who has made a subscription of $500.00

J. W. Christian

Soldiers — 1918

Liberty Bonds

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DALLAS NEGROES CLOSED BOND CAMPAIGN WITH $60,150 SALES

The Committee in charge of Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Drive completed their work concluding with an interesting meeting Wednesday night at Hooper's Drug Store. Complete returns show that Dallas Negroes purchased $60,150 worth of bonds sending the Colored citizenry over the top with $10,150 surplus, their quota for the drive was $50,000.

For this, the Committee extends to the faithful workers and the citizenship at large its heartiest congratulation for the combined strength accorded it in its supreme effort for victim, and to the Dallas Express for the use of its columns, which served as a stimulant for activity.

Committee:
H. STRICKLAND,
A. S. WELLS,
CHAS. T. BRACKINS,
Wm. MOORE,
A. L. RUNYAN,
S. W. J. LOWERY,
J. P. STARKS, Chairman,
R. T. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

All expense attached to the campaign was defrayed by the committee.

SCHOOLS MADE FINE RECORD THRIFT WEEK

The Journal & Guide

Colored Schools Of City Sold Stamps Amounting To $7,772.23

May 18, 1918.

The public schools of the city exceedeed their allotment in last week's war savings stamps campaign which was known throughout Virginia as "thrift week" by over $100,000, selling stamps to the amount of $141,054.49, and leading the state. The record of the colored schools is regarded as commendable, their total sales amounting to $7,772.23. J. C. Price School led with $1,935.25. The following table shows the amount sold by each school, the enrollment and average per pupil:

	Amt.	Enrollment	Per Pupil
Abraham Lincoln	614.06	578	1,06
S. C. Armstrong	1,181.75	670	1.76
J. C. Price	1,935.25	454	4.26
J. J. Smallwood	220.82	372	.59
Lott Carey	1,108.50	824	1.34
J. H. Smythe	268.29	206	1.30
John T. West	1,443.00	856	1.68
B. T. Washington	1,000.56	443	2.25

Total (colored)—$7,772.23.

April 27, 1918

COLORED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SELLING LIBERTY BONDS

The Star of Zion

The Colored Chamber of Commerce is leading the campaign in Colored Charlotte for the sale of Bonds for the 3rd Liberty Loan. The Chamber has been divided into committees as follows: Frst Ward Messrs J R Hemphl., Rev H H Jackson. Second Ward: Messrs J W Crockett, C B Bailey. Third Ward: Rev J E King, W P Robinson. Fourth Ward, Prof I D L Torrence. Biddleville, Messrs Douglass and Ellison.

The different churches of the city will be visited by a representative from the Chamber and reports can be made at the A M E Zion Publication House; Mr Hemphill's office, E Trade St and Mr Bailey's office, E Trade or Biddle University.

These subscriptions must be in by May 4th.

Let colored Charlotte go "over the top" for each Bond may bring down a German or save an American boy.

Liberty Bonds Sales In Floyd County Total $538,050

ROME GA TRIBUNE-HERALD
OCTOBER 10 1918

The manufacturers' committee of the Liberty Loan drive in this county, M. D. Daniel, James D'Arcy and Rev. G. L. Chastain, report bond sales at plants as below:

At the Fairbanks plant, $2,000; at the Towers and Sullivan plant, $1,200; at the Marshall Manufacturing Company plant, $1,200.

The colored meeting held in Livingston district Tuesday evening, with Dr. Brooks and Dr. Johnson speakers, was an entire success and $1,100 of bonds were sold.

The total sales in the campaign thus far reported are $538,050 about $125,000 short of the county's quota.

Georgia Negroes Buy Thrift Stamps to Help Uncle Sam Win War

ATLANTA GA
JUNE 20, 1918

Georgia negroes are rallying nobly in the Thrift Stamp campaign, according to reports received at headquarters. Brooks county has jumped to first place in the negro records, with Cobb county still holding second place and Burke and Fulton coming strong in third and fourth.

Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other organizations are cooperating. The churches are doing splendid work. In Augusta, Waynesboro, Rome, Macon, Savannah, Waycross, Moultrie, Americus, Athens and Columbus pastors of churches have organized their flocks for the sale of stamps. Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, leads the state in organization, with Big Bethel a close second.

The negro women of Atlanta organized Monday and were hard at it selling stamps Wednesday in a canvass of the negro sections of the city. Willie F. McKinney is chairman and Bessie Rivers secretary.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
OCTOBER 6, 1918

NEGROES BUYING BONDS.

Colored Citizens Have Subscribed in Excess of $100,000.

One of the bright spots of the fourth Liberty loan campaign is the splendid manner in which Memphis and Shelby County negroes are buying Liberty bonds.

B. M. Roddy, chairman of the colored organization in the city, reported last night that the colored citizens of Memphis have subscribed in excess of $100,000. This total will be substantially increased before the campaign closes.

Each of the 600 active members of Union No. 1621, negro helpers of the railroad shops, has purchased one or more of the fourth Liberty bonds. The total amount purchased by the individual members is more than $3,000. As an organization the union purchased three $50 bonds.

The Royal Circle of Friends, a fraternal organization of Shelby County, with approximately 3,000 members in the city and county, have agreed to invest $1 for each member in good standing, same to be invested in fourth Liberty bonds.

A Masonic lodge purchased bonds to the amount of $500 and any number of churches have purchased bonds to the amount of $100 to $200.

Subscriptions through the two colored banks Saturday totaled $12,000. Today Liberty sermons will be preached in every negro church in the city and bond salesmen will be present for the purpose of taking subscriptions for bonds. The larger individual bond buyers among colored people have not been canvassed yet. The big buyers will be landed next week. They are expected to purchase from $1,000 to $3,000 and there are many such buyers.

COLORED WOMEN'S LIBERTY LOAN WORK

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
OCTOBER 20, 1918

Through the efforts of Mrs. L. Landers, the captain of team No. 3 in the colored women's division of the liberty loan drive, a considerable amount of cash was reported. The largest payment on liberty bonds from the colored people was $500 reported through this team by Mrs. Landers and came from the Altha Knight Lodge No. 1. Other cash subscriptions were the endowment board of the A. F. & A. M. of Tennessee, $200; Berry Cannon, $100; M. M. Cotton, $50; Mrs. A. B. Black, $50; Rev. W. S. Ellington, $25. The personnel of the team were Mesdames W. J. Hale, L. Landers, C. C. Cotton, C. J. White, H. A. Boyd, E. B. Bolton, W. A. Lewis, Misses Clara Lowe, Fredella Thomas, Lena T. Jackson, Georgia Lofton.

This team is reported to have gone over the top and solicited over $12,000 in liberty loan bonds. Their headquarters were at the One Cent Savings Bank.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR COLORED FOLK.

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
APRIL 25, 1918

THE NEGROES of Dallas county are determined to make the kaiser realize they are behind the United States in this war. They are going to carry on a vigorous Liberty Loan campaign. Negro preachers, negro lodge officers and other negroes prominent among their people will take an active part in the battle for bonds.

Those who have decided on this movement are to be congratulated. They are to be congratulated for two reasons: what they will do will be an act of the greatest practical patriotism; what they do will result in instilling in many of their race the much needed doctrine of thrift.

There are in Dallas many colored folk who, through careful saving and investment, have laid by enough of this world's goods to make old age, with its decreased earning power, without terror to them. There are many others who could do the same thing. Now they have a splendid opportunity. Work is plentiful, so that no man, unless he is an incorrigible idler, can fail of the opportunity to make good wages. The Liberty Loan Bonds are the best investment in the world. They are absolutely safe. The immense resources of the richest country in the world are all behind them. Furthermore they yield on the investment interest that is always paid absolutely on the dot of the day it falls due. By careful economy many negroes who, from month to month, save nothing, can, through bond payments, begin a systematic course of saving that will give them something to fall back on if work gets scarce and will also give them a deserved standing among their people.

And when jobs are scarce it is as sure as anything that the negro who wears a Liberty Bond button is going to get the first chance at the job.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
MAY 31, 1918

COLORED DIVISION MEETS.

What the colored people of Maryland have done in this fight for freedom, justice and democracy, and what can be expected of them in the future was strikingly brought out at the second general conference of the Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense, which convened yesterday at the Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Dolphin and Etting streets.

The report of Dr. Ernest Lyon, chairman, showed that the nine months which have passed since the creation of the organization were full of war work, patriotic sacrifices, loyal devotion to the interest of the Commonwealth and the cheerful obedience to the activities of the National Government.

The colored people of this state have, as the report stated, up to date subscribed for more than one million dollars worth of bonds of the third Liberty Loan, have given more than twenty thousand dollars to the Red Cross and have bought, through the headquarters of the division alone, over eight thousand dollars worth of thrift stamps. Through the agency of the council many thousands of colored people have been addressed and instructed in the principles of patriotism and the reason for America's part in this war. The organization has also devoted active interest to the entertainment and comfort of the colored soldiers at Camp Meade.

The feature of the evening session was an address by Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, who congratulated the organization on the work accomplished and admonished the members to untiring efforts until the end of the war. Other speakers of the evening were Dr. John R. Hawkins, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, principal of the Colored High School, and W. Ashbie Hawkins.

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NEGROES OF STATE ARE BUYING BONDS

Rivalry Between States Is Causing Much Activity in Sales, States Leader

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
OCTOBER 9, 1918

According to Walter S. Buchanan, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal, who is just in from New Orleans, where he addressed 16,000 people at LaFayette Square Saturday night, the negroes of Louisiana are endeavoring to beat the negroes of Alabama in the present Liberty Loan drive.

It appears that the negroes of Alabama have made quite a reputation in previous loan campaigns and that a spirit of rivalry is springing up. Buchanan states that one negro by the name of Rangé, living just above Shreveport, bought $100,000 worth of bonds the other day and that several companies in the state of Louisiana are buying from $5000 to $10,000 worth of bonds.

On account of the spread of Spanish influenza in the neighborhood of his school, Buchanan was forced to cancel his Liberty Loan campaigns in the southern part of the state, where the negroes are buying very lively. In Montgomery he saw two checks from colored men for $1000 each in payment for bonds. Dr. W. F. Watkins paid cash for $1000 and G. E. Newstell cash for another.

Buchanan is urging laborers to buy bonds on the installment plan as a safe and profitable investment. In north Alabama Prof. P. C. Parks of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Normal, has organized every county in the Eighth district and a campaign is on for $100,000.

It might be interesting for Buchanan to know that the negroes of Birmingham are buying bonds and several have bought $1000 worth and paid cash.

STATE NEGROES APPEALED TO FOR WAR WORK AID

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
APRIL 13, 1918

Committee Asks Race To Buy War Savings Stamps and Conserve

Appeal urging the colored people of Louisiana to co-operate with the government by purchasing Thrift and War Saving Stamps and assist in winning the war by conserving food, time and fuel, was made in resolutions adopted by the following negro committee, authorized to co-operate with the National War Savings Committee in the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

J. L. Burrekk, D. D., chairman; Frank B. Farrell, secretary; Rev. A. Hubbs, Walter L. Cohen, Smith W. Green, Thomas P. Woodland, Albert Workman, Victor P. Thomas, L. T. Burbridge, M. D., W. Scott Chinn, D. D., J. H. Lowrey, Levi Morris, Charles W. Brooks, A. M., and E. O. Moss.

The appeal specifies that all questions as to the necessity or wisdom of going to war have been definitely settled by our president and his advisers, that the present and future are the first considerations that claim our attention and that our interests are collective and are also racial and individual. The resolutions further point out that "you cannot be neutral," that to assume an attitude of indifference or even passive sympathy is to give comfort or help to the enemy.

NEGROES' THRIFT WORK LAUNCHED

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
APRIL 4, 1918

Dr. Reddick, of Americus, To Be Aided by Many Leaders of Race in State.

Georgia negroes this week launched their work for thrift and war savings by what is considered the most complete organization of colored men that was ever formed in this State.

At the outset of the work in Georgia State Director Hugh Richardson appointed W. Woods White to take charge of the negro division, on account of his broad experience in working with negroes in various movements for the betterment of the race. Mr. White's efforts to secure the co-operation of leading negroes in all lines have been crowned with complete success. He expects the negroes to make a splendid showing.

Permanent headquarters of the negro division have been established at No. 151 Auburn avenue, with an executive secretary in charge. An appeal prepared by leading negroes has been circulated broadcast over the State, with an especial request for the support of the daily and weekly newspapers. All the details of preliminary organization have been worked out thoroughly. The work is now on, and will be systematically and persistently pushed throughout the year.

The negro executive committee is headed by Dr. M. W. Reddick, president of the Americus Institute, at Americus, and president of the General Missionary Baptist Convention. He has devoted a great deal of time to enlisting the fellow leaders in the work and perfecting the details of organization. Their plan is to organize the negroes through the two great existing negro agencies—the church and the lodge.

Associated with Dr. Reddick on the executive committee are the following prominent men of the negro race in Georgia:

Bishop J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, representing the A. M. E. Church; Bishop R. S. Williams, Augusta, representing the C. M. E. Church; Rev. P. James Bryant, Atlanta, negro orator, who is secretary of the executive committee; Rev. R. H. Singleton, Atlanta, assistant secretary; Rev. A. D. Williams, Atlanta, treasurer; Rev. E. P. Johnson, Atlanta; Rev. J. O. Lindsey, Atlanta; Rev. H. H. Proctor, Atlanta; Rev. W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown University, Atlanta; W. J. Trent, secretary of the negro Y. M. C. A. of Atlanta; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and some seventy-five prominent negro ministers and laymen.

PITTSBURG PA PRESS
OCTOBER 13, 1918

The Negro women's committee of the fourth Liberty loan is feeling considerably elated, and with just cause, on account of the fact that the sum of $250,000 allotted to be raised under their direction was reported as fully subscribed by last Thursday morning. This is a magnificent showing, when all things are considered. Meanwhile the work of soliciting subscriptions will go merrily on, with the hope of adding another $50,000 by Oct. 18.

The Dr. Shaw lecture-recital scheduled for the Watt st. school auditorium for Thursday evening, Oct. 17, under the auspices of the Provident Rescue Mission for Negro Men, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the action taken by the health authorities in regard to holding public gatherings. The next date will be announced later, and tickets held by purchasers will be honored the same as on the original date.

Mrs. William Lampkin desires the public to know that the article appearing in last Sunday's notes concerning Red Cross activities on the Northside was not written by her nor did she even see it until she read it in the paper. D. E. LAMPKIN.

Wadesboro N. C. Ansonian

MAY 15, 1918

LOYAL COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. Editor:—

Allow me space in your valuable paper to say that in perusing the last week's issue of The Ansonian, I note in the report of the amount of money raised in our school, (Gulledge township No. 3), there is only $ .75 credited by some mistake, when we actually raised $3.00 (Junior Red Cross funds.) We also have subscriptions amounting to $10.00 or more which was to have been paid on the evening of our school closing exercises, which was deferred owing to the inclement weather.

Allow me to say in this connection that the patrons of our school and our people generally have rallied to the front in almost every call of our Government, from the purchase of Liberty Bonds down to Thrift Stamps, of which we are proud of the opportunity of showing our loyalty to our nation as never before, Let every one of us join hands and hearts to help in every way possible to win the war and safeguard the Democracy of our country. And look to God who is the ruler of the entire universe, and with the recent success of our allies we may assure ourselves that victory will be ours.

J. L. BREWER,

[The 75 cents mentioned above was an amount received from patrons of the district during the current week and of course did not represent the entire amount the district has paid to this fund. The colored people of Gulledge township have shown their loyalty in this crisis at every call.—The Ansonian.]

NEGRO EDUCATOR LABORS WITH RACE IN W. S. S. DRIVE

SELMA, ALA., July 6.—Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma University, has been conducting a campaign among the 5,000 negroes of Demopolis for the War Savings Stamps during the last thirty days and it is estimated that over 5,000 negroes have signed pledges to purchase stamps and Jesse B. Hearin, county director of War Savings Stamps estimates that the negroes of Marengo county during 1918 will purchase $200,000 worth of these stamps.

Mr. Hearin estimates that so far $20,000 has been subscribed by the negroes.

Among the negroes co-operating with Rev. Owens are Levin Weiss and Ed Weiss, merchants who are selling the stamps over their counters; Prof. U. S. Jones, superintendent of the city schools for negroes; Simon Scott, Leon Green, John Larkins, Leon Collins and Rev. J. S. Ashe, Rev. M. E. Jones, Rev. Carr and Rev. McKinley.

NEGRO LOAN COMMITTEE FORMED TO AID IN DRIVE

RICHM'ND VA TIMES DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

War Savings Stamp Organization Enlarged to Care for Bigger Responsibilities.

BOOSTER BODY IS CREATED

One Hundred Influential Colored Men and Women Numbered Among Workers Who Will Sell Bonds.

Beginning today, the colored fourth Liberty loan committee, organized at a meeting held at the colored war savings stamp headquarters, 267 Baxter Leigh Street on Thursday night, will co-operate with the central committee in raising the subscriptions necessary to meet the city's quota of over $19,000,000.

The executive committee of the colored war savings stamp organization has been enlarged to provide for a representative from every religious, business, fraternal and social organization among the colored people of Richmond. The old officers, having had experience in handling the sales of war savings stamps have been retained in office to handle all arrangements for the sale of Liberty bonds.

A committee on program, consisting of Dr. W. T. Johnson, chairman, J. A. Hines, Alphonsa Norrell, Dr. J. H. Blackwell and W. A. Jordan, secretary, was directed to prepare a patriotic program for the opening of the campaign among colored people, to be held at the First Baptist Church, Friday, October 4, at 8 P. M. Pastors of colored churches, army officers and assistants in charge of the training school at Virginia Union University and other colored business and professional men will be invited to take part on the program. Music will be furnished by choir of the church and the Sabbath Glee Club.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED

Members of the colored fourth Liberty loan committee, numbering about 100, will circulate and fill out pledge cards during these exercises. Representatives from each of the colored banks will be present to handle the sale of bonds and stamps.

Officers of the colored fourth Liberty loan committee will take up with proper officials of Richmond Liberty Loan Committee, the plan of placing booths in all factories and industrial plants where large numbers of colored people work, to sell bonds on the weekly plan each pay day. This, it is believed, will be the way to reach hundreds of colored people, who are newcomers to the city or reluctant to seek out bank or other places where stamps and books are on sale.

A booster committee has been appointed, and includes A. V. Norvell, Jr., cashier Mechanics Savings Bank, chairman; E. C. Burke, cashier St. Luke Savings Bank; S. J. Gilp'n, Dr. Blackwell, M. A. Norrell and others.

Those, together with representatives from various organizations, who will have charge of the colored fourth Liberty loan campaign, are:

John T. Taylor	S. J. Gilpin
J. T. Hewin	M. L. Walker
W. A. Jordan	A. D. Price
E. C. Burke	John A. Hines
R. W. Whiting	Mattie Hewin
W. G. Singleton	W. S. Banks
H. P. Vandervall	Geo. H. B. Johnson
James T. Carter	Preston Johnson
Dr. W. H. Hughes	M. Alphonsa Norrel
Prof. J. H. Blackwell	Charlie Crey
David S. Lee	Carey Wheaton
Rev. W. T. Johnson	Charles Munford
Prof. C. T. Russell	B. F. Turner
A. V. Norrell, Jr.	John Moore
E. F. Johnson	Isham Mann
W. I. Johnson	D. W. Dawson
Rev. R. V. Peyton	L. E. Rapland
J. C. Randolph	Edward Baker
J. Thos. Hewin	Dr. J. H. Blackwell, Jr.
James W. Thompson	

TEMPLARS TO MEET IN THIS CITY NEXT MONTH—A GREAT SHOWING IS MADE BY THIS INSTITUTION—STATE OFFICERS AND SUPREME OFFICERS ARE NATIVE PRODUCTS.

Birmingham Reporter
11-3-18

The Mosaic Templars, in their executive session, will meet in this city December 10th. The organization represents a membership of 115,000. It has bought in Liberty Bonds $135,000 and paid cash for them. They have over a half million dollars worth of property and a big cash balance. The chief officers of the corncern are native born Alabamians. The National Grand Master is S. J. Elliott, formerly of Montgomery, Alabama, and John H. McConico is the National Auditor, who was raised in Tuscaloosa County, and a graduate of the A. and M. College, under the late W. H. Councill. The Board will meet here in executive session and will continue two or three days. L. L. Powell, of Montgomery, is State Grand Master, and Richard Reynolds, of Hillsboro, Alabama, is Secretary of the Burial Fund Department, and Rev. John W. Goodgame, of this City, is State Treasurer of that Department. Grand Master Powell states that the Order has more than ten thousand members scattered throughout Alabama.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 4, 1918

$5,600 IS SUBSCRIBED BY RAILROAD CLERKS

A total of $5,600 has been subscribed by sixty-three clerks in the office of the freight department of the Central railroad, and twenty-five negro employees in the same office Thursday subscribed $1,150. This puts this office 100 per cent behind the boys at the front.

A special poster bearing the history of Conductor F. M. Hunt, who was recently killed in France, has been produced by the Liberty Loan committee for the Central of Georgia railroad. The poster contains a picture of former Conductor Hunt accompanied by the caption, which reads: "One of Our Boys Killed by the Germans." He was killed in action in France while serving with Company A, 151st Machine Gun battalion. The poster quotes in part the letter he wrote home to his family on "Mothers' day."

Ernest L. Pope, member of the Central of Georgia's committee, states that many bonds have been sold through this poster, as Conductor Hunt was well-known by all members of the company.

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

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COLORED WOMAN GIVES BURIAL FUND "TO PUT KAISER IN HIS GRAVE FIRST"

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
OCTOBER 14, 1918

Stirred by Display of Patriotism Around Her, She Buys Liberty Bonds With Store Laid by for Her Funeral

HOW a colored woman of this city cheated the undertaker to put the Kaiser "under the daisies" was told yesterday by Mrs. Edward Bowman Leaf, chairman of the colored unit of the women's Liberty Loan committee.

Sally Walker, of Lombard street near Tenth, had saved money for years out of her modest earnings as a cook in a boarding house to obtain for herself a "decent Christian burial."

But lately the $200 she had in the bank began to worry her. And last Saturday she came to the home of Mrs. Leaf and said:

"Miss Leaf, I just couldn't stand it any longer. I saw all this patriotism about this loan and I think I must do my share. Please, ma'm, get me four of those bonds. Never mind my burial. We got to put the Kaiser in his grave first."

MASONS BUY FIRST LIBERTY BONDS

The Nashville Globe, April 12, 1918

PATRIOTIC CRAFT SAYS G. M. STRAYHORN—$1,000 INVESTED—DEFENDING THE WORD "LIBERTY"—SETTING THE PACE.

The Masons of Tennessee under the loyal leadership of their intrepid Grand Master, S. M. Strayhorn have invested one thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds. The purchase was made through Thos. W. Wrenne banking Company. The endowment association was desirous of buying the first bond issued in the Federal reserve district and acquainted Governor Tom C. Rye of that fact. Governor Rye telegraphed the request to the Federal reserve Bank at Atlanta Ga. The bank wired Tuesday that the request had been favorably acted upon.

SHREVEPORT, LA., JOURNAL
OCTOBER 2, 1918

Colored loan committee met in the office of Dr. W. D. Wilson and completed their organization by electing J. S. Williams president and Dr. Wilson secretary and treasurer, and the following named persons members of the executive committe who will begin at once to raise our quota, which is $100,000; H. S. Davis, Andrew Evans, Dr. G. A. Cain, J. S. Williams, H. W. Duncan, Dr. E. B. Liddell, Rev. Luke Allen, Jr., Rev. Bingham, Rev. E. S. Stills, Rev. A. H. Samuels, J. J. Evans, Dr. H. C. Hudson, Rev. Stinston, Charles M. Roberson, Charles Thompson, Dr. D. A. Smith, James Powe, Joe Raffe, Dr. C. A. W. Sargeant, G. C. Williams, Sam Harris, J. B. Colter, Lonzey Longware, R. L. Belt, Prof. R. A. Brown, W. C. Carter, Rev. J. M. Carter, Rev. J. C. Mills, Rev. J. O. Brown, Rev. W. L. Wilson, A. Mitchell, Dr. W. D. Wilson.

This committee will meet at the Odd Fellows Hall Thursday night, 7 p. m. to complete arrangements to "go over the top." One of the biggest mass meetings ever held in the city will be at Antiock Baptist church Monday night, October 7. Messrs. Frost, Hirsch and other leading while men will be there and one of the greatest heroes direct from No Man's Land who will

LIBERTY LOAN RESULTS IN PHILADELPHIA

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—The following institution have done their "bit" in putting the Third Liberty Loan over the "top." Gibson's New Standard Theatre, $50,000; First African Baptist Church, $20,200; Holy Trinity Baptist Church, $13,500; Zoar M. E. Church, $15,000; St. Peter Claver, Catholic, $15,000; Union Baptist Church, $11,800; Bethel A. M. E. Church, $11,300; Mr. Zion A. M. E. Church, $10,000; Calvary M. E., $10,000; Zion Baptist Church, $10,000; Central Baptist Church, $7,000; Shiloh Baptist Church, $6,900; Allen A. M. E. Church, $6,300; Berean Building and Loan Association, $5,000; People's M. E. Church, $5,000; Grace Baptist Church, $3,350; Nazarene Baptist Church, $3,000; Pinn Memorial Baptist Church, $3,200; St. Simon P. E. Church, $3,000; Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, $2,400; Mr. Olive A. M. E., $1,300; Berean Presbyteriant Church, $600; Tasker Street Baptist Church, $500; Mt. Nebo, $100; the Rev. Wilson's Church, $100; Brown and Stevens' Bank, $400,000.

The 18,000 colored school children in this city secured subscriptions aggregating $275,000 for the Third Liberty

NEGROES TO RAISE $100,000 FOR THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

BEAUMONT TEX ENTERPRISE
SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

The following committee, appointed by the Negro Business league, will form the team who will canvass the colored population in the fourth liberty loan drive: Dr. E. S. Craven, Dr. S. N. Gray, E. C. Crawford, H. N. Denson, J. A. Ridley, F. R. Wilson, Elmo Willard, A. W. Cary, T. J. Charlton, J. P. Eugene, J. D. Monroe, Dr. C. B. Charlton, G. W. Douglas, T. E. Pollard and A. N. Jefferson.

T. T. Pollard, team chaptain for the colored people requests that the above-named committee be present at the regular meeting of the Negro Business league, Friday night, September 27.

The following ladies are invited to meet with the business league: C. E. Adams, F. E. Morris, C. B. Prater, M. Cabrera Mitchell, Fanney E. Gray, E. V. Armstrong, C. H. D. Fleming, Irene Foster, Agnes Summers, M. J. Johnson, D. Bohannan, Agnes Walker, Nora Stewart, F. V. Pollard, Weletta Scott, C. H. Douglas and Asamore Wilson.

Beaumont colored people expect to raise $100,000 of the fourth loan.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JUNE 26, 1918

THE NEGRO CONTRIBUTION.

The raising of many thousands of dollars for the purchase of War Savings Stamps by the negroes of Macon following their public parade through the downtown streets, led as fitting under the circumstances by a white band from one of the Georgia regiments at Camp Wheeler was a splendid achievement and one that put the white population on its mettle against the big drive Friday when the county's quota of over a million must be finished.

It meant not a little for the negroes to take so much money all at once. It meant sacrifice and putting up money until it hurt, for the colored portion of the population has known very little of the pleasant walks of that material prosperity on to which the white man has naturally and quite easily latched as it came along. What the negro has he has gotten by the sweat of his brow, the strain of his back and the toil of his hands. Money so taken means a good deal and meant one hundred cents on every dollar as it was paid out Monday evening for the liittle green stamps that do such yeoman service to the cause of the country on the battlefields of Europe.

There must have been confusing and complex thought processes in the minds of the white people of thinking intelligence who saw them march past Monday, speculations as to what the war is bringing to the negro and with him, of course, in a large measure to the white man, how things will be after it is all over and Johnny comes marching home. Conjecture is ready, it is not entirely undisturbing and certainly it calls back no answer to the riddle at this stage.

FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN
JUNE 29, 1918

Colored People Buy War Savings Stamps

Since the war began, and more as the days go by, the men are made to know that the women, their mothers, wives and daughters, can successfully manage a business. In fact it has come to be general knowledge that they do not fail—the get results out of what to mere man would appear to be a hopeless task.

In this connection it is noted that the colored women of Fort Smith are doing some wonderful work in the W. S. S. campaign. They reported Thursday that they were not more than one-third over their territory and reported pledges aggregating $4,260. They had not checked up last evening, but it was announced that they had not covered their entire territory and would continue till all their people had been seen.

TEMPLE, TEX. TELEGRAM
MARCH 17, 1918

BELL COUNTY NEGROES AID IN FOOD CONSERVATION

As a part of the state wide campaign recently inaugurated to organize the negro population of the state for service in the food and feed conservation movement, a meeting of Bell county negroes will be held in Belton March 23 for the purpose of lending aid to the movement and an attempt will be made to interest and enlist every member of that race in the important work.

This is the outcome of a state meeting held at Austin March 2 and the work of organization will be carried on in every part of the state where the negro population is of sufficient size.

L. B. Kinchion, principal of the Belton negro school, is a member of the State Committee that was formed to direct the work and the committee that was formed to direct the work and the comittee will visit different places in Texas furthering the plan of organization.

This committee will be at Belton on March 23 in attendance upon the first meeting of the kind that has been called.

The following negro citizens of Bell county have been appointed to soperate in making the Belton gathering a success and are hard at work on the task: A. B. Green, Temple; J. Murray, Belton; Emmett Warr, Cedar Creek; J. M. Kimble, Bartlett; Claud Wilkerson, Salado; J. B. Dawson, Holland and Will Jackson, Rogers.

Local committees have been appointed for each important place in Bell county to effect local organizations and co-operate in the food and feed production and conservation movement in all of its particulars.

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
MAY 18, 1918

Asks People to Stop Giving Negro Children Liberty Loan Money

Complaint has reached the Liberty Loan headquarters that some of the colored school children are at present soliciting "without authority" for the third Liberty Loan. The soliciting is done by children calling at people's houses in different parts of the city.

"I earnestly ask co-operation of all patriotic citizens, especially teachers and other leaders of our race, to assist me in every possible way to run down the guilty parties to the end that such practices may be discontinued, for, unfortunately, this might bring reproach upon the earnest patriotic colored citizens of this city and county," says W. P. Mabson, head of the recent negro Liberty Loan committee.

"I will appreciate the co-operation of the white citizens in this matter and also to report any parties or children soliciting without proper authority to me.

COLORED PEOPLE AGAIN GO OVER THE TOP

This Time In Red Cross Drive To The Extent Of $4000.

Once more have the Negroes of Portsmouth demonstrated most clearly that they are heartily behind the Government in the successful culmination of this war fought in behalf of Democracy.

Notwithstanding the fact that they had just emerged from a strenuous campaign for the Third Liberty Loan under the direction of Commissioner Jesse S. Jones, in which they trebled their expected quota, last Monday evening witnessed the close of another offensive—The Red Cross drive; this time the faithful workers under direction of Mr. W. H. Jennings raised $1020.80 in the city along, the Navy yard netted $2[illegible]00, the Naval Magazine $508, making a grand total of over $4000 for the entire Portsmouth colored auxiliary.

The Churchland and Brighton teams are worthy of special mention—for although they are suburbs, their reports of $141.00 and $137.00 respectively evidenced great work.

NEGRO CANVASSERS MAKE GOOD REPORT

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
OCTOBER 12, 1918

The following sales of Liberty Bonds were made at the People's Savings Bank Friday by the following committee in charge:

Mrs. Kate Wilson, Mrs. Hester Patton, Mrs. W. Flagg, Mrs. May Belden.

This will make nearly $5,000 in bonds secured at this booth of the Nashville zone. Mrs. J. P. Pierce and Mrs. J. P. Crawford were in charge Thursday.

William H. Daley, 914 Jackson street, $50; Eddie M. Dickerson, 14 N. H. street, $50; Blanche Randals, 71 Miller street, $50; Zach B. Hall, 1815 Jefferson street, $50; George W. Patton, 1518 Scovel street, $50; Moss Webb, 1449 Thirteenth avenue, south, $50; Mitchell Verrett, 410 Eighth avenue north, $50; Julia Crutchfield, 1238 E. Hill street, $50; Stephen H. Sisney, 722 Ninth avenue, south, $50; R. C. Martin, 428 Fifth avenue, north, $50; Mrs. J. F. Pierce, 12[illegible] Fillmore street, $50; W. H. Patton, 127[illegible] E. Hill street, $50; Moses F. Mullins, 525-527 Seventh avenue, south, $100; L. Mullins, 525-527 Seventh avenue, south, $50; Dora Hanna, 525-527 Seventh avenue south, $50; Roger Payne, 1235 E. Hill street, $50; Emma Joe Cockrill, 1221 Third avenue, south, $50; G. B. Bolden, Louis street, $50; W. J. Hale, A. & I. State Normal, $50; E. J. Webb, 727 Boyce street, $50; Pargie Riggins, 418 Jo Johnston avenue, $50; Thomas Davis, 427 Eighth avenue, north, $50.

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AGED NEGRO DOES RIT FOR LIBERTY

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
APRIL 28, 1918

Ben King, Aged 95, Had $80 And Wanted to Put It All In Liberty Bonds

KNOWS WAR'S MEANING

Ben King has been in this world 95 years. He has lived to see the United States engage in three great wars—the conflict with Mexico in the 40's, the war between the sections and the present world conflict. If there is any person in Greenville who knows the real meaning of war it is he. Ben King is a negro, one of the typical ante-bellum darkies, who throughout his long life has known nothing but work.

When the soliciting committees for the Third Liberty Loan toured the county Friday, the committee consisting of C. O. Hobbs, Rev. S. T. Matthews and W. L. Gassaway found the aged darky in Bates township, living with his daughter and son-in-law. His earthly fortune was $80, and when approached willingly, eagerly offered it all to the government. He wanted to buy a $75 bond, but there are none of that denomination, so Ben had to be satisfied with buying one of the $50 bonds. He seemed thoroughly aware of what this country is up against in helping to defeat Germany, and gave it as his opinion that everybody should do as he did—buy all the bonds possible, and the Liberty Loan committee thinks his patriotic action should prove an incentive to others to subscribe more liberally than they have done.

GOVERNMENT.

The Dallas Express April 13

HON. W. E. KING CALLED TO HELP PANOLA COUNTY RAISE THE LIBERTY BOND QUOTA

4-13-18

Carthage, Texas, April 12.—Through the influence of Heenan Johnson and J. M. Benton, Mr. W. E. King, the well known editor of the Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas, will spend a few days in this County, assisting the local workers in putting Panola County over the top in subscribing the Third Liberty Bond. He will tour the County.

Seven $100 Bonds Prove Patriotism

of Colored Porter

SALT LAKE C UTAH TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

JOSEPH RICHARDS, manager of the Central market, has twenty-three employees at that place. He solicited Liberty bond subscriptions from twenty-two of them shortly after the place opened for business and all of these subscribed for amounts of $50 or $100. Then Richards bethought himself that he must have overlooked someone. Looking over the list he found that the name of the colored porter, Edward Mills, had been inadvertently left off. Just then Mills, mop and bucket in hand, hove into view from behind the ice chest.

"Well, Ed," queried Richards, "how do you feel on the bond question?"

"I sho' am goin' to assist dis yere administration in any way possible," replied Ed, "and you-all can give me an application for seven $100 bonds. If you-all come to the bank wid me I'll get the money and pay you cash in hand for the full amount."

Upon recovering from the shock, Richards accompanied Mills to the bank, where the transaction was speedily closed. Returning to the store, Mills again seized his mop and bucket, while Richards spent most of the rest of the day bragging about the virtues of his porter to all who would listen.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
MARCH 30, 1918

NEGROES OF BIBB COUNTY UNITE FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Organization Is Formed at Meeting at Macon Chamber of Commerce—Executive Committee is Named.

An organization of negroes of Bibb County to work under the direction of A. R. Willingham was formed at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. As a result of the meeting yesterday afternoon there are to be rallies in all of the negro churches of Bibb County and in the negro theaters of Macon, at which notable speakers, some of them coming from afar, will deliver addresses.

Attending the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon were the following negroes: R. E. Hartley, T. R. Epps, Dr. J. A. Moore, Fred D. Ray, J. R. Webb, C. H. Douglass, Rev. C. W. Burton, Dr. J. T. Hall, William Pullins, Prof. T. K. Pursley, R. Carey, Dr. S. C. Clemons, William Gains and C. E. Moore.

A committee for negroes was chosen as follows: Dr. J. T. Hall, president of the Colored Ministerial Union, general chairman; J. R. Webb, chairman of sales; Rev. C. W. Burton, chairman of speakers' bureau, and William Gaines, chairman of advertising.

This committee, together with the following, will compose the executive committee of the negroes' organization: C. E. Moore, Dr. J. A. Moore, Prof. T. K. Pursley, Prof. B. S. Ingram, T. R. Epps and C. M. Douglass.

SANTA BARBARA COLORED FOLK BUYING BONDS

SANTA BARBARA CAL PRESS
OCTOBER 1, 1918

The colored population of Santa Barbara are determined to fall nothing short of 100 per cent. The committee feels greatly encouraged. Yesterday they visited 70 persons soliciting the purchase of bonds. The gratifying result was that 62 subscribed and it was found that five others had previously purchased Liberty bonds of the fourth issue. Among those who declined to buy were three widows with small children. "Mother" Martha Forney, 75 years of age and a resident of Santa Barbara 40 years, was among the number unable to subscribe, but she showed her spirit and loyalty by stating that she would have purchased if she had the money. The committee in charge of the campaign among the colored folk consists of Revs. H. B. Thomas and C. C. Carter, captains; and C. Chapman, Julius Jones, Will Thomas, B. G. Goodwin, Horace Alexander and Al Graves.

NEGROES RAISE $1,200 FOR LIBERTY LOAN AT MEETING

DALLAS TEX NEWS
APRIL 26, 1918

Following speeches made by W. H. Atwell, chairman of the Four Minute Men of Dallas, and John W. Philp, the negroes of Dallas subscribed $1,200 to the third Liberty loan at a meeting held last night at the Pythian Temple. The meeting was featured by the interest manifested by every negro citizen present. Organization is expected to be perfected soon for canvassing every school, church, lodge and community.

After being called to order, the men listened to W. H. Atwell explain the financial reasons why the individual colored citizen should invest in the bonds. He explained the safety of the investment as backed by the Government. Mr. Atwell was followed by Mr. Philp, who gave an address upon patriotic lines. He appealed to the negro as a voter to defend his right with his financial aid. Remarks made by the speakers were greeted with applause, especially those made in relation to the negro and his duty to the Government.

Keen interest was manifested about the organization. A central committee composed of about forty men will be organized to canvass the different organizations and commmunities. About three men will be assigned to each district. Explanation will be made to the prospective buyers of the installment plan of purchasing the bonds. The clearing house will select a committee of five men to handle the payments, this committee being held responsible both to the bank and to the man who buys the bond.

Practically every man present bought a bond of some denomination. It is believed that more workers can be secured with the result of last night's meeting being made known to more of the negroes. The determination expressed by the leaders was to follow in the lead of the white people in helping Dallas furnish its quota for the third loan.

Two Colored Banks Heavily Oversubscribe Their Quota

The Star 10/25/18

The splendid record made by our local banks in the Liberty Loan drive, which closed last Saturday, will long be remembered in this community. The campaign closed with the following results. Allotment of Crown Savings Bank, $14,100.00; subscriptions, $26,300.00; 186 per cent. Sons and Daughters of Peace: Allotment, $19,800.00; subscriptions, $32,000.00; 160 per cent. Our people, inspired by the purest patriotism and conscientious determination to render whatever service should be possible towards the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the winning of the war from the very opening of the campaign, began to purchase bonds, and this was kept up throughout the entire campaign. The local committee stated the colored people purchased approximately $100,000.00 in bonds.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JUNE 25, 1918

Negro Girls Establish Record in Selling War Savings Stamps

Orlean D. Kennedy in Charge of the Booths—District to Be Canvassed With Pledge Cards

Negro girls in booths are making a record in selling War Savings Stamps. Several hundred dollars have been raised in the past week by the woman's War Savings Stamp committee stationed at colored moving picture theatres and on prominent corners. Col. Orlean D. Kennedy is in charge of the city booths and the girls are enthusiastic in their effort to be of real service in this drive.

Captains in charge of single booths are as follows:: Maggie Davis, Bennie Gerder, Francis Taylor, Helen Sherman, Ethel Sewell, Ethel Sanders, Madeline Davis, Madeline Davis, Willie Mae Davis, Helen Lewis, Venice Tipton, Ethelyn Mitchell, Irene Davis, Gertrude Bolden, Vinnie Gaston, Estelle Gordon, Ollie Diffay, Mae Diffay, Elise Brown, Louise Jones, Felicia Frolicstein, Mahala Morris, Beatrice Burse and Bernice Clark. Plans are being formulated to canvass the districts with pledge cards, under the direction of Juliett Bradford and Mary Sigman. Several thousand are already in the hands of distributors.

NEW ORLEANS RAISES $25,000 FOR WAR WORK

(Special to The New York Age)

New Orleans, La.—In the United War Work campaign the colored people of New Orleans and Louisiana went over the top. In New Orleans the colored division secured over $12,500 in cash and pledges; and a sum of pledges and cash equal to that solicited by the colored division was secured from colored people by their employers, making a total contribution by the colored people of not less than $25,000. There are about two thousand colored men of this city enlisted and actually serving in the army and navy. So the amount contributed by the race here for the physical, social and moral welfare of their enlisted men is more than $10 for every colored fighter from our city. Dr. R. E. Jones, the Rev. A. Lawless and Prof. S. J. Green led the drive.

A project for a colored bank is on foot in this State. The bank, if the effort is successful, is to have its quarters in the Pythian Temple. The leaders of the movement are Dr. John H. Lowery and the Rev. Walter Scott Chian of Donaldsonville. Quite a number of shares of the stock has been promised to be taken.

NEGROES OF DALLAS ARE DOING THEIR PART ON LIBERTY LOAN.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
MAY 3, 1918

With an organization that for thoroughness and effectiveness equals that of the white people, the 25,000 negroes of Dallas are rallying whole-heartedly to the cause of the third Liberty loan. Under the leadership of Professor J. P. Starks, other negro teachers, preachers, lawyers and business men are not only probing the pockets of their race in Dallas, but are holding Liberty loan rallies in all the rural negro schools and churches of the county.

Several thousand dollars' worth of bond sales have been turned in each day by the negroes, but they announce that their supreme effort will take place today and tomorrow. The negro lodge, H. H. R. No. 687, has brought $250 worth of bonds, and various other lodges and churches also are showing their patriotism. Negro women have been no less active than the men as bond salesmen and, notwithstanding that many of them have been ready purchasers of thrift stamps, feeling that these more nearly fitted their pocketbooks, many of them have purchased bonds.

Most of the wealthy negroes have been seen, and as a rule efforts today and the closing day of the campaign will be concentrated upon getting negroes to follow President Wilson's example in the purchase of $50 bonds, paying $5 down and $5 per month. It is the opinion of the men at the head of the general campaign for Dallas that the negroes of the city, in proportion to wealth and population, have manifested a patriotism that fully equals and probably surpasses that of the whites.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
OCTOBER 24, 1918

NEGROES PLAN CAMPAIGN.

West Tennessee Division Must Raise $75,000 in One Week.

The plans for the united war work campaign among negroes have been worked out and the general organization perfected. The officers of the various divisions are now appointing teams which are expected to reach every colored man and woman in West Tennessee in an effort to double its quota of $75,000. Meetings of these teams will be called later in this week.

The colored organization in West Tennessee has been divided into four divisions. B. M. Roddy and R. R. Churon, Jr., are divisional committeemen; S. W. Broome, secretary, and William N. Jones, director of publicity. Field marshals for division number one are Rev. J. W. Ribbins, Rev. J. L. Campbell and Prof. T. H. Johnson; for division number two, Rev. A. Parr, Brownsville, Tenn., Dr. B. F. Jones, Somerville, Tenn.; for division number three, J. W. Lane of Jackson, Tenn., and division number four, Dr. J. O. Lee, Humboldt, Tenn.

The organization in Shelby County is under T. H. Hayes, chairman; William H. Bentley, secretary, and the following committees: Publicity, Rev. R. S. Brown and William N. Jones; speakers, Rev. T. O. Fuller and W. H. Foote; transportation, J. W. Sandford and Wayman Wilkerson.

While the organization among colored people will center largely around the churches, lodges, women's clubs and similar organizations, plans are being laid to reach in some way every man, woman and child of the race.

The causes for which this money is to be raised will appeal to every colored man and woman. The religious, general welfare and health conditions of the boys at the front and in the camps are questions that reach the heart and soul of colored people. The church especially has never had a more practical opportunity to lift the souls of the young men of the race than by what is being done in the camps and cantonments by the agencies for which this fund is being raised.

The personnel of the Memphis organization will be announced in detail later in the week.

Soldiers – 1918
Liberty Bonds

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N.Y. Age April 20, 1918

SCRANTON WOMEN RAISE $1,000 FOR LIBERTY LOAN

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Scranton, Pa.—Mesdames Crump, Howes and Morton, heads of Colored Women's Chapter of the Liberty Loan Bond, have turned in over $1,000 in subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, MD AMERICAN
APRIL 30, 1918

APPEALS TO COLORED FOLK.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, chairman of the Colored Division, Maryland Council of Defense, has issued an appeal to the colored race of Baltimore to manifest its patriotism by the purchase of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. According to the chairman, the colored children of the public schools have purchased more than $3,000 worth of War Savings Stamps in the past two months and the men, women and children of his race have subscribed to more than $40,000 of Liberty Bonds. "But the seriousness of the times," said Dr. Lyon, "makes it urgent upon all of us to do our utmost and to show our patriotism in deeds, not words."

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
APRIL 16, 1918

NEGROES SUBSCRIBE $200,000.

Section to Be Reserved at Rally in Convention Hall.

Kansas City negroes have bought $200,000 worth of Liberty bonds, according to estimates yesterday by Prof. J. R. E. Lee, chairman. This is twice the amount credited to negroes in the last campaign.

At Convention hall tonight a section for negro workers will be reserved on the arena floor. Seats will be reserved in the gallery for all negroes who have bought bonds.

BOSTON MASS G-S MONITOR
AUGUST 1918

NEGRO COUNCILS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The State Council of Defense has arranged for the organization of Negro auxiliary defense councils in each county in the State to assist in the fourth Liberty Loan drive and future war work campaigns. The auxiliary councils will work under the county councils.

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
APRIL 23, 1918

COLORED SOCIETY BUYS BONDS.

The Brothers and Sisters' Benevolent Society (colored) has announced the purchase of two $100 bonds of the third issue of the Liberty Loan.

ATLANTA GA
MAY 12, 1918

Negro Lodge Purchases $100 Worth of War Stamps

Evidence of the co-operation of the colored residents of Atlanta in the "win-the-war" spirit is shown in the purchase of $100 worth of Thrift Stamps by Ruth chapter, No. 102, Order of the Eastern Star, 300 Auburn avenue, made Saturday through the negro headquarters of the National War Savings committee, 151 Auburn avenue.

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
OCTOBER 20, 1918

LOCAL COLORED WOMEN REPORT LARGE SALES

Through the efforts of Mrs. L. Landers, the captain of Team No. 3 in the colored women's division of the Liberty Loan drive, a considerable amount of cash was reported. The largest cash payment on Liberty Bonds from the colored people was $500 reported through this team by Mrs. Landers and came from the Altha Knight Lodge No. 1. Other cash subscriptions were the Endowment Board of the A. F. & A. M. of Tennessee, $200; Berry Cannon, $100; T. M. Cotton, $50; Mrs. A. B. Black, $50; Rev. W. S. Ellington, $25. The personnel of the team were Mesdames W. J. Hale, L. Landers, C. C. Cotton, C. J. White, H. A. Boyd, E. B. Bolton, W. A. Lewis, Misses Clara Lowe, Fredella Thomas, Lena T. Jackson and Georgia Lofton.

This team is reported to have gone over the top and solicited over $12,000 in Liberty Loan Bonds. Their headquarters were at the One Cent Savings Bank.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 16, 1918

Colored Men Buy Liberty Bonds

The Colored Citizens' Republican Association, at its regular monthly meeting last evening, subscribed to the Liberty Loan and heard an interesting report from the Rev. Marion F. Sydes, recently appointed by Gov. Beeckman to attend the National Negro Educational Congress in New York city. Rev. Dr. Sydes, who is presiding elder of the New Eigland A. M. E. district, brought a glowing report, with special reference to the negro's part in the war.

The general sentiment was in support of the boys on the western front because "every bond you buy and every shot they fire will help to annihilate the Huns of prejudice here and everywhere."

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
OCTOBER 5, 1918

NEGROES LOYAL.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The negroes of Tennessee have been called upon to raise $200,000 during the united war work campaign, beginning Nov. 11, and Prof. J. E. Lane, president of Lane College of this city, who is chairman for West Tennessee, states that the quota of $60,000 for this section will be secured in due time. The campaign is to be waged through the churches, societies and lodges mainly.

The colored citizens of Portsmouth, Va., oversubscribed their quota to the Third Liberty Loan by rolling up the total of $67,700, with more to be heard from. The Mutual Savings Bank, a Negro institution designated as a Government depositary, is handling bonds for subscribers on the instalment plan.

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
MAY 31, 1918

COUNTY NEGROES LOYAL.

The congregation of Gilfield colored church, in Pittsylvania county has raised the sum of $23 for the Red Cross fund. This is said to be the first money given by the colored people in this county to the worthy cause.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed in the Third Liberty Loan Campaign by the colored people of Norfolk, Va.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
MAY 3, 1918

The negroes living in Jacksonville, Florida, according to the "Times-Union" of that city, invested $1,100 in the first Liberty Loan, $11,000 in the second, and they have now pledged themselves to put $50,000 into this third war loan. They are going in the right direction, and we have no doubt that they will get there.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 10, 1918

NEGROES' WAR AID ASKED.

A committee consisting of Rev. J. Burrell, D. D.; Rev. A. Hobbs, Frank P. Farrell, Walter L. Cohen, Smith W. Green, Thomas P. Woodland, Victor P. Thomas, L. T. Burbridge, M. D., W. Scott Chinn, D. D., J. H. Lowery, Levi Morris, Charles W. Brooks, A. M., and E. O. Moss have issued an address to the negroes of Louisiana urging them to co-operate in the sale of thrift stamps and war saving stamps. The negroes of the State are urged to help furnish the sinews of war in these days of stress, and to invest their savings in war savings stamps.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 12, 1918

THIRTY NEGROES TO MEET.

Henry Langlois, agent for war savings for the Mutual Life Company, has arranged with Rev. David Norman, negro minister, for a meeting at 2507 Perdido street, April 18 at 8 p. m. It is expected 300 will attend and that Director Saunders and Postmaster Janvier will address the gathering.

Subscribe $500,000 to Liberty Loan.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Citizens of this city, under the leadership of Hon. C. H. Calloway, aided the white Liberty loan committee by putting the city over the top. A total subscription of more than $500,000 was raised among our people.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
MAY 4, 1918

Negroes Raise $6,600 More.

At a meeting of Negroes at the Pythian Temple last night $6,600 was subscribed to the third Liberty loan. Judge Cecil Simpson and S. J. McFarland presided. The committee at work among the negroes is still busy and the hope was expressed last night that they would be able to raise $7,000 today.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 23, 1918

Opelousas Negroes Buy Bonds.

Opelousas, La., April 22.—Negroes here held a patriotic celebration Sunday. A big patriotic parade preceded the meeting. Several thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Loan bonds were purchased by them.

The New York Age
4-25-18

ODD FELLOWS AND ELKS TAKE LIBERTY BONDS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Scranton, Pa.—The Colored Lodges of Odd Fellows and Elks have each taken a $100 Liberty Bond.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
APRIL 9, 1918

Y. W. S. Society at Negro School.

Sixteen war savings societies were started in the Wendell Phillips School yesterday. This is the first negro school in Kansas City and the first in the United States to organize war saving societies.

PURCHASE OVER ONE MILLION

The New York Age
4-27-18

10/26/18.

Harlem Precinct Makes Fine Showing in Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

NEGROES SUBSCRIBE $350,000

Women Workers Presented With Boxes of Fine Linen Handkerchiefs by Colored Liquor Dealers Association for Rendering Valuable Services During the Big Drive.

More than $1,100,000 of Fourth Liberty Bonds were subscribed in the big drive conducted by the Liberty Loan Committee of the 38th Precinct, with headquarters at 2280 Seventh avenue. Of this amount over $350,000 was subscribed by Negroes.

The big drive in Harlem ended Saturday evening with a parade of moto trucks and a thorough canvass of the precinct by a bevy of pretty girls from headquarters. More than $40,000 in Liberty Bonds were sold on the last evening of the most successful campaign ever held in the Harlem District.

The R. C. McPherson truck reported over $200,000 in sales during the drive, while Mrs. Theresa L. Rose secured the largest number of subscriptions of any of the women workers. She led with $33,000. Miss Adele Mitchell came next with $17,850. Little Vivian Harris was a good third with $15,200.

Other women workers whose activities aided in a large measure to the excellent showing made by the colored people were Miss Ruby Mason, Nellie Perkins, A. Brooks, Bradford, Anna Johnson, Viola Belt, Augusta Hermandez, Dorothy Hermandez, Beatrice Beardon, Estelle Logan, Estelle Hunter, Daisy Jefferson, May Barksdale, Pearl Grayson, A. De Philips, I. Crampton, Czarina George, E. Johnson, Beatrice Bridges, Francis Wilkerson, Lillian Whipper, Daisy Brymn, Grayce Nail, Adele Colson, Caroline Packer, F. Votting, Blanche Jackson, Beatrice Fair, Marie Payton, Maud Jones, Louise Gates, A. Slaughter, Nellie A. Crawford, Matthew Henson, Eva Osborne, Vivian

(Continued

MRS. THERESA L. ROSE

COLORED RESIDENTS SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN

Isaac H. Nutter Pleased with Manner in Which Afro-Americans are Doing Their Share in Matter

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
APRIL 13, 1918

Isaac H. Nutter, chief of the Immigrant bureau in the Department of Labor, has asked the agencies throughout the state with which the bureau is in touch to subscribe liberally to the Third Liberty Loan, and to do what they possibly can to encourage the Afro-Americans with whom they are in touch to do so; his feeling in the matter being that we should all pull together as loyal Americans to make the flotation of the loan a pronounced success, as the best way to encourage our soldiers and to serve notice on the Huns that the United States is in the war to stay to the finish. He feels, as all do, that the Huns are just beginning to realize the truth of this fact, and that it is the business of each American to do all he can to so drive

(Continued

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Incomplete

April 25, 1918.

Aged Couple Show Patriotism.

Hickman, Ky., April 6.—Louis and Annie Wisdom, an old and respected couple of this town, are living up to their name by their wisdom in buying Liberty Bonds and war saving stamps. They are buying war savings stamps at the rate of $25.00 a month. They are 75 and 68 years of age, respectively.

Incomplete

AN UNJUST INDICTMENT OF A LOYAL PEOPLE

The Christian Recorder

It is such intemperate criticism as the following from the Columbia, S. C. "State" that keeps alive fanatical prejudice and its by-products against the Afro-American people in some parts of the South:

12-7-18

In our opinion, the signs of Negro progress were never so unfavorable as they are today. The Negroes are enjoying better opportunities by far than they had heretofore. They are throwing them away. There can be no real freedom without economic freedom. The Negroes have been earning and are still earning, when they work, tremendous wages. They are flinging their money to the birds. The white employer stands by and watches their childlike prodigality with a kind of grim satisfaction, knowing that when the Negro's three hundred or five hundred or thousand dollars has been wasted he will return to work. Every day of idleness is a loss to the man and to the community of $2.50 or more.

Had the Negroes of South Carolina saved a substantial proportion of their earnings of the last two years, they would now own hundreds of thousands of acres of land, they would have houses and live stock, they would be really a free people prepared to defend themselves against hard times. They have not saved and are not saving; the great majority of them at this season, though there is plenty of work to do, are idle. When the present period of inflation passes and the necessity to work shall be before every man, lest he starve, the larger part of the Negro population will be in the same condition that it has always been.

Considerably modified, and here and there qualified by exceptions, the above statement would contain much that is true, but equally true of the whites of South Carolina as of the blacks.

Unqualified as it is, here is a sweeping indictment of a whole race, inspired no doubt, by the indolence and prodigality of one or a few members of the race within the acquaintance of this particular editorial writer on "The State." It is altogether probable that on the morning he wrote the above indiscriminate mixture of "the wish being father to the thought" his cook or hired man failed to show up. We concede in him enough honesty and truthfulness to suppose an assumption that an example of what he is talking about has actually come under his notice recently.

It is obvious, however, to any sane and reasonable person that the Afro-American people of his community as a whole deserve better at the hands of this South Carolina editor of influence than this sweeping, unqualified accusation of worthlessness and forlorn prophesy of hopelessness.

"They are flinging their money to the birds," he says. We do not believe that the people, white or colored, of one section of the South are any smarter or any lazier than they are in any other section, and while we have no statistics at hand to show what the Afro-American people of Columbia have done during 1918 in the way of saving, we know that in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News they have increased their savings bank deposits over 150 per cent during the past year. This assertion can be verified by reference to the published comparative statements of the colored banks of the three Tidewater cities above named.

The industry as well as the patriotism of the Afro-American people of South Carolina and other Southern States may be illustrated by the support they gave to the Fourth Liberty Loan. The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, a colored company operating in South Carolina with its State offices in Columbia, purchased $50,000.00 of the bonds, increasing its total purchases to $160,000.00. In addition this company bought a thousand dollars worth of thrift stamps. Other colored subscriptions selected at random were: Memphis, $700,000; Muskogee, $202,000; Jacksonville, $190,000; Norfolk Navy Yard employees, $180,000; colored bank of Portsmouth, ten times its allotment of $12,000; David H. Raynes, an Afro-American of Vivian, La., $100,000.

The manner in which the Afro-American people responded to the recent United War Work Drive is another evidence that as a class they are not "flinging their money to the birds." The quota of Warren County, Ga., for this purpose was $3,000 for both races. Before the Drive opened Afro-Americans had subscribed this amount and $250.00 over. The quota of Wilson County, N. C., was $14,000.00 for both races, but Afro-Americans oversubscribed this amount and the county chairman had to raise the quota to $30,000 in order to give the white people a fair chance.

"Had the Negroes of South Carolina saved a substantial proportion of thei rearnings of the last two years, they would now own hundreds of thousands of acres of land, they would have houses, live stock, etc., etc.," says the editor of "The State." Before times were so good the Afro-American people of South Carolina had accumulated considerable acres of land, and houses and live stock, and we do not believe they stopped accumulating two years ago. According to the United States census of 1910 the Afro-American people of South Carolina owned 96,772 farms, valued at $118,214,985.00; farm houses valued at $23,027,442.00; implements and machinery valued at $4,558,897.00; live stock valued at $24,434.428.00. The census gives their per cent of increase for the ten years from 1900 to 1910 at 168.9 which shows that they are saving some, a condition of which "The State" seems to be ignorant or one which it wilfully ignores.

But "The State" seems to be amazingly ignorant of the good things that the Afro-American people do, and they do not find their way into its columns. Only "the damnigger and him terrified," as the Raleigh "State Journal" puts it, is the thought of its editorial writers.

In conclusion it may be timely to say that if the Afro-American people of South Carolina are deficient in industry and thrift they are probably as good as South Carolina has made them through its system of public education. Ignorance is a remedy for nothing and a commonwealth cannot expect to bring up good citizens, thrifty and possessing lofty ideals if it withholds from them the advantages of education. According to figures compiled from census reports for 1916 South Carolina with a white population of 679,161, and an Afro-American population of 835,843, had invested in public school property for white, $5,692,953.00, and in public school property for Afro-Americans $833,153, an average of $23.30 for each white child and $2,39 for each Afro-American child. South Carolina was spending for the education of white children $2,619.138, an average of $10.70 for each child, and for Afro-American children $378.670, an average of $1.09 for each child South Carolina, whose white population is 44.8 per cent of the whole spends 87 per cent of the school funds derived from public taxation for the education of the 44.8 per cent of the population, and 13 per cent of the school funds for the education of the 55.2 per cent, and then criticises and abuses the latter for their deficiencies in industry and thrift.

Measuring their achievements by their advantages could the Afro-American people of South Carolina be expected to make a better showing? If "The State" would be fair to the Afro-American people of the commonwealth let it answer this question honestly and intelligently instead of writing columns of criticism and abuse which reveal nothing but its own ignorance of actual conditions in its own State and the prejudice that is in its own heart.

COLORED MAN BUYS $12,000 LIBERTY BONDS

Freeman

Freeman May 11, 1918.

MACON, Ga.—Mr. C. H. Douglass, sole owner of the Douglass Theater, cafe, pool rom, hotel and barber shop, and prominent in all enterprises, has purchased all told $12,000 of Liberty bonds.

Mrs. C. H. Douglass, who is chairman of the woman's committee, has already taken subscriptions for $8,000 and with the extensive drive which has been planned for the week all the towns will be thoroughly canvassed. Mrs. Douglass subscribed $1,000 individually. She deserves much credit and praise for her untiring efforts of patriotism. Each employe of the theater has willingly taken Liberty bonds.

RACE MAN BUYS $1,000 BOND

The Ed Cooke Courier, 1918

MACON, Ga.—Robert Presley, a Colored farmer living in Brooks county, near Pavo, who had two sons drawn in the last draft, injected interest in the Liberty Loan campaign Saturday, when he walked into the Bank of Pavo and made application for a thousand dollar Liberty Bond.

Presley's act on the opening of the campaign only bespeaks the loyalty of the Colored farmers in this section. Others have expressed their intention to follow his example.

Soldiers—1918
Liberty Bonds

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Kansas City Star

During the Morning Drive for the sale of War Savings Stamps, the last week in September, Mrs. L. B. Williamson, Chairman of the Women's War Service Committee, assisted by Misses Parker, Bell and Bryant, rendered invaluable service at the booths space for which was cheerfully donated by Mr. C. W. Peters and Dr. C. M. Wilkerson at the Furniture Store and Drug Store, respectively. Dr. C. F. Johnson also tendered the offices of the Union Mutual Aid for this work. Mr. E. S. Peters, the authorized agent, is loud in his praise of the co-operation given in this drive which resulted in the sale of $2500 worth of war stamps, and in this way extends thanks to all who so willingly helped in any way whatsoever.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
APRIL 13, 1918

FROM THE NEGROES, $146,000.

Waiters Are Subscribing Heavily to the Bond Campaign.

Reports received at bond headquarters show the negroes of the city have subscribed liberally. The committee announced today a total subscription from negroes of $146,000.

The negro waiters at the Hotel Baltimore are "100 per cent," having subscribed $4,350. At the Hotel Edward $600 has been collected from the negro waiters, and the head waiter said the amount would be three times that amount by tonight. The Kansas City Waste Paper Company, employing many negroes, is reported a 100 per cent concern.

NEGROES PURCHASED MANY LIBERTY BONDS

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
MAY 9, 1918

Negroes in Richland county subscribed more than fifty thousand dollars to the third liberty loan, it is estimated by J. J. Atwell, county chairman for the liberty loan work among the negroes. A great deal of this went directly to the banks, but reports of the captains in charge of the work among the negroes, shows that nearly $10,000 in subscriptions were secured through the work of the captains. J. J. Atwell secured subscriptions amounting to $6,150, and Sylvester Johnson secured subscriptions amounting to $1,250.

Waco Negroes Plan Fat Pig Show in August as Part of Win-the-War Program

WACO TEX HERALD
JULY 21, 1918

With W. D. Cain as manager, a fat pig show, to be given under the auspices of the American Woodmen, a negro organization, having a membership here of over 700, will be staged at Taborian park the latter part of next month. It is a part of the campaign to encourage the production of more meat in McLennan county, and a feature of the win-the-war program.

One hour in the evening, from 6:30 to 7:30, will be reserved for the white people. At that time there will be jack rabbit races and other features of interest. The proceeds to be derived from the sale of concessions will be divided equally between the purchase of thrift stamps and charity. It is not amiss in this connection to state that the American Woodmen now own $400 worth of Liberty bonds and thrift stamps.

Manager Cain said last evening that not less than 100 big fat pigs will be exhibited in the show. The endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. B. A. and other organizations will be solicited.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
SEPTEMBER 14, 1918

NEGROES COOPERATE IN LOAN SALE PLANS

Memphis and Shelby county negroes will give their fullest cooperation in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, beginning Sept. 28, it was announced today. B. M. Roddy, cashier of the Solvent Savings bank, has been appointed chairman of that section; A. F. Ward, vice chairman, and Prof. George W. Henderson, secretary.

One hundred and fifty negro team workers will be in the field. On Saturday, Sept. 28, every negro will be urged to go to the schoolhouse for his district and subscribe to bonds. William N. Jones of Howe institute has been appointed publicity director of their campaign.

N Y C POST
APRIL 24, 1918

The Negro Soldier.

A friend of the *Republic*, who has been putting in his spare time selling Liberty bonds, has discovered among some of the colored people a disinclination to buy bonds because they say negroes have not been treated fairly by the Government in organizing and training the army.

To what extent this notion is being encouraged by the well-wishers of the Kaiser it would not be easy to determine, but it is certain that rumors have been spread among colored people about the treatment of colored troops that are the inventions of the enemy. One yarn that has been circulated in the East is that negro troops are sent ahead of white soldiers as shock troops to take the brunt of the fighting, while the whites come along behind and get the glory. This and other lies of the same sort have been officially denied by the War Department.

It is pointed out in this connection that there are more than 1,000 colored line officers in the service, 300 colored officers are in the Medical Reserve Corps, 1,000 negroes are in training in the Signal Corps, and they are largely represented in the Engineering Corps and the cavalry.

In fact, the negroes are getting their chance in every direction open to white soldiers, and their treatment as soldiers does not differ from that accorded to others in any respect.—[St. Louis Republic, April 16.

COLORED CHILDREN DO THEIR PART

LEAVENWORTH, KAN. TIMES
MAY 20, 1918

Prof. B. K. Bruce of the Sumner School Receives a Letter of Congratulation From Treasury.

Every child in the Sumner school in South Leavenworth has subscribed for a thrift stamp or baby bond and this speaks mighty well for the colored children of this city. In addition they have given $10 to the Red Cross fund. Prof. B. K. Bruce, the principal, notified the Treasury Department of this and he is in receipt of the following letter of congratulation from Fred W. Flemming, Federal Director:

"Your wire of May 9th addressed to the secretary of the treasury, stating that every child in your school had purchased either thrift stamps or baby bonds and had a war garden has been referred to me for reply. This is truly a wonderful record and one upon which you, the teachers and the children are to be sincerely congratulated.

"If everyone in the United States does his duty [illegible], it will be a record of which [illegible] will have a right to be justly [illegible].

"In the [illegible] task that is before us, it is absolutely necessary that all take an active part and I congratulate you on your own good work."

Negroes Buy $10,000 Bonds

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
APRIL 28, 1918

Since the organization of the negroes of Travis County for Liberty Loan work two weeks ago they have raised $10,000 toward the county quota.

W. B. Mabson, county chairman for the negroes, is also editor of an Austin page in the San Antonio inquirer. In an editorial he says: "Why should you not buy Liberty Bonds when some of the best young negro men of the county leave for Camp Travis Saturday?"

The chairman has called a special meeting of the sub-chairmen at his residence, 1700 East Twelfth Street, Tuesday night. Final reports will be made at this meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
MAY 6, 1918

COLORED WOMEN LOYAL.

The local Liberty Loan managers are much pleased over the activity and interest shown by the colored women of the city. Their sales reach a total of $10,800 and, as nearly all of this is in $50 bonds, it represents an amount of work far beyond that involved in many much larger collections. The sales were made by various groups—church societies, benefit orders, etc.—and by individual ward workers. The two leading organizations engaged in the work were the House of Ruth, which is the woman's branch of the Odd Fellows, and the Woman's Improvement Club. The House of Ruth sold $1,600 worth of bonds, the Improvement Club sold $1,350 worth. Officers of the House of Ruth are Mrs. M. E. Washington, district grand most noble governor, and Mrs. Emma Duval, district treasurer.

The Improvement Club has an unusual record for activity and usefulness. It was organized fourteen years ago with broad plans. Literary work was first on its program, but it engaged at once in practical pursuits and for ten years maintained a fresh air camp on Oak Hill for tubercular sufferers. It has discontinued the camp, but is engaged in preventive tuberculosis work through a series of educational meetings with prominent speakers. It pays the salary of a social worker with headquarters at the Flanner House Settlement, her principal work being friendly visiting. The club has a children's welfare department and other activities for the benefit of the colored people. Its twenty members are well-known women and they worked in the Liberty Loan campaign under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary A. Johnson.

EL PASO TEX. HERALD
APRIL 15, 1918

NEGRO MASS MEETING TO SELL LIBERTY BONDS

At a mass meeting of negroes, held at the Masonic temple, on South Virginia street, great enthusiasm was aroused with reference to purchasing third Liberty loan bonds.

I. G. Thomas pointed out the necessity for every man and woman in El Paso to take part in the purchase of bonds to support the best blood of America, which has gone and is going to the trenches to die, if need be, for the freedom of democracy. He told them they had a choice in this war between two things—bonds and bondage.

Rev. H. A. Wells and Prof. Wm. Coleman appealed to the people to do all they could now to make the sale of this third Liberty bond issue a success.

A big mass meeting of negroes is called for Tuesday night at the A. M. E. church to push the sale of bonds.

N C Mutual Ins. Co. Invests $150,000 in Liberty Bonds

Durham, N. C., Oct. 11.—The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co., purchaser of $100,000 worth of Liberty bonds in the first, second and third Liberty loans, has been instructed by its President, John Merrick, who is now in Hot Springs, Ark., to buy $40,000 worth of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mr. Merrick subscribed $1,000 personally. This will bring the total of the company up to $150,000, which has been acknowledged by Secretary McAdoo as being the largest subscription in government securities ever taken by a company comprised wholly of members of our Race.

NEGRO CAMP WORKMEN BUY $4,450 OF BONDS

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
OCTOBER 6, 1918

Subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan totaling $4,450 were secured from employes at Camp Greene of Porter & Boyd, contractors, during a canvass yesterday afternoon when the 15 negro laborers were paid, J. M. Porter reported late yesterday. None of the men is receiving what would be regarded as high wages, he explained.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
APRIL 25, 1918

Negroes Taking Interest In Liberty Loan Drive

As an evidence of the interest which the negroes of Atlanta are taking in the third Liberty Loan, the Fulton National bank announces the following subscriptions given them through Cornelius King: $1,500 subscribed by the employes of the Gate City Laundry company; $200, Refuge Lodge 243, A. F. & A. Masons; $200, Cornelius King.

The negroes of Atlanta are showing considerable interest in the Liberty Loan, and are doing their bit towards subscribing their part of the Atlanta allotment.

NEGROES OF DALLAS TEXAS TOOK $25,000 WORTH OF BONDS

The Daily Herald
May 9 1918

Special to The Daily Herald)

Dallas, Tex., May 4.—The Negroes of this city are estimated to have subscribed to $25,000 worth of the 3rd Liberty Loan Bonds. $4,600 was gotten by the Central Committee of Dallas county.

SHOWS COLORED PEOPLE ARE GIVING SUPPORT

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MAGAZINE PRINTS A SUMMARY OF "WAR NEWS."

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
SEPTEMBER 27, 1918

The September edition of the Crisis, a colored magazine published in New York city, with Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, editor, gives a summary of "war News" relating to the colored people of this country that should arouse greater interest and enthusiasm among the colored people of this city in the fourth Liberty loan drive.

The account shows that in every part of the country, even to the remotest rural sections of the south, the colored people are responding heartily to the call of the country for financial support through the Liberty loans, the sale of Thrift stamps and War Savings stamps. In some instances where the heads of the drive have set the quota to be raised by the colored people, the quota has been greatly oversubscribed. This was true in Jacksonville, Fla., where the colored people were asked to raise $50,000. The returns showed that they had subscribed $250,000.

The amount subscribed by the colored people of the United States has been given at approximately $5,000,000 for the Third loan. These figures were compiled by the National Federation of Colored Women, but there is reason to believe that the amount is underestimated.

In Indianapolis.

While it has been impossible to obtain complete records of the amount invested in the Liberty loans by the colored people of this city, for the reason that they do not work as a colored unit, it is known that they have made investments that compare favorably with their assessed property holdings.

In one large factory where information was asked concerning the amounts

subscribed by colored men, it was said that the figures had not been kept separately, but that the colored workmen, about 400 in number, had subscribed on an average with the white workmen. It it known that practically all the schools, churches, clubs, welfare and civic organizations of any consequence among the colored people bought at least one Liberty bond.

There is every indication that the colored people are going to do their part creditably in the coming loan drive. The need for money to prosecute the war is certainly more urgent now than at any time since the country entered the war, and the burden should be equally shared by all citizens in proportion as they are able.

Announcements in Churches.

For some time the colored papers of this city have been calling attention to the coming loan drive and urging full support. Much impetus will be added through announcements in all the colored churches Sunday. The colored clubwomen are pledged to educational work along this line.

In a recent bulletin by Emmeet J. Scott, special assistant to the war department, Mr. Scott calls attention to the reports coming in to his office relative to the hearty response the war calls are meeting from the colored citizens, and the colored people from Indianapolis will wish to do their share along all lines of war work, for the Red Cross, the refugees, the orphans, widows and for the government in its effort to hasten victory and world peace

BUFFALO N Y NEWS B.
SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

COLORED MEN FIRST AWAY IN LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

The colored men of Buffalo are first away in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The colored men's committee went "over the top" three times, on the third Loan, being one of five out of 72 committees with that enviable record.

J. Waldron Johnson of 41 Rodney avenue is chairman of the committee, and William F. Ayres is vice-chairman. The other members are: Lorenzo Harris, John J. Saunders, Rudolph Lane, S. A. Waddell, the Rev. A. L. Wilson, James R. Mason, Joseph R. Martin, M. F. Green, Norman Tucker, Arthur Williams, Columbus J. Jones, E. K. Green, C. H. Foreman and J. H. Spencer.

NEGRO VILLAGE IS EXTREMELY PATRIOTIC

Kansas City, Mo., May 24.—Calhoun, Okla., a mining town of 1,500 mostly Negroes, is about as patriotic as they make them. It has bought $16,000 in third Liberty Loan Bonds. This is the word that Mrs. W. H. Hollis, of Calhoun, who is visiting her son, Dr. L. T. Hollis, No. 2827 Charlotte street, brings to Kansas City.

Calhoun has been a frequent and generous contributor to the smokes for soldiers' fund, and has given freely to the Red Cross and other war funds.

The Afro-American
May 25 1918

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
APRIL 14, 1918

Negroes Patriotic.

The colored population of Thomasville is very patriotic and a number of the prominent ones among the negroes are planning to hold a big rally on Sunday afternoon in the interest of the war savings and war thrift stamps. Some of them have subscribed to the Liberty loan but that of course is not a very large proportion, but they feel that many are able to buy the stamps and they want to start a campaign for them. Several prominent white citizens have been invited to be present and make addresses.

Negroes Buy Bonds.

Among the subscribers to the third Liberty Loan at this place, are quite a number of negroes, nineteen having already taken bonds and more to come. Scrap Woods, a comparatively young negro, who only a few years back was a small renter, heads the list with $500 worth bought and paid for. Others range from $250 down to $50.

Hon. W. S. Keller, State highway engineer was in Lawrence county yesterday, looking into the completion of the road from the Morgan county line through Lawrence county.

MONTGOMERY ALA ADVERTISER
OCTOBER 8, 1918

MACON NEGROES BUY $6,400 BONDS

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 8—Six thousand four hundred dollars was subcribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan by the colored people of Macon county, following a tour of the county Sunday by a party from Tuskegee Institute. Mr. C. W. Hare who is in charge of the campaign for Macon county requested Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute to assist in the special drive and as a consequence a number of workers visited some of the colored churches and made strong appeals to the farmers to lend some of their savings to the government to help win the war.

BUFFALO N Y TIMES
OCTOBER 22, 1918

Colored Men Went Over Top In Loan Committee

Members of the Colored Men's Commit of the Fourth Liberty Loan far exceed their quota in subscriptions, and a to of $40,150 has been announced by Cha man J. Waldron Johnson. The quota w $30,000. Mr. Johnson said that this mor didn't include large amounts subscribed colored people in their various places employment.

He says they will also aid in the w chest campaign, which opens Novem 11th. The following men and wom served on the committee. J. Waldron Jo son, chairman; William F. Ayres, vi chairman; Leonard Sayres, Lorenzo H ris, Columbus Jones, Rev. A. L. Wils John J. Saunders, Charles Foreman, S. Waddell, M. T. Green, Miss Katherine R inson, James R. Mason, Rudolph Lane, H. Spencer, Miss Clara Payne, Arthur W liams, Norman Tucker, Joseph Martin.

NEGRO LODGES FILL THEIR W. S. S. PLEDGES

The Most Worshipful Union Grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Georgia redeemed their pledge of one thousand dollars ($1,000) worth of War Savings Stamps. Five hundred and two dollars and eighteen cents' worth were bought here by Dr. H. R. Butler, and four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-two ($497.82) cents' worth was bought at Savannah by Sol C. Johnson.

This is just one of the big pledges which will be redeemed this month by negro lodges. The O. E. S. has raised their pledge from $500 to $1,000. The above transaction was made through the negro national War Savings committee, at 151 Auburn avenue.

NEGRO MASONS PROVE THEY ARE PATRIOTIC

The negro Masons of the state of Georgia in June bought $1,000 worth of war savings stamps and on Friday they subscribed through Dr. H. R. Butler, G. M., $1,000 for Liberty bonds, this coming from the Masonic relief department. The following officers names were attached to the subscription as members of the board: Dr. H. R. Butler, grand master; Sol C. Johnson, of Savannah; C. A. Clark, of Brunswick; Rev. W. D. Johnson, of Plains, Ga.; Rev. L. A. Townsley secretary of the Masonic relief board, of Atlanta.

CAPITAL FOLK GET OVER $100,000 IN BONDS

New York News

Washington, May 6.—It is estimated that the Colored people of this city have invested in Third Liberty Bonds to the extent of over $100,000

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
MARCH 29, 1918

MEMPHIS NEGROES TO SELL THRIFT STAMPS

Memphis negroes are arranging to do their bit Saturday to help celebrate Thrift stamp day by establishing more than 100 booths along Beale avenue, from which will be sold stamps.

The Rev. Sutton E. Griggs is chairman of the men's committee composed of Rev. M. T. Cooper, Rev. T. W. Davis, Rev. I. E. Lee, Rev. J. W. S. Lowe, Rev. W. L. Petty, Rev. I. S. Strong, Rev. S. W. Broome, Rev. D. W. Washington, Prof. L. E. Brown, H. C. Thomas, Rev. R. B. Roberts, W. W. Whitten and J. Q. Johnson.

Mary Jones is chairman of the woman's committee and her assistants will be Gertrude Foster and the wives of John Clark, Walter Marshal, F. P. Cooper, J. H. Coleman, James Hilt and Robert Bradshaw.

"OVER THE TOP"

The Freeman

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—The Colored Iron Workers of the Ewald Iron Company Rolling Mills went over the top during the Red Cross War Fund Drive last Saturday. Every worker subscribed the sum of $1 or more. Workers number between 150 and 200.

June 1 1918

The Philadelphia Tribune

Mobile is to raise $3,000,000 in this drive of the Liberty Loan. Our share has been prorated as $255,000. According to our resources and present opportunities the race should go over the top." Let every church, fraternal organization, business enterprise do their part. Civic pride demands this, aside from our higher national obligation.

CALIFORNIA NEGROES BUY $3,000,000 BONDS

California negroes subscribed approximately $3,000,000 for Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, according to a report just made to the United States Food Administration by Noah D. Thompson of the Four-Minute Men's organization.

An average of $125 in bonds was taken by each of the 25,000 negro homes, the report stated.

HAS RECORD AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

DOUGLAS GA PROGRESS
OCTOBER 3, 1918

J. H. Coleman, of Broxton makes a record of sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps among the colored people for nearly $400.00. He is Chairman of the Broxton District and the authorized agent for W. S. and Thrift Stamps and is asking all of his race in his district to buy War Saving and Thrift Stamps to help win the war.

BANKS AND SECRET ORDERS SELL $72,000 IN LIBERTY BONDS.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—The Mechanics Bank of this city, John Mitchell, Jr., president, has sold $50,000 worth of fourth Liberty Loan bonds. The St. Luke Penny Savings Bank has sold $21,500. The following organizations and insurance companies have purchased bonds: Order of Elks, $10,000; the Southern Aid Society, $10,000; Right Worthy Grand Council I. O. of St. Luke, $5,000; State Grand Lodge, I. O. of Good Samaritans, $4,000; the National Ideal Benefit Society, $250, and Richmond Beneficial Insurance company, $5,000.

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
JUNE 13, 1918

NEGROES FORM THRIFT CLUB

Over $5,000 Subscribed At Taylor's Island.

Cambridge, Md., June 12.—A meeting of the colored people of Taylor's Island was held Sunday morning for the purpose of forming a thrift stamp club. Addresses were delivered by Col. Albanis Phillips, county chairman; former Congressman Josiah L. Kerr, and L. Philip Skinner, chairman for Cambridge district. The Merry band furnished music. The subscriptions totaled more than $5,000. There were many subscriptions of $100.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
MAY 23, 1918

Reports From Committees Indicate Enthusiastic Interest.

The negro War Chest committee met at headquarters, No. 468 West Broad street, last night when reports from several committees were made. The various committees reported progress showing that the work of reaching the colored people was well under way and that a substantial contribution will be made to the Savannah War Chest fund by the colored citizens of Savannah before the close of the campaign on Saturday night

Chairman R. R. Wright is enthusiastic over the outlook and states that he hopes through the committee to make a fine showing in the campaign. More than $900 was reported last night.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
APRIL 14, 1918

Negro waiters at the Hotel Baltimore reported a 100 per cent record yesterday. 'Kitchen' employes at the Hotel Muehlebach subscribed $5,000.

J. W. Perry, campaign chairman publicly thanked the musicians' union for patriotic service during the campaign. No charge has been made for music furnished at the luncheons or at any of the Liberty loan meetings.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
[illegible] 11, 1918

Negro Loan Workers Meeting With Success.

The negro workers under Prof. J. R. Lee, principal of the Lincoln high school, are doing excellent work in the Liberty loan campaign among the negroes of the city. They had taken $18,000 in subscriptions up until yesterday noon and today they hope to turn in a much larger amount.

Headquarters for the negro workers is in the negro Y. M. C. A., Eighteenth street and the Paseo. The leaders of the various teams are Dr. E. A. Walker, T. B. Watkins, J. W. Hurse, T. B. Stewart and F. A. Harris. The negro school teachers have subscribed liberally to the loan.

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 24, 1918

WOMAN'S WAR-WORK

The brilliant work of a Cincinnati woman in the Liberty Loan drive came to light Wednesday when it was learned that Miss Jennie Porter, a teacher in the Harriet Beecher School had sold bonds amounting to $15,000. Miss Porter has been very successful in organizing Thrift Stamp clubs among the negro children of her school, and was asked to assist in the drive. The majority of her sales were among the negro citizens of Cincinnati.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 9, 1918

Louisiana Negroes Back Bond Sale

Walter S. Buchanan, President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes at Normal, who is just in from New Orleans, reports that the colored people of Louisiana are about to excel the record of those of Alabama in the matter of buying Liberty Bonds.

He tells of one colored man by the name of Range, living just above Shreveport, who bought $100,000 worth of bonds, and several companies of colored men in Louisiana who are buying from $5,000 to $10,000 worth.

On last Saturday night he addressed a gathering of some 16,000 people at La-Fayette Square at New Orleans and he declares that the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded.

From Montgomery also come reports of a generous support of the Liberty Loan camaign by colored citizens, and a number of $1,000 checks have been turned over to the local Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, among the number being one from Dr. W. F. Watkins and one from G. E. Newstead.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
OCTOBER 2, 1918

NEGROES ARE BUSY SELLING U. S. BONDS

Negroes residing in Orange Mound held a patriotic rally Tuesday evening and appointed several committees who will aid in the sale of Liberty bonds. Reports show that negroes in that district are buying liberally as they do with war saving stamps.

The rally was held at Mount Pisgah church and the speakers were Rev. Lowe, Wm. Davis and Ed Lewis. The committees they appointed have gone to work co-operating with the white committees.

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

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Bond Sales Near Billion Mark as Result of Week's Drive Over The Nation

Montgomery Advertiser 10-4-18

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—More than $200,000,000 subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan were reported Thursday to the Treasury Department, an increase over the daily average heretofore recorded. Up to the close of business Wednesday night the total officially tabulated was $626,506,000. This is the recognized harvest from four days' campaigning—about half the rate at which subscriptions must come to reach the $6,000,000,000 total.

Yesterday's reports did not includ the Kansas City district, where th campaign has not actually started, no any subscriptions not supported b initial payments in the hands of the banks. Toledo, Ohio, furnished the spectacular feature of the day's campaigning by achieving its quota of $19,000,000 from 72,000 persons.

District Reports.

Subscriptions by districts were announced as follows:

Boston	$121,094,000
New York	183,346,000
Philadelphia	45,775,250
Cleveland	35,471,450
Richmond	18,330,400
Atlanta	2,153,850
Chicago	72,927,850
St. Louis	83,014,350
Minneapolis	18,648,750
Dallas	7,788,150
San Francisco	37,955,950

Closing of theatres and the abandoning of public meetings on account of the influenza epidemic has interferred seriously with loan canvassing, particularly in New England. In spite of this handicap, however, 109,258 persons have bought bonds in New England and thirty-five communities have over-subscribed.

Negro Takes $100,000.

From Raleigh, N. C., last night came the story of a little blind girl, a mill worker, who subscribed for a $100 bond. In Caddo Parish, La., a negro farmer, David Haynes, subscribed $100,000, which he had received from oil prospectors on his farm. This represents his entire bank account.

When a United States merchantman entered the port of Norfolk, Va., yesterday, E. E. Palem, of the Shipping Board's Division of Operations, organized a sales crew and gathered subscriptions for $10,250 bonds from 117 men and officers. On receipt of this news, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, ordered organization of similar canvassing clubs at all ports. Rear Admiral Cowie, in charge of the navy's loan campaign, announced tonight that naval officers and men had subscribed more than $5,000,000.

Ten Counties Over.

The St. Louis district telegraphed headquarters today that with one-third of its quota subscribed, 173,397 persons in 205 of the 373 counties of the district had taken bonds. Eight counties in Arkansas, and two in Mississippi have gone over the top.

Reassuring reports came from San Francisco tonight. The American consul at New Castle, Australia, reported in a letter dated August 6, that Americans there already had subscribed $5,000,000.

Dallas, Texas, raised 85 per cent of its quota in two hours, according to a report to headquarters today.

Barnwell C. Sentinel 6/27/18

COLORED PEOPLE LOYAL

The colored people in South Carolina are responding liberally to the war savings campaign, according to reports received at the headquarters of the South Carolina War Savings committee. In most communities the colored people are well organized for the campaign and in proportion to their means they are doing very nicely in signing the war savings pledges.

Several instances are known of negroes pledging to invest in $1,000 worth of W. S. S. the limit allowed by law—and many others are pledging amounts from $100 to $900. Thousands are signing the pledges for lesser amouuts.

The War Saving Campaign is one that gives the mass of colored people an pportunity to lend to the goverment to a greater extent than the Liberty Loan, because while no less than $50 could be invested in a bond, as little as $4.17. can purchase a $5.00 War Savings Stamp. The patriotic manner in which the colored people are signing the W. S. S. pledges is practical evidence of their patriotism.

Those who wait until July to purchase War Savings Stamps will have to pay $4.18 each for them, as the price advances one cent each month. Those who purchase during June in which but a few days are left can buy the Stamps for $4.17. The reason for the advance in price is that the stamps increase in value each succeeding month, and while they cost more, they can at the same time be redeemed for more.

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEAN SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Announcement is made that a group of prominent colored physicians and surgeons have been appointed by the War Department to carry on a vigorous campaign of education, with a view of combating the spread of venereal diseases in the camps and cantonments of the country where colored soldiers are stationed in appreciable numbers. The physicians thus far selected for this vitally important work include Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn., formerly editor of the journal of the National Medical Association and author of numberous literary and medical productions; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, surgeon-in-chief of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Roscoe Brown of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Ralph A. Stewart of Washington, D. C.

According to the plans adopted it is confidently expected that every colored soldier in the army will be reached by this educational work. The work of these physicians is to be supplemented by literature which has been prepared to meet the special needs of colord troops. This is now in press, and a pamphlet covering these subjects simply but thoroughly will be put into the hands of every colored soldier in the army who is able to read. It is hoped to reach those who cannot read by specially prepared pictorial placards and stereopticon slides. The last mentioned work will be largely in the hands of a group of colored sergeants who are peculiarly adapted by education and training for this work.

NEGROES EXCEED QUOTA IN DRIVE

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEAN NOVEMBER 1, 1918

State Organization Raises $200,000 for War Work.

The big United War Work campaign went "over the top" in Tennessee in splendid shape. One of the departments of the campaign was that of the colored people, who set out to raise $150,000 as their quota. By splendid organization and thorough solicitation, they raised $200,000. It is with pride that the people of Tennessee point to this splendid work done by the colored people.

Rev. A. E. Clement, war work secretary of Charleston and financial secretary of the board of education of the Southern Methodist Church of Nashville, was asked to take the leadership as executive secretary for Tennessee. He selected Dr. J. F. Lane, a strong colored layman and president of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., as his associate in lining up the organization.

They selected as executive committee, Bishop I. B. Scott, Nashville, chairman; Dr. J. P. Crawford, Nashville, secretary-treasurer. The others of the executive committee are Bishop B. F. Lee, Nashville; Bishop Geo. C. Clement, Louisville; Bishop N. C. Clegves, Memphis; Rev. S. M. Strayhorne, P. F. Hill, Rev. H. A. Boyd, Prof. W. J. Hale, Prof. Isaac Fisher, Rev. J. L. Harding, Rev. W. M. Haynes, all of Nashville; Rev. J. W. Ribbin, L. C. Moore, J. B. Woods, Dr. D. J. Williams, Mrs. F. P. Cooper, all of Memphis; Rev. D. J. Mitchell, Franklin.

The executive committee, on recommendation of the executive secretaries, selected as divisional directors B. M. Roddy, cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank, Memphis, for the western division; Rev. P. J. Coleman, Nashville, for the central division, and Robert E. Clay of Bristol for the eastern division—all colored men of outstanding character and recognized ability.

Field Marshals Named.

The executive committee selected the following field marshals for the organization of the nineteen districts of the state: Prof. J. W. Work, Nashville; Rev. F. W. Gardner, Shelbyville; Rev. E. W. Pankey, Gallatin; Nace Dixon, Clarksville; R. F. Thompson, Dickson; Prof. T. P. Turner, Pulaski; Dr. B. E. Washington, McMinnville; Rev. E. J. Guthrie, Nashville; Rev. J. W. Ribbin, Memphis; Rev. A. Parr, Brownsville; Dr. W. J. O. Lee, Humboldt; J. W. Lane, Jackson; Dr. N. D. Shamborguer, Chattanooga; Dr. Lee S. Myers, LaFollette; Prof. U. L. Knox, Cleveland; Rev. John T. Arter, Maryville; Editor W. L. Porter, Knoxville; Prof. J. H. Byers, Johnson City; Dr. W. S. E. Hardy, Jefferson City.

The colleges and the women of the state did magnificently in their reports. Mrs. Arch Trawick, local Y. W. C. A. secretary, acted as leader of the women's work, while Mrs. A. N. Johnson was state organizer for the colored women. The colored children of the Earn and Give Department, under the leadership of Mrs. W. J. Hale, whose husband is president of the A. & I. Normal College, Nashville, raised $20,000 in the state. The college work was led by Prof. Russell S. Brown of Memphis, with magnificent results; Fisk University, Nashville, $1,486; A. & I. Normal College, Nashville, $1,068; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, $200; LeMoyne Institute, Memphis, $300; Howe Institute, Memphis, $250; Henderson Business College, Memphis, $100; Lane College, Jackson, $600.

Reports From Counties.

Among the stronger counties which made a splendid showing, well worthy of mention, are as follows: Davidson, $26,000 (with the powder plant to be heard from); Shelby County, $25,000; Hamilton County, $10,000; Fayette County, $7,500; Haywood County, $6,000; Madison County, $5,280; Knox County, $4,200. The two leading counties however, in proportion of their quota, is well worthy of mention; Sullivan County in East Tennessee leads with 340 per cent of its quota and Benton County in West Tennessee followed with 325 per cent of its quota. While the above counties are well worthy of mention, yet it should be remembered that every county in the state did its best and did well.

The associate secretary of Tennessee, Dr. J. F. Lane, when seen today said, among other things: "We appreciate very much the privilege of taking a part in this great campaign in which the State of Tennessee raised $1,915,000. Our department undertook to raise $150,000 and we are proud to say that we did that and more besides. As a race we appreciate the request coming to us to participate in this constructive piece of work. Our boys have been fighting in France, and we understand they have done well. We, as the citizens at home, wanted to do our part not only to keep the home fires burning in supporting those activities in camp which help to make our boys stronger fighters and our people more loyal citizens."

TUSKEGEE GRAD. INVESTS IN LIBERTY BONDS

The Freeman. May 11, 1918.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 27.—William V. Chambliss, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, class of 1890 and now a successful farmer of this county, has purchased $20,000 worth of the Third Liberty Loan.

THE NEGRO IN WAR WORK.

Issued From the Office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—In the "drive" for the Third Liberty loan the colored citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., were asked to raise $50,000. When the returns were all in it was found that the energetic colored citizens had subscribed for bonds to the value of $250,000—a quarter of a million dollars worth, and five times the amount requested of them. The executive committee in charge of the work among the colored people was headed by Charles H. Anderson, treasurer of the National Negro Business League, and senior member of the firm of Anderson Co., bankers. In recognition of this splendid showing the general committee awarded an "honor flag" to the colored citizens of Florida's metropolis, and at a monster massmeeting the flag was formally accepted, with Dr. N. W. Collier, president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla., as speaker of the occasion.

MRS. MARIA C. KENNEY.

War worker goes to National Training School, Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C.

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Aged Negro Offered Part of His Little Sum to Help Flag

"Boss, I want to help my country."

A busy teller at the First National bank looked up from his work yesterday and saw before him an aged negro, a trembling hand extended with a silver dollar between his fingers.

The old man, who said he thought he was 87, then told his story. He could not read or write, but had heard that America was at war. He had heard that another country was trying to defeat America and he understood that the government had made some kind of arrangements to accept money from the people of modest means.

With a voice quivering with the weight of many years, the story was told. "I want to help," he concluded.

He was surprised when told that he would get interest on his money and in time, the money back. He thought it was a voluntary donation. He was willing to make it.

The old man was sold Thrift Stamps

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Committee Lauds Negro Subscriber

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
OCTOBER 5, 1918

W. H. Rowe, chairman of the Vivian Liberty Loan committee, in a statement Friday, made it plain that the purchase of $100,000 worth of Victory Bonds by David H. Raines, wealthy negro citizen of Vivian, should be credited to the Vivian quota. Raines, he said, has been a resident of Ward 2, Caddo parish, for many years and he owns several hundred acres of land.

"Raines was a prosperous farmer for years before oil was developed on his land," said Mr. Rowe, "and he always was well thought of by the people of Vivian and community. The Liberty Loan committee had been talking to Raines regarding bond purchases, with the idea of having him buy $25,000 worth. Imagine the committee's pleasant surprise when Raines gave instructions to a Vivian bank to buy for him $100,000 worth of Victory Bonds as a part of the subscriptions to be turned in on Vivian's quota.

"The example set by Raines in his generous and patriotic subscription, is expected to be an incentive to all other negroes in Caddo and every other parish in Louisiana to buy Liberty Bonds to the full extent of their ability. If one of their people who is wealthy considers the bonds such a good investment, other negroes who are well-to-do and those who are in only moderate circumstances, certainly ought to be willing to invest in the bonds to the limit of their means."

COLORED FOLK DONATE $1,000

Big Help in Recent Red Cross Campaign in Resort and Proud of It

ATLANTIC CITY N J UNION
5, 1918

The second Red Cross War Fund, Colored Division, reports through B. F. Parker, chairman, these receopts: Headwaiter Stanard R. Williams and crew, Brighton Hotel, $31. Headwaiter H. C. Green and crew, Royal Palace $16.10. Headwaiter Gardener $180.15. Headwaiter J. A. Parks and crew, Strand; $92.05. Head Bellman, A. A. Romaine and crew, Strand; $21. Headwaiter B. F. Parker and crew, St. Charles; $50. B. F. Parker, headwaiter, $50. Headwaiter W. P. Davis and crew, Breakers; $88.65. Headwaitress, Mrs. E. Collier and crew; Grossman; $14. Headwaiter R. H. Upshur and crew, Chelsea; $28. Headwaiter George H. E. Emory and crew, Haddon Hall; $86.50. Chalfonte employees; $25. Rev. J. P. Gregory and congregation; $56.60. Rev. Douglas, Second Baptist Church; $1. Dr. C. A. Maguire, chairman; medical men; $5. Dr. P. L. Hawkins, $5; Dr. J. F. Bourne, $3; Dr. R. F. Fowler, $2; Dr. A. A. Alleyne $1; total, $11. Mrs. Ida Marshall and staff, captain Red Cross Unit, $40.01. Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Martin and congregation, Asbury M. E. Chucrh; $32.60. Traymore to make report on June 8th. Individual pledges, $52.65.

Pledges, $180.65; industrial, $372.65; cash, $444.66. Grand total, $947.96.

Chairman Parker wishes to thank the captains and their teams. nough has been from other sources to make the colored division gift over $1000.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
APRIL 20, 1918

NEGROES BUYING BONDS.

Richard Carroll Tells of the Patriotism of the Colored Race.

To the Editor of The State:

The Rev. S. J. Rice, pastor of four Baptist Churches in Barnwell County with headquarters in Blackville and the Rev. W. C. Williamson of Hartsville, are examples that should being emulated by our people.

I guarantee that every statement they make will be carried out to the letter. The Rev. S. J. Rice pledged two Liberty loan bonds from each of his four country churches. The Rev. W. C. Williamson did the same.

Though by special invitation I visited these brothers in interest of the Liberty loan and the thrift stamps, these pledges were not suggested to them but were really in the hearts of the men.

Nearly every pastor in South Carolina can do what these men did. Let their churches take Liberty bonds. There would be many individual negroes who would take out Liberty bonds.

Jonas Thomas of Bennettsville, a leader in a negro Methodist church, has taken out $6,000 worth of Liberty bonds for himself. His daughter and son-in-law took out two bonds each. There are many other colored men in this State who have taken out $1,000 worth, more have taken out $500 worth and several have taken $100 worth, but there are many thousands more that could be gotten if the examples of Pastors Rice and Williamson are followed.

There are many secret orders in the State. Most of them have large financial deposits in banks.

If it is made plain to them that the Liberty bonds are as same to them as the government that issues it—as safe as the earth over which our government governs—I believe they would subscribe.

Richard Carroll.

P. S.: I want it understood that Iam not a member of the Defense Council nor the food administration. What I do along the line of encouraging our people to take out Liberty bonds or buying thrift stamps is done voluntarily.

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
OCTOBER 3, 1918

NEGRO BOY SAVES 5,000 PENNIES TO BUY BOND

Emmett McNulty, a little negro boy, 9 years of age, and living at 1307 San Fernando Street, had a bank fashioned out of an old tin box, and into this unique depository he has been in the habit for several years of dropping every stray penny upon which he could lay his hands. For what specific purpose he was hoarding the copper coins no one ever heard him say.

Wednesday he formed a sudden resolution to buy a $50 Liberty bond, and made a count of his savings. He found that he had 5,000 pennies with some cash to spare, and he sought out a solicitor and paid the first installment, all in the copper coins. He agreed that whatever price he had in prospect would not be near the value of his bond, and said that he would work hard to earn other money to pay it with.

EX-SLAVE MORTGAGES HIS CROP TO "GIVE $25.00 TO THE WAR"

Aged Negro Who Insisted on Doing His Part—He Had No Money, But Had a Good Crop in and Was Bent on His Purpose. Invested in War Savings Stamps.

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
JUNE 23, 1918

Harold Lockwood's latest picture for the Metro program is titled "Lend Me Your Name," adapted from Francis Perry Elliott's novel. The picture is in five reels. Mr. Lockwood portrays a dual role in this late production, that of the Earl of Gilleigh and Warren Ellis. The earl is a dyspeptic and very much put out by the news that his ill-tempered wife is due to arrive from abroad with a brain specialist, Dr. Dinger. He is about to kill himself when he hears a noise, and going to the dining room finds an intruder helping himself to a good meal. He envies the intruder's hearty appetite, and invites him to remove his mask and finish his meal in peace. When he does so, the earl notices that there is a striking resemblance between hmiself and the intruder. He proposes that they trade identities, and it is agreed. Then follows a series of adventures which, when enacted before the camera, reveals some of the best entertainment ever offered by Mr. Lockwood to his admirers.

INCREASED RESULTS IN NEW ORLEANS DRIVE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

New Orleans, La.—The result of the work of the committee of the colored division of the United War Work Campaign in the parish of Orleans is more gratifying by far and shows the patriotism of the colored people in a greater degree than earlier reports of the drive credited to the race. Twenty-five thousand dollars in pledges and cash contributions was given in the earlier reports as coming from the colored people. But later returns have increased the amount to over fifty thousand and on Thanksgiving Day there were still more pledges and cash coming in.

Dr. R. E. Jones of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, the executive secretary of the colored division, who is largely responsible for the organization which put the drive over the top, is of the opinion that final results of the work will show that the colored people of Louisiana contributed in the neighborhood of $80,000, a showing that would have been twice as much but for the epidemic of Spanish influenza. This opinion is shared by many others who have given thought to the result of the work carried on through a period when the health authorities would not permit a single gathering in the open air or in any building. There was not even a meeting of those named as captains, lieutenants and the like to discuss and adopt plans of operation.

The Victory girls and the Victory boys went into the work with enthusiasm and the ward captains and lieutenants and their aids gave all the time and devotion they possibly could to the work. It was truly wonderful to see the result they accomplished in the short time they had to do it in. Some who had never thought of earning pennies caught the "earn and give" spirit.

ATLANTA GA
JUNE 28, 1918

Miller Grove Negroes Buy $2,100 of W. S. S.

That the negro citizens of Georgia are thoroughly patriotic and enthusiastically behind the government was clearly demonstrated at a meeting Thursday at Miller Grove, in DeKalb county, when $2,1000 was raised in a short time in the War Savings Stamp drive.

William D. Upshaw, of Atlanta, was the speaker for the occasion, and he and the white people present were deeply impressed with the patriotic fervor of the meeting.

"As soon as I completed my address," said Mr. Upshaw, "ten of the leading negroes arose and pledged $100 each. Others followed, and soon $2,100 was pledged."

Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Upshaw addressed the white people of the community at the Belmont school, where $2,000 was raised. Mr. Upshaw had been invited to speak there Friday, but he had other engagements, so he was prevailed upon to speak Thursday instead.

At the negro meeting Mr. Upshaw had the negroes sing some plantation melodies, after which he took up a collection among the white people for the negro church.

When the white people learned that their colored neighbors had beaten them in the amount raised, they called another meeting for Friday and promised to double their figure of Thursday.

Mr. Upshaw's speaking appointments for the War Stamp drive Friday are as follows: Red Oak, Campbell county, at o'clock; Kirkwood Baptist church at ; Luckie Street school at 7:30; negro Baptist church of Decatur at 8:30.

COLORED MEN SET EXAMPLE

YOUNGSTOWN O. VINDICATOR
OCTOBER 9, 1918

Believe R. I. & S. Department Establishes Loan Record For Entire Country

Colored men, employed at the boiler house department of the by-product coke plant, Republic Iron & Steel Co., believe they have established a record that will stand throughout the country for their race with respect to subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Their per capita average is $282. The department is thoroughly organized for such a campaign and the men have mortgaged their wages for the coming ten months to the limit. Necessarily their families will be compelled to forego many pleasures.

Republic officials point out that this is a splendid showing of true American patriotism. David Lee is chairman of the committee which canvassed the colored workers, who are proud of their record. Those who subscribed heavily are David Lee, John Chandler, Leslie Carter, Gideon Boddy, Isaac Carroll, John Johnson, Simon Rayford, Leslie Bridges, Alfred Smith, Charles White, George Neal, William Coleman, G. Lewis, L. Harrison, William Hoston, C. Copeland, William Netherland, R. Mede, Dudley Cody, F. May, John Dykes, H. Fly, Ben Ferguson, Robert Hardaway, John Smith and Gussy Hemples.

NEGRO FARMER BUYS $1,000 OF W. S. S., OFFERING MORE

Four Charlotte Solicitors Get Unexpected Reception From Man in Field Loading Fodder.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Four Charlotte business men were telling yesterday how they treated themselves to a surprise while seeking W. S. S. pledges out in Providence township. Incidentally, they acquired additional knowledge of the prosperity of the farmers, especially the negro farmer. These men were H. C. Long, Erskine Smith, T. M. Shelton and Baxter Ross.

They walked across a field where a negro was working, packing fodder and corn tops in an old wagon. "Want to buy some war savings stamps and help the government, uncle," Mr. Ross inquired. "Why have you not been to see me before?" was the old negro's reply. "I have been buying some, and so has my wife. How much do you want me to take?" he added. "We want all the $1,000 pledges we can get," he was told. "I have not got that much money with me now but I'll buy $1,000 worth," was the negro's surprising answer. He said he and his wife had thought it over and had decided they would loan the government all they have, if necessary. When told he could take until December 31 to buy his stamps the negro saw his financial difficulties cleared away, and signed the pledge card. He also said he wondered if the government would not be better pleased if he took more. He explained that he would give all he made from his farm this year.

The negro signed up as Major T. Boulware, Matthews, R. F. D. 17. He said he owned free of debt an 11-horse farm and that his crops were fine.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATE BUYS $20,000 IN BONDS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—William V. Chambliss, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute class of 1890, and now a successful farmer in this county, has purchased $20,000 worth of the Third Liberty Loan.

New York Age

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Liberty Bonds

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CHICAGO ILL POST
OCTOBER 28 1918

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

The United War Work drive will be on in a few weeks, and we imagine some very excellent people, with the ballyhoo of the fourth liberty loan still ringing in their ears, will not greet the announcement with a smile. We are sure, however, that the smile will come sooner or later.

To make it sooner, we should like to tell the story of an old negro woman, with seamed face and knotted hands, who lives on the South Side and works for $7 a week. "Out of these meager wages," says the *Favorite Magazine*, "this daughter of a race that has traveled the road of trials and tribulations has purchased three liberty bonds and $25 worth of war-savings stamps. She contributes $5 a month to her church—before the war it was $10—belongs to the N. A. A. C. P. and a Court of Calanthe, subscribes to three negro periodicals and contributes a dollar a month to the Home for the Aged. She does not knit, but she sits sometimes in the glow of the sunset, dreaming of the two stalwart sons that she has given the nation to fight its battle across the sea."

If you have done as much, proportionately, as this ancient daughter of Ham, in her humble sphere, you may rightfully claim exemption from further giving—tho she has not as yet claimed it. If you haven't done as much, get busy!

The organizations represented in the United War Work drive are the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christians associations, National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army. The list carries its own guaranty of efficiency, and the combined drive will save time and energy and produce better results than the old method.

The combined national budget is $170,500,000. Chicago's quota is $8,500,000, or approximately $ per capita. It ought to be raised with the greatest ease, and will be if everybody is careful to do his part.

Splendid Patriotism Shown by Negroes Worthy of Highest Commendation.

Jackson, Miss., May 24—[Special.]—Mississippi's negroes are wide-awake to the war. No better proof could be had than that of their response to appeals for the second Red Cross war fund. In a number of communities the negroes raised the entire quotas by themselves, leaving the white citizens to oversubscribe.

The State was asked for $350,000, and almost doubled that amount. Workers in every county give full credit for the magnificent oversubscription to the colored workers and contributors. Not only did their dollars help, but the spirit they displayed and their unselfish generosity inspired the white citizens to give more.

White speakers addressed the negroes at churches and schoolhouses before and during the campaign, and no instance is reported of a failure to respond openheartedly. In fact, leaders among the white people in Mississippi have expressed themselves as frankly amazed at the patriotic spirit of the negroes, who need but to have the country's cause explained to them to make them ready to give and to fight.

Kansas City $500,000
700,000
Memphis
Chicago 1,000,000
Birmingham 1,155,000
Mobile 250,000
Louisville 500,000
Nashville 200,000
Norfolk 250,000
Maryland 1st 1,000,000
2nd 1,000,000
3rd 1,000,000
4th 2,000,000
New York

Colored Waiter Gives Whole Week's Wages

CINCINNATI OHIO UNION
JUNE 1, 1918

"You're a real patriot," said I. W. McMahan, theatrical manager, when he was assured by one of the colored waiters at the Hotel Gibson on Wednesday that the waiter would donate a week's pay to the Red Cross.

Mr. McMahan made an address in the dining room of the hotel to the waiters and each of them agreed to give at least one day's wages to the greatest of all charities. When the waiter, named Boyd, told him he had planned to give a week's wage, Mr. McMahan grasped the man's hand and said: "Boy, you're a real patriot and I'm proud of you."

CONVICTS PUT EXTRA PAY IN THE MINES IN LIBERTY BONDS

The Montgomery

W. E. Matthews, president of the state convict board, wrote personal letters yesterday to five convicts in mines, who subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan, commending them for their patriotism and advising them that he has made a special notation of their worthy spirit on the books of the convict department. The prisoners were enabled to invest in Liberty Bonds by working over time over and above their daily tasks.

One of the convicts, Eli Jordan, who is serving a life sentence at Belle Ellen Mine from Jefferson county, purchased $200 worth of bonds. In addition to performing his regular task of loading coal during the six days of last week ending Saturday, he and his partner loaded an additional 58 tons for which they received $30.60 or $15.30 each. The report of his splendid work and subscription was made to the department by the warden, C. R. Davis.

Four convicts at Banner Mine subscribed to the bonds in the following amounts: Sam Tannehill, $100; Pink Batts, Jesse Bolton and Dick Morrow, each $50. Their names were sent in by the warden, J. P. Hall.

In his letters to the convicts, Mr. Matthews not only praised them for their patriotism, but also for their energy and industry in getting out coal besides that given to them as their tasks, to aid in relieving the fuel situation of the country. He applauded them for saving their money and lending it to their country in its hour of peril.

NEGROES MAKING SPLENDID RECORD IN UNITED DRIVE

The colored division of the United War Work campaign in Atlanta closed the first day with splendid results. The reports that were coming in at the close of the day showed that if the same gait is kept up for the next day or so, the colored quota will be raised before the close of the week. While the city is put into two big divisions, under the leadership of H. W. Russell and C. L. Harper, these teams are subdivided into smaller groups, such as the insurance companies, secret orders, public schools and colleges, industrial plants and business concerns, where colored people work, the Victory boys and Victory girls.

The first school heard from was Spelman seminary and the fine showing these girls made sent a thrill through the whole campaign committee. The students of Spelman subscribed $1,379.10. There are five other colored colleges in the city to be heard from within the next twenty-four hours, and with this pace set by Spelman, a fine showing will be made by the student section of the campaign, which is being conducted by J. B. Watson and L. E. Graves.

Another surprise was sprung when the committee headed by Rev. H. H. Proctor went before the colored carriers of the postoffice and, notwithstanding the fact that they had already been canvassed by a committee, every one of the men agreed to increase their subscriptions. Rev. P. James Bryant canvassed the employees of the Stone bakery and each man agreed to give a day's work to the campaign. The public School Teachers' association pledged $50 in addition to the individual pledges each had made.

This evening from 5 to 6 o'clock the two teams of the East and the West Side will meet at Bethel A. M. E. church on the corner of Auburn avenue and Butler street. The Victory boys have already gone over their quota and the work among them has just begun.

Governor Praises Negroes for Part In United Drive

The Constitution
Atlanta
11-22-18

"Whatever else may come out of this great world war," said Governor Dorsey, "this one thing is true, the negro has proved to be an American patriot."

These words of encouragement were spoken by the governor at Wheat Street Baptist church on last evening, after witnessing the closing exercises of the United War Work campaign in Atlanta.

The final report as read by Rev. P. James Bryant, city secretary, was a total subscription of $64,500. So far this is the largest amount pledged by any city in the country by negroes for this work. B. T. Harvey reported a total of 2,651 Victory boys and girls for the city, with a pledge of $3,852.90. The greatest interest was centered in the outcome of the two teams as led by H. W. Russell, for the west side, and C. L. Harper, for the east side. When the announcement was made that the east side had won by a small margin there was a demonstration.

The report for the state was made by A. B. McCoy, state secretary. Up till the present with only a partial report sent in the colored people of the state have gone over $115,000.

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MOUND BAYOU GOES "OVER THE TOP" IN THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Special to the Defender.)

Mound Bayou, Miss., April 19.—Not only by what he says but also by what he does, Charles Banks, genius of this, the largest Race town in the country, keeps way in the lead here.

Under the guidance of Mr. Banks and his close friend, John W. Francis, Mound Bayou oversubscribed its quota of the third Liberty Loan. Its quota was $13,800. The town took $18.250 worth of bonds.

Mr. Banks presided at the meeting of citizens and himself took $1,000 worth of bonds. Recently an election for marshal of the town was held. William Dixon, the Banks-Francis candidate, ran over Clegg, the booze entry. The start was fair, but at the half-mile post Clegg got his hoof caught in the bridle, and when the judges rose to watch the finish there was nothing to it but Banks-Francis and their winner.

"Remember St. Louis," was the election slogan, and the Race here has good memory.

Richmond

PORTSMOUTH BANK AWARDED FIRST PLACE IN LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

Planet - 5-25-18

Portsmouth, Va.—Our local bank, the Mutual Savings, has been awarded first place among the banks of the ent re country in the recent Liberty Loan drive by the Treasury Department. Based upon the institution's resources the loan officials gave $5,700 as the amount to be raised in the campaign.

Under the clever leadership of Cashier J. S. Jones and through the organized effort of a determined citizenry, Portsmouth proudly reports that $102,000, nearly twenty times the stipulated quota was subscribed.

The official report follows: Cash Bonds—Twenty-two $50 bonds, $1,100; nine $100 bonds, $900; Total cash, $2,000. Installment—Eighteen hundred and six $50 bonds, $90,300; eighty-eight $100 bonds, $8,800; two $500 bonds, $1,000; Total installment, $100,000.

Grand total—In subscribers, 1,925 n bonds, $102,000.

GOVERNOR URGES GREATER THRIFT BY THE NEGROES

Atlanta Constitution

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey addressed a largely attended meeting of the gospel of thrift at the First Congregational church, colored, last night. There were representatives from the colored schools and business organizations from all over the city. The singing was an attractive feature of the evening.

The governor complimented the colored race on its progress in material things and referred to their increase in farm acreage and to the prosperity of their business organizations. He, however, urged upon his hearers greater thrift. He pointed out that thrift meant more than economy in money matters; it meant economy of time and energy. The cultivation of thrift meant the development of character.

Dr. H. H. Proctor presided and urged upon the audience the cultivation of thrift as a racial asset in the present crisis. Other speakers included D. T. Howard, J. W. Lindsey and Dr. Gershon Hill, of Des Moines, Iowa, who told of the value of thrift as illustrated in the farmers of his native state.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 16, 1918

Negroes Are Strong Behind Loan Drive

Colored citizens of Birmingham continue to perform real wonders in the matter of rolling up the subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan and the committee which is aiding the French Army (Rotary Club), headed by I. B. Kigh, continues to bring checks and subscriptions to the Rotary headquarters at a steady pace.

Over $1,000 in subscriptions were brought in Tuesday alone, in addition to a number of checks ranging from $1,000 downward from colored citizens which have been received since the opening of the campaign.

"I tell you now," said Secretary Clarence B. Lloyd, of the Rotary Club Wednesday noon, "that when it comes to being real patriotic and being willing to make sacrifices towards the winning of this war, no e are ahead of the colored people of this city."

NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT TAKE LIBERTY BONDS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Palestine, Tex.—Special efforts were put forth Monday among the employees of the International and Great Northern Railway Company in purchasing Liberty Bonds. Ninety-eight per cent. of the colored employees purchased bonds, there being some among them whose salary per month was less than the cost of a bond and besides this had the cares of a family to assume.

The New York Age, 10-19-18

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JULY 20, 191

NAMES OF TWO NEGROES APPEAR ON HONOR ROLL OF WAR SAVERS

Two Galveston negroes have become honor roll war savers, each having purchased $1,000 worth of war saving stamps. Mrs. Maggie Stanton of 322 Avenue M½, who became a $1,000 subscriber Wednesday, was accredited with being the first negro in the county to buy the maximum. However, Postmaster E. R. Cheesborough learned yesterday that Dan Warren of 1620 Avenue G was the first negro in the county to buy $1,000 worth of the stamps. Warren had made a request for his name not to be published. For this reason Mr. Cheesborough did not learn until yesterday that the two had become honor roll savers. Warren's name was added to the honor roll in April.

TO BE HONORED FOR PATRIOTISM

In the recent Fourth Liberty Loan the colored people of Duval county responded splendidly, exceeding their quota of $500,000 by subscribing over $100,000, the exact figures of which will be given out tonight.

Charles H. Anderson, the well known colored banker, was the chairman of the colored committee, under whose auspices the interest was created in his race, and he and his people feel justly proud of their good work. As a mark of appreciation, the executive committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, Morgan Gress, chairman, will present a handsome United States flag to the colored committee tonight at the armory, the presentation being made by Mayor Martin. It is also planned that the entire white executive committee and other prominent citizens and the Colored County Council of Defence be present. The occa ion will be made a most memorable one.

44

AGED NEGRO TAKES FIRST LIBERTY BOND; HE PAYS CASH DOWN

Should Be Incentive to Patriotic Action By Others.

JACKSONVILLE F TIMES UNION
APRIL 7, 1918

The first Liberty bond sold at the Barnett National bank yesterday morning, when the instituion opened for business, was taken by an aged negro, who paid cash for the document. He announced to Cashier C. S. L'Engle that if this was not sufficient he would return and buy another one.

"The example set by this old man should be an incentive to members of both the white and negro races to come to the government's assistance in this hour of need," said Mr. L'Engle later. "No doubt he has worked for years to save the money he invested in a Liberty bond and his patriotism should be an example to many others who have hoarded their money for years."

FINE ADDRESSES MADE TO ATLANTA NEGROES

Atlanta Constitution

At a special mass meeting in the auditorium yesterday afternoon at Morehouse college colored citizens heard two splendid addresses. The first speaker was Lieutenant Charles A. Shaw, U. S. A., who spoke on "Know Thyself." He told of the part the negroes played in the late war and made a plea for co-operation along every line of racial defense.

He was followed by Seymour Carroll, special assistant, southern division of the American Red Cross, of Columbia, S. C., on the National Red Cross roll call November 2-11. Reviewing the work of the Red Cross, telling of the peace time program now before the American people, Mr. Carroll asked for the solid membership of Atlanta's colored citizenship during the campaign. Ending his message he said that the Red Cross is service, love and mercy; that is the soul of the American Red Cross membership.

MEMPHIS TENN. SCIMITAR
MAY 1, 1918

GRIGGS MEETS WITH SUCCESSES ON TOUR

Sutton E. Griggs, in charge of the work of stimulating patriotism among the negroes, returned Wednesday morning from Somerville, Tenn., where he delivered an address to a large audience of whites and negroes Tuesday night.

The courthouse was packed to its capacity and the speaker was accorded splendid attention and aroused much enthusiasm. Dr. Griggs was assured by many of his audience that his speech made a splendid impression and that the good that would result from it would endure for years. In one district in Fayette county, where the population is five or six negroes to one white, every negro known to be able has subscribed for a Liberty bond. The bonds range from $50 to $2,000 and cash was paid for them. The campaign under the direction of Capt. E. A. Maddox has gone far above the quota and is still going.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MAY 26, 1918

TWO COLORED MEN SET PACE FOR GIVING

Two colored laborers employed only for a day have set a mark difficult to equal in the matter of Red Cross contributions. The two men were employed for the day only by the firm of McGinnis & Co. when a Red Cross speaker came to the plant. When calls were made for subscriptions every employe donated a day's pay, the two colored men also indicating a desire to contribute the same. It was explained to them that they were not regular employes and were not expected to contribute anything unless they desired to do so, an din any event not more than a part of their day's wage.

The colored men insisted that they desired to give their one day's pay to the Red Cross, which they accordingly did. It would be difficult to equal such a sacrifice in the present campaign, and impossible to excel the example set.

GRADY COUNTY NEGRO FARMER IS PATRIOTIC

The Atlanta Constitution

Thomasville, Ga., October 27.—(Special.)—Will Babb, a colored farmer of Grady county, has shown an amount of patriotism that could well be emulated by both white and colored. In the third Liberty Loan campaign Babb bought $50, in the fourth he also bought $50 and has bought War Savings Stamps. A few days ago he brought in a fine red Jersey pig and donated it to the Red Cross. Though only a two-horse farmer, this negro has given more in proportion to his means than many a white man.

Buys $100,000 Liberty Bond; May Purchase Still More

Shreveport, La., Oct. 17.—What was known as the largest personal subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan was made in Caddo parish by David H. Haynes, of Vivian. Mr. Haynes, whose plantation was changed to gold when oil was discovered on it, walked into the local Liberty Loan headquarters here and purchased $100,000 worth of government subscriptions. He asserted that should the city fall short of its quota he would submit a check to bring the amount up to the government requirement.

NEGRO BUYS $1,000 OF LIBERTY BONDS

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
APRIL 28, 1918

Yesterday an inspiring and patriotic incident was recorded in Augusta, in which a South Carolina negro farmer, Nick Andrews, of Milletsville, was the principal. Going into the office of a prominent cotton factor in Augusta, this colored citizen asked how much money he had to his credit, and upon being told it was a little upward of $1,000, he promptly requested the firm to immediately invest $1,000 in Liberty Bonds, declaring that he believed that the negroes owed their support and allegiance to the government, and that everybody who had any money at all should support the government in this way, because it insured the value of their farms and homes, and helped out in various other ways.

Colored Employes of the L. & N. Mechanical Force Buy $45,000 Worth Bonds

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
NOVEMBER 10, 1918

Colored employes in the mechanical department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company in the Birmingham district bought $45,000 worth of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, which is considered a remarkably good showing for them. These sales were made through a committee of their own men under the leadership of Lewis Jenkins, chairman of their committee.

Associated with Chairman Jenkins on the committee were John McGuire, Watt McDowell, Mike Dindrick, W. C. Russell, James Whitfield, William Cummings, Alex Gardner, Joe Cornelius, Jake Hendon, Frank Pickens, Andrew Davis and Andrew Coots.

15 Negro Laborers Buy $2,500 Bonds

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
OCTOBER 18, 1918

The negro laborers on the Liberia plantation, owned by Mrs. Olive Foster, the headquarters of the group of plantations owned by the late J. M. Foster, have subscribed $2,500 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mrs. Foster reported this subscription to the executive committee yesterday. There were 15 negro laborers making the subscription.

About one year ago the negroes on Mrs. Foster's plantation got up a base ball benefit for the Red Cross and realized a considerable sum for that organization. When the Countess of Kingston was in Shreveport these laborers contributed to her fund, and have shown their ready patriotism in other movements during the war.

WHY BOTHER WITH HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND?

Memphis, Tenn., June 3.—Mary Smith is a colored cook. She prepares the meals for the family of A. B. Bartholomew, residing in a fashionable residential section of Memphis. Mrs. Bartholomew thought Mary might be induced to buy a Liberty bond. After breakfast one morning Mrs. Bartholomew went to the kitchen and asked Mary if she would not buy a $100 bond.

"No," answered Mary. "I don't want no little hundred dollar bond. I want a $1,000 bond and I am going to pay cash." Mary had a $1,000 bond three hours later and Uncle Sam was using her lifetime savings to carry on the war of liberty.

QUADRUPLE QUOTA IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A remarkable showing was made by the Negroes of Kansas City in the United War Work fund drive. Dr. J. H. Horton with forty other colored workers, whose headquarters were in the Paseo Y. M. C. A., canvassed the Negro districts and collected $40,000. Their quota was $10,000.

"The Negroes willingly gave to the fund," Doctor Horton said, "because they realize more than they ever did before what the money is being used for. I am proud of their showing."

COLORED PEOPLE
JACKSONVILLE FLA NEWS
NOVEMBER 6, 1918

TO BE HONORED

CONGRATULATIONS

45

BROWN & STEVENS

Bankers

45

427 S. Broad Street

The Christian Recorder.

May 9, 1918.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1918.

To Our Many Friends:

We wish to thank the churches, secret organizations and the schools, the ministers, teachers and the women's committee and all other public-spirited citizens for the grand support given to the government by their subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan through our bank. No class of citizens has rallied to the support of our government, in proportion to their means, more nobly than our colored people. Through our own bank there was subscribed over ***Four Hundred Thousand Dollars*** ($400,000) by more than eight thousand (8,000) people. All day Friday and Saturday of last week and far up into the night our clerks were kept busy receiving subscriptions from people anxious to "do their bit" for Democracy.

From the best information we have, our bank has taken in nearly half of the subscriptions of all the colored people of the city and more subscriptions than any other colored bank in the country and more than any white bank of our own age in the city of Philadelphia. For this record of which we are sure every race loving colored man is as proud as we are, we have to thank our loyal people and their splendid leaders, one and all.

Yours for success,

BROWN & STEVENS, Bankers,

427 S. Broad Street.

P.S.—We have increased our force of clerks for the purpose of taking the best care of the instalment payments on bonds.

45

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

LOAN CAMPAIGN A COMPLETE SUCCESS

The Dallas Express

A REMARKABLE RECORD FOR DALLAS MADE—STREAM OF TIRELESS WORKERS CANVASS CITY—SOLDIERS FROM CAMP McARTHUR FEATURE OF PROGRAM—$50,000 EXPECTED BEFORE END OF DRIVE.

10-5-18.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 4, 1918.

Subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan among Negroes in Dallas have far exceeded those of previous loans. Although, the full quota of $50,000 was not reached in the supreme effort on Monday, Liberty Loan workers are confident that Dallas' Colored folk will more than subscribe this amount before the end of the drive. "From the reports now at hand," said a statement issued from headquarters, "sales are moving much faster than in previous loans and are far greater amounts than was expected by loan workers."

Promptly at nine o'clock on the morning of the thirtieth, the cashiers opened four loan booths where, according to the plan followed, the subscribers were to go and do their utmost for this loan. Hundreds of men and women of the race from all walks of life were liberal purchasers of the "Fighting Fourth" at these booths.

Numerous cases of interest were reported throughout the day. One lady at the Colored High School Booth, after receiving the necessary information which she desired, paid for a bond in cash. In about ten minutes later she returned and desired the purchase of another bond. For this second bond she gave as payment, a check from the government which was waiting for her when she reached home, stating, that as the government had given it to her and was now in need, she felt that she could afford to give it back for a while longer anyway.

At the Douglas School Booth, one insurance company purchased $500 worth of the bonds and paid cash for same. There was also a cash sale of $300 worth to one individual at this same booth.

In the sales for the day the High School Booth led with $7,200, Douglas School came second with $5,300, Mrs. D. V. Hooper at the Temple was third with $1,700, and Oak Cliff booth fourth with $1,500.

"Taking it all in all, the Dallas Negroes have made a remarkable showing in this campaign," said Chairman Starks, today Final reports show a total of $30,000 already subscribed to date as follows:

Reported from the four Booths	$16,100
One Negro reported by white committee	900
200 purchasers reported from various sources by headquarters	10,000
Reported from Waste Paper Mill	3,000
Total	$30,000

We shall continue this campaign with same persistent effort until the full quota of $50,000.00 is reached and we feel that, from present indications, this will be no very great task. I feel that the success attained is largely due to the hearty co-operation which the workers gave and to the splendid organization of our forces, which this co-operation brought about. I sincerely trust that this spirit of patriotism will keep in the minds of all the workers the necessity of continuing their efforts to the end of the campaign.

Speaking for the Colored organization as a whole, we are exceedingly thankful to Mr. Webster and his associates, who so ably assisted us in perfecting our plans, especially in securing us the services of the following soldier from Camp MacArthur, who guarded the loan booths: Sergeants Sanders and Stevenson, Privates Hunter, Woods, Walker, Jones and Stewart.

400 Wanamaker Employes Purchase Liberty Bonds

The Dallas Express

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11.—Every employe of the big Wanamaker store has purchased Liberty Bonds. The moment the big drive opened this store registered 100 per cent. Sixty seconds after midnight the honor flag was flown to the breeze. Mr. Wanamaker has about 400 employes of our Race in his store.

DALLAS NEGROES CLOSED BOND CAMPAIGN WITH $60,150 SALES

The Dallas Express 10-12-18

Committee in charge of Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Drive completed their work concluding with an interesting meeting Wednesday night at Hooper's Drug Store. Complete returns show that Dallas' Negroes purchased $60,150 worth of bonds sending the Colored citizenry over the top with $10,150 surplus, their quota for the drive was $50,000.

For this, the Committee extends to the faithful workers and the citizenship at large its heartiest congratulation for the combined strength accorded it in its supreme effort for victim, and to the Dallas Express for the use of its columns, which served as a stimulant for activity.

Committee:

H. STRICKLAND,
A. S. WELLS,
CHAS. T. BRACKINS,
Wm. MOORE,
A. L. RUNYAN,
S. W. J. LOWERY,
J. P. STARKS, Chairman,
R. T. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

All expense attached to the campaign was defrayed by the committee.

LOUISIANANS BROWBEAT NEGROES INTO BUYING THRIFT STAMPS

Daily Herald 6-25-18

Secretary Shillady Directs Secretary McAdoo's Attention to Shreveport Methods

New York June 22.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York makes public a letter sent to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo directing the Secretary's attention to what the Association describes as brow-beating tactics in regard to Negroes adopted by the Chairman and other members of the committee in charge of the War Savings Stamp campaign in Caddo Parish, La., the principal city of which is Shreveport. The Association sent the Secretary a clipping from the Shreveport Times carrying the heading, "Adopt force to Get Negro to Buy War Savings Stamps." The Association calls attention in its letter to the loyal cooperation of the Negroes of the country in Liberty Loan and War Savings drives and remarks that the method taken by the committee is exactly the wrong way to secure the Negro's cooperation. The letter follows:

June 21, 1918.

Honorable William G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:

May we direct your attention to the enclosed clipping from the Shreveport Times of June 12 which carries the heading, "Adopt Force to Get Negro to Buy War Savings Stamps." We believe that you will agree that such brow-beating tactics as this press story reports are an abuse of the prestige conferred on committee chairmen by their association with such patriotic enterprise as the War Savings Stamp movement. Further, this is exactly the wrong way to do it if the cooperation of the Negroes of Louisiana is desired. One of these speakers is quoted as saying that employers of Negroes will see to it that the Negro buys because he, the employer, knows the Negro's financial means.

Everywhere throughout the country we are receiving reports of the loyal cooperation of the Negroes of the country in Liberty Loan and War Savings Drives. Last week in Jacksonville, Fla., the Field Secretary of this Association participated in a meeting during which the Third Liberty Loan Committee presented an honor flag to the Negroes of that city who subscribed $290,000 during the Liberty Loan campaigns. We have before us a recent issue of the Jackson, Miss. News which states that the Negroes of that city have responded wholeheartedly to the patriotic appeal for the support of the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan. A Macon, Ga. paper reports that the Negroes of Brook County, Ga., subscribed their minimum quota for the Red Cross on the first day of the campaign. Similar testimony comes from all over the country.

We do not know what the facts are in the Caddo Parish in Louisiana but it is probably safe to assume that no Negro has been invited to serve on the committee which is in charge of the War Savings Stamp campaign.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wishes the government War Savings Stamp campaign to be an unqualified success and has voted to make special efforts

ed and prevented from spreading the germs of the dreaded disease to others is not only given the highest aid for his own good but is being made to serve the highest and best interest of the communities in which he may have lived. It is therefore for the best interests of the white people free from the disease as well as the Negroes unfortunately afflicted that they should be cared for in the institution established by the State for those suffering from the dread scourge.

MEMPHIS, TENN. SCIMITAR
MAY 17, 1918

NEGROES BUY BONDS.

CONWAY, Ark., May 17. (Spl.)—One hundred and sixty-four negroes in Faulkner county purchased bonds valued at $8,000, in the recent loan campaign, according to figures made public by the organization. As the bonds for the most part are of small denomination and purchased on deferred payments, the effort will represent real sacrifice in many cases.

Soldiers—1918 46

Liberty Bonds.

RECORDS SHOW MEMPHIS NEGROES ARE PATRIOTIC

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
MAY 23, 1918

Local Members of Race Have Invested Thousands in Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds and Aided In All Forms of War Activity.

If the oft-repeated charges that German propagandists have attempted to sow discord among Memphis negroes are true, their subtle efforts to poison the minds of the race have met with failure.

Nearly $150,000 invested in Liberty Bonds, $2,500 worth of Thrift Stamps owned by school children, approximately 675 men given to the service of the nation, large donations to the Red Cross war fund, strict obedience to the food administration regulations and thousands of war gardens bear evidence to their patriotism.

R. Brinkley Snowden, director of the local Red Cross drive, today complimented the negroes upon the assistance they have given in the present campaign. Their report for the week's work, which is to be submitted Saturday, is expected to show a large amount.

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the general direction of the wife of G. W. Johnson, three committees, representing the Solvent branch of the Red Cross, as the negro department is known, are scouring the city for funds. One is headed by the daughter of John W. Sanford, contractor and president of the Solvent Savings Bank; another by B. M. Roddy, cashier of that bank, and the third by Wayman Wilkerson.

Despte the fact that negro employes of many firms have contributed thru white committees these workers have been achieving considerable success among their own race, and are influencing many to give one day's pay. Yesterday they succeeded in obtaining $81 from negro employes of the Hotel Gayoso, and $36.75 from employes of J. Goldsmith & Sons Co. At a meeting at Arlington, last Sunday, they raised $46 in cash.

Records show that their patriotism has not been limited to any one line of war work, but that it includes all of them. Thru the public schools, negro children purchased $1,800 worth of Thrift Stamps and now they have placed orders for $700 more.

BANK OVER QUOTA.

During the second Liberty Loan the Solvent Savings Bank exceeded its quota of $21,000 when its sales reached $27,000. In the second campaign the same institution disposed of $21,000 worth of bonds. The Fraternal Savings Bank & Trust Co., another negro institution, reported sales of $9,000 for each campaign, thus bringing the total of these two institutions up to $70,000. B. M. Roddy, cashier of the former, estimates that with the addition of bonds which negroes purchased thru white banks, the grand total will be between $125,000 and $150,000.

The Central War Committee, a speakers' bureau organized by Roddy, visits rural towns in Shelby county each Saturday. They will go to Millington, Lucy and Woodstock this week. They believe they can obtain better results than white speakers with a negro audience. At Osceola, Ark., where Roddy spoke last Sunday, negroes raised nearly $3,000 for the Red Cross.

MEN AT CAMP MEADE.

Practically all of the negro drafted men have been sent to Camp Meade, Md., which is near Baltimore, and only a short distance from Washington. Numbers of them have written to the folks at home, telling how overjoyed they are with army life. The negro draftees attested their patriotism in a concrete manner during the last entrainment, when every one of those included in the call was found aboard the train when it pulled out, despite the fact that 15,000 persons flocked to the pedot and opportunities for escape in the confusion were many.

Today a "Hoover Kitchen," operated for and by negroes, was opened at 388 Beale av. Viola Allen, assigned for this work by the national food administration, will give daily demonstrations in the baking of war bread and the economical preparation of food. Flour, meats and the necessary groceries of all kinds will be donated by negro merchants and business men.

SAVING WHEAT.

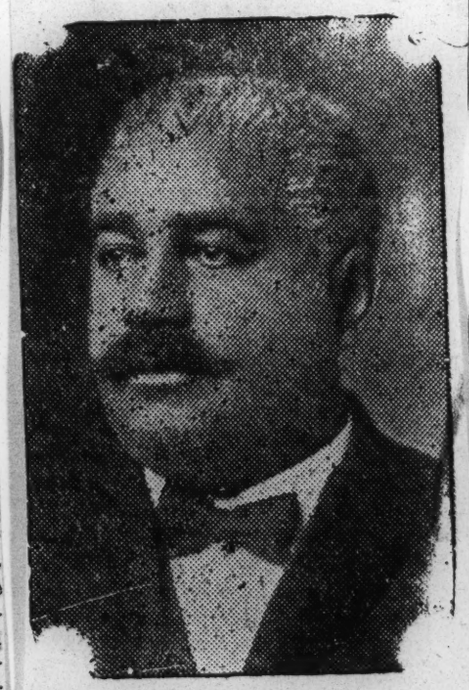
Food administration authorities declare the negroes are conforming closely to the regulations laid down by Hoover, and that many of them have abstained from wheat entirely. No negro grocer has yet been called before the food board on charges of violating the rules.

Forces which are seeking to have a war garden cultivated in every back yard report that negroes are giving great support to the movment. Thousands of them are raising their own vegetables and planning to can their surplus for winter use.

In all, Memphis negroes have established a reputation for patriotism for which they have just cause to feel proud.

The Christian Recorder
May 9, 1918.

Schools	
Stotesbury	5,000.00
Brown & Stevens	413,100.00
Logan School	41,000.00
Reynolds School	19,350.00
Durham School	44,150.00
Women's Committee at Theatre door	2,100.00



REV. W. F. GRAHAM, Chairman
of the Crispus Attucks Unit of the Liberty Loan

It is impossible to obtain the exact figures. But from the above some idea may be gotten. Of the firms which reported an overwhelming majority reported more than half of their employes taking Liberty Bonds. These include some of the largest firms in the city, for example, John Wanamaker, where 300 colored men and women are employed, the Curtis Publishing Co., employing quite as many; Hog Island Ship Yards, where over 2,000 are employed; the city police force, and the government post office which have several hundred, the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has over two hundred employes, and the large coal companies which employ many others. Of the firms reported there was only one in which the colored employes did not take Liberty Bonds. In all the public schools the colored children did well. In three public schools, the Durham, School, Reynolds-Gratz School, and the Logan School, in which there are approximately 3,000 colored children, $104,600 was subscribed. On the basis of this we estimate that the 17,000 colored children in Philadelphia public schools secured subscriptions aggregating $275,000.

The churches did their part. The returns are far from complete, but nearly every large church in the city went over $5,000 in subscriptions. Some went as high as $20,000. A conservative estimate from the churches of Philadelphia is $250,000.

The work of the Boy Scouts, and the house-to-house canvassers has not yet been tabulated as to color and may never be known. The unfortunate thing about statistics among colored people in that we always have at hand statistics of the bad things about us—our arrests, deaths, hospital inmates, poor house inmates, etc.—but when there are good things there is no separation. So we get full credit for all the bad we do and scant credit for the good we do.

After the Crispus Attucks Committee got busy and directed our people to our bankers—Brown and Stevens, more than 8,000 people went there and subscribed to more than $400,000, which is probably the record for the United States.

Estimate

Taking all things into consideration, and basing our estimate upon the careful inspection of all reports, and making due allowance for all duplications of reports, at the same time, allowance for subscriptions known to be taken at places not yet reported, a very conservative estimate of what the colored people of Philadelphia subscribed to the Liberty Loan is **ONE MILLION DOLLARS** as a minimum. Further investigation may bring the total to $1,300,000. The Christian Recorder hopes at a later date to give further facts.

Reports bring the estimate to more than a million dollars from the colored people of the city. This, of course, is not accurate, and the possibility is that far more than a million dollars was subscribed by our colored citizens.

Messages from Other Cities

During the meeting telegrams were read showing what Negroes in other parts of the country were doing. From Mississippi it was announced that the Negro town of Mound Bayou was the first town in that state to go over its quota. From North Carolina, the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, of Durham, announced that **one hundred thousand dollars** had been taken in bonds. The Savannah (Ga.) Wage Earners' Bank, a colored institution, reported **one hundred thousand dollars**. One hundred per cent. of Chicago's 130 employes in the police department took Liberty Bonds.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1918.
Liberty Loan Committee, Lincoln Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our people in the Second Ward purchased two hundred thousand dollars worth of Liberty Bonds, and in the city to date one half million dollars, and still buying.

MAJ. R. R. JACKSON,
Alderman Second Ward.

Savannah, Ga., May 3, 1918.
Liberty Loan Committee,
149 S. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

Amount of bonds bought by Negroes not kept separately but conservative estimate, but would be one hundred fifty thousand dollars. One Negro corporation, Guaranty Mutual Insurance Company, subscribed ten thousand five hundred dollars; one bank five thousand, another one thousand.

W. S. SCOTT.

Our colored bank in Philadelphia did the biggest business yet. A steady stream poured in all day Friday and Saturday till far in the night, and when the final total was taken it was shown that over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** had been subscribed through this one institution.

Some of the subscriptions. It is impossible to get a full list of subscriptions but below are a few:

Firms Reporting 100 Per Cent. of Colored Employees Taking Liberty Bonds

J. R. Jones Company.
The Metropole Hotel.
P. and F. Corbin.
United States Court.
Phila. Auto Trade Association.
J. W. Mathers & Sons Coal Co.
The Model Storage Co.
The Garland Packing Co.
J. H. Long Co.
J. E. Kunkel Coal Co.
Rogers & Miller
H. M. Jones Co.
Jno. Lucas and Co., Inc.
Gucker Brothers.
Norman R. Dean Drugs Co.
Emil Eipres Bakery.
Hotel Colonade.
Mrs. E. Jones.
Anderson and Sons.
Eldridge and Snyder.

90 to 100 Per Cent

Mudgetts Hospital.

75 to 90 Per Cent.

Custodian Service U. S. Property.
John W. Holland Co.

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Philadelphia Police Force.
Manufacturers' Club.
Armstrong Association.
A. M. E. Book Concern.
Hotel Colonial.
C. C. A. Baldi Co., Inc.
John Wanamaker Co.
Curtis Publishing Co.
National Casket Co.
Schuylkill Arsenal.
Philadelphia Post Office.

From 50 to 75 Per Cent.

Hog Island Ship Yard.
Garretson Hospital.
Estey Organ Co.
Reliable Mutual Aid Society.
Dedy Brown Co.
P. H. Fairbank Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Ketterlinus Lithographic Mfg. Co.

Under 50 Per Cent.

B. O. & Robert Chalfont Co.
Windemere Hotel Co.
McGhee and Sanders.
Hotel Bingham.
University Hospital.
Crean Brothers.
George B. Evans.
Hardwick and McGee.
Walter J. Crowder Co.

Churches

Penn Memorial .....$	3,200.00
Mt. Zion, Germantown ..	10,000.00
Nazarene	3,000.00
Holy Trinity Baptist	13,500.00
Shiloh	6,900.00
Union Baptist	11,800.00
Calvary M. E.	10,000.00
St. Peter Claver	15,000.00
Zoar M. E.	15,000.00
Bethel A. M. E.	11,300.00
Central Baptist	7,000.00
Zion Baptist	10,000.00
Grace Baptist	3,350.00
People's Church, M. E. ..	5,000.00
St. Simon, Episcopal	3,000.00
Cherry Memorial	20,200.00
Mt. Nebo	100.00
Rev. Wilson's Church ...	100.00
Rev. Gordon's Church ...	50.00
Tasker St. Baptist	500.00
Allen A. M. E.	6,300.00
Mt. Pisgah A. M. E.	2,400.00
Berean Presbyterian	600.00

The Third Liberty Loan has gone over the top. More than the three billion dollars has been subscribed. Philadelphia raised more than her quota of $150,000,000. The colored citizens did their part and did it right nobly. This was the first time they had been called in an organized way to help the government raise bonds. Of course Negroes took subscriptions in the first and second loans, but the number was small; nor were they called in on the third loan till the drive was half over. It looked like Philadelphia was going to lag behind ,and it became necessary to harness up all the r[illegible]es possible for the final drive [illegible] as that John J. Henders[illegible] the division of religious and civic bodies of the Third Federal Reserve District sent urgent telegrams to a group of colored leaders to meet in his office to talk the matter of organizing the colored people.

Preliminary Meeting

Among those who met were Revs. W. F. Graham, L. G. Jordan, H. W. Porter, W. G. Parks, Matthew Anderson, R. R. Wright, Jr., Drs. A. B. Jackson, E. H. Hinson, Lawyer G. W. Mitchell, Prof. J. R. Paul Brock, E. C. Brown and T. W. Swann. It was decided to hold a larger meeting and organize to get the largest possible per cent. of colored people lined up for Liberty Loan.

Permanent Organization

A few nights later there was a permanent organization formed and arrangements made to reach the colored people. The organization was as follows:

THE CRISPUS ATTUCKS UNIT

Executive Committee

W. F. Graham, D.D., Chairman
Bishop L. J. Coppin, Vice Chairman
E. T. Hinson, Secretary
R. R. Wright, Jr.
A. B. Jackson
E. C. Brown
W. G. Parks, D.D.
A. Hannum, D.D.

Committee of Arrangements

Thomas Wallace Swann
J. R. Paul Brock, Secretary
Theodore R. Penny

Statistical Committee

R. R. Wright, Jr.
R. G. B. Troy
G. Grant Williams
Mrs. S. C. James
Mrs. Mary Tribitt

Director of Loan for Third Federal Reserve District

LEWIS H. PARSONS

Assistant to Director
Howard H. Hansell, Jr.

Advisory Committee

WALTER C. JANNEY, Chairman
Horatio G. Lloyd
John H. Mason
Geo. Wharton Pepper
Joseph Wayne, Jr.

LOAN DIRECTOR AMONG COLORED PEOPLE HAPPY

PORTSMOUTH, VA STAR
OCTOBER 21, 1918

"Now that the campaign is over and still another glorious victory tucked safely away for Uncle Sam and our good city of Portsmouth, I wish to express my thanks for the wholehearted support given me during the entire drive, and let the public know who's who and why," said J. S. Jones, director of the Liberty Loan campaign among colored people here, today. The statement reads:

"First of all, I wish to thank the residents of Portsmouth as a whole for their trust exemplified in me, and the splendid spirit of co-operation manifested.

Fortunately, just as any other leader or general, it was necessary that I have efficient, valiant assistants or lieutenants, else the work would have dragged and eventually availed nothing. In every department of the campaign I was blessed with zealous workers, who seemingly tired not.

To Levi C. Brown, general chairman of the men's team, belongs the credit for the general steering of the campaign. He was the big chief in every sense of the word.

"Our publicity man, George W. Blount, measured up to the highest standard of efficiency in popularizing our efforts.

"Captains Joseph E. Thomas, Walter Green, S. W. Johns, of the navy yard, and George Williams and H. J. Ward, of the magazine; Abraham Blount, of the annex, were the real bulwarks of this drive. The brunt of the storm fell upon their shoulders. To sum up their accomplishments succinctly, 'they quit themselves like men.'

"The man who attended to all details, from running errands to tabulating daily reports and preparing articles for the daily press, was G. W. C. Brown. He was the 'handy man,' but, strange to say, he insists on not being thanked—hence I simply mention him.

"The entire force of the Mutual Savings Bank has a large portion of my gratitude. By their untiring efforts in the trenches, was the only way I could be released to do outside work.

"Now comes the most difficult task. I wish to let the members of the women's unit know how their work was appreciated. But men who have fought on the battlefield valiantly have been known to quail before the gentler sex. Am I to be condemned, then, if I find words lacking to express my gratitude to these noble workers? It would be difficult to pick out any constellations here, for they all shone scintillingly. But to their chairman, Clara Douglass, and their secretaries, Rosa Kirby and Gillian Bailey, belongs the credit for clever, successful direction. But every woman performed yeoman service in this, the grandest of all drives. All other units were mustered out Saturday night save this. As in the proverb, their work never ends—and at present it is centered upon raising the balance due upon the Victory Booth."

NEGROES HOLD MASS MEETING FOR BONDS

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
APRIL 22, 1918

STIRRING APPEALS MADE

Tributes Paid to Colored Man's Bravery and Patriotism.

At a mass meeting of colored citizens at the St. Philips African Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon $2,550 was subscribed to the Liberty Loan.

Lieut. H. C. Chedzey of the Sixth Canadian Field Artillery, A. Guy Reber and J. M. Rogers addressed the large audience on the third Liberty Loan. In response to the addresses the Rev. T. J. Goodall, pastor of the First African Baptist Church of Savannah, delivered a stirring appeal to the members of his race to respond to the call of the government to lend their money. The church was crowded to its capacity.

Lieut. Chedzey, who has just returned from active service against the Huns, made the statement in the beginning of his address that the only safe German is a dead German and the only way they can be made safe is by subscribing to the third Liberty Loan.

"France and England have not the men to make an offensive attack which would amount to very much," said Lieut. Chedzey, "and it's up to them to hold the line until America gets there with her men to make the great offensive. We have held the line so far and we will hold the line until you get there or there won't be a French or English soldier left to tell the tale. At the outset of this war Germany said, 'Three weeks to Paris; three months to London and three years to America.' So far they haven't gotten to Paris and if those Germans do get to Paris there will be no French or British army left.

"The good book says, 'love your enemies,' but anybody who loves a German is a traitor to his country. Cheering all comes in very well in its place, but get to work and help win this war. I have seen lots of people pull off their coats and look like they were working, but they can't fool the people."

Lieut. Chedzey told of many instances of German barbarism. "I have pased through villages in France and seen mothers piled up dead and little children standing up against posts dead with bayonets stuck through them. If one of our soldiers is lying on the field of battle dying and asks a German for a drink of water he either gets a kick in the ribs or is shot down in cold blood. When they take our soldiers prisoners they drive them off with whips and bayonets and if they happen to be wounded and weak they beat them until they are so weak they fall by the roadside and perhaps die.

"The Germans haven't got the devil in them, they are devils themselves, and if we don't stop them they will be in America carrying on the same kind of warfare they are carrying on over there."

Mr. Reber handled the business end of the Liberty bonds and presented the matter to the audience in a very clear way. "In this war, white and colored must fight, as one," he said. "We are all fighting for one great end and we will stick together like fellow countrymen should. The government of the United States is the richest inheritance ever handed down to any people, and we ought to appreciate it enough to uphold it. It's not enough for us to do our bit, we should and must do our all."

"I have absolute confidence in the colored race of Savannah and there never was a more patriotic class of citizens," said Mr. Rogers. "Your men have gone just like those of the white race and I have not heard a single man raise any disturbance because he has had to go. They have all gone like men and they are doing their part in upholding democracy and Cristianity and it's up to us to see that they don't suffer for food and clothing, and we must protect them by subscribing to these bonds."

The Rev. Dr. Goodall, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, deeply touched the audience with his eloquent appeal for support of the bond issue. His address was in the nature of a response to the speakers of the Liberty bond committee and he pledged the support of his race in every effort the United States might put forth. "We are fully behind the United States in everything and anybody who thinks the black man is a coward and afraid to fight and die is wrong," he said. "We were at first afraid they would not want us to take part in this great war, except to stay at home and raise the crops, but we are just as glad to shed our blood for democracy's cause as any race on earth. As long as we work in your factories and in your homes you may rest assured that we won't dynamite your factories and plants nor set fire to your homes. We are with you heart and soul and all we ask is that you take us into your councils and let us help fight this war which is ours and yours."

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PROMINENT NEGRO IS VISITOR HERE

Raleigh

His Institution Holds Largest Liberty Bond Subscription of Any Colored Business in the World.

The founder and president of the largest colored insurance company in the world is now a visitor in Hot Springs.

He is John Merrick of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, Durham, N. C. He has been here taking the baths for the past two weeks and expects to remain for a week or more longer.

His institution is wholly owned and controlled by colored men, and in its 19 years it has grown to be one of Durham's important assets totaling $372,590.27. The annual rental income of the company amounts to over $18,000.

Merrick stated that his company had purchased over $100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds in previous drives and since being here he wired his manager to buy $40,000 in the fourth Liberty loan campaign for the company and $1,000 for himself personally.

This will bring the total for the company up to $150,000 in Liberty Bonds, which is acknowledged by Secretary McAdoo as being the largest subscription in government securities ever taken by a company comprised wholly of members of the Negro Race.

Hot Springs Eria

MOBILE ALA. REGISTER
APRIL 28, 1918

FIRST NEGRO TO BUY BOND.

Special To The Register.

MERRILL, Miss., April 27.—D. L. Philan, of Womack Hill, Choctaw county Ala., was the first colored man in Merrill, Miss., to subscribe for a Liberty bond. D. L. Philan has been working here for the past two years.

Soldiers — 1918 47
Liberty Bonds

GOVERNMENT BUREAU ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GIVES OUT INTERESTING FACTS ON RACE AND RACE SOLDIERS

The Louisville News May 11, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

Washington, D. C.

The colored people are rallying to the call of patriotism all over the country. They are giving their sons money, and their energies to the task of mobilizing the nation for the cause of democracy. For the Negro holds his citizenship high. The friends of the United States are his friends. Its foes are his foes.

The United States draws no color line in the Army and Navy. It summons Negroes to arms just as it does whites. More than 700,000 men of color registered, and already 100,000 of these have been called to the training camps to fit themselves for service.

Thirty-six per cent of all the Negroes examined were certified as physically fit for the National Army, a ratio higher than the whites can show. In 16 cantonments scattered throughout the Northern and Southern states the dusky troops are being prepared to meet the Hun.

In the old Regular Army of the prewar days were four colored regiments —the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. These troops proved their value in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, just as they did in the Indian campaigns on the border. They are notably steady under fire, patient to endure hardships, cheerful and good natured at all times. And they can fight.

The War Department has organized a division of colored troops, known as the Ninety-second. To lead these men 750 colored officers were commissioned after a course of training at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Already a number of Negro chaplains have been named to serve with these and more are soon to be appointed. Three regiments of Artillery have been named to serve with these and more are soon to be appointed. Three regiments of Artillery have been formed and a school for Signal Corps training has been organized. Howard University, an institution for colored people in Washington, D. C., will be kept open this summer to supply technical training to promising men of that race. At least 150 Negroes are engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the Army. Some of these are now in France with the troops under Gen. Pershing.

Back of the actual fighting arm is the army of civilians at home. The Negroes of the country have joined in every activity that evinces a spirit of patriotism. They show a wholehearted desire to take their full share of the war load. They support the principles which President Wilson has defined for us, and they assume cheerfully the burden laid upon the country as a whole.

The way that the colored citizen has taken hold of the Liberty loan is encouraging. Five thousand Negroes recently attended a patriotic meeting in a small North Carolina town and established a record for the quick purchase of war saving stamps.

"This is good but not at all surprising," comments the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer. "The Southern Negro has long ago proved his intense patriotism. In wars of the past he has shown that his valor is second to none, and in patriotic undertakings in civil life he has done his part when once that part has been made clear to him."

The Mosaic Temple, with headquarters in Arkansas, subscribed $25,000 to the first Liberty loan and later invested an additional $50,000. Recently Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the Knights of Pythias of Florida, another colored order, his appreciation of their subscription of $25,000 for bonds. The Provident and Mutual Insurance Co., of Durham, N. C., put $5,000 of its spare funds in the loan.

No figures are available to show the total amount of bonds and war saving stamps purchased by the colored people. As a rule they have bought at the banks where they did business, and no record has been kept of sales made particularly to them. But to show how extensive these have been it may be mentioned that Amos Scott:

neous originality born of the joy they find in it. At one camp a quartet gave "A Perfect Day" with responses in gospel-hymn fashion that brought down the house.

The War Camp Community Service division, which takes care of the soldier in his relations to the adjoining community, serves the soldier regardless of color. It establishes hostess homes in the cities adjoining the camp for the use of Negro troops when off duty. Dinners, dances, and vaudeville shows are furnished. From Washington, for instance, each week amateur or professional entertainers are sent out to Camp Meade to amuse the men. Recently the teachers of the Dunbar High School (colored) gave a French play and afterward repeated the same drama in English.

One of the purposes of the Community Service is to fight the German propaganda that has been busy trying to poison the minds of the colored people. This took the form of stories that the Negro troops are to be sent to France first and are to be sacrificed to save the whites. The whisper ran that many more than the proportionate number of colorel men had been drawn for service. Leaders of the Negro race went out and answered these charges in meetings, explaining how baseless they were.

The war council of the Y. W. C. A. is devoting $200,000 of its $5,000,000 war budget to its work among Negro women. The money is used to provide maintenance for hostess houses for the families of colored troops, for emergency housing and recreational work among colored girls in war industrial centers, for furnishing workers where there is no local Y. W. C. A., and for doing anything possible to protect colored girls in war time. The workers in these houses help the women relatives of men in the service and encourage them to take advantage of the present unprecedented opportunities in the industrial world.

Most of the Army camps already have hostess houses for colored troops. The one at Camp Upton is a training school for workers at the other encampments. Three large recreational centers for Negro girls have been opened in Washington, Brooklyn and New York.

The colored secretary of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., has charge of this work. Through her the Negro women are inspired to rise to their opportunity, and, as the white women are doing, to maintain the wage and labor standards of the men whose places they are taking. The activity of the colored women in Red Cross and other work has been notable. At Washington, for an example, all Negrotroops coming from Fort Meade are met at the trains and invited to the hostess house at 1634 Fourteent hstreet, where food, amusements reading matter ,entertainment, and beds are supplied to the boys on furlough.

The war has brought to the Negro a better chance for national self-expression than any event in his history, and he is makin gthe most of his opportunity. Much of the best talent of the race has been absorbed in meeting the need caused by speeding up war industries. Graduates of colleges and technical schools have found a ready field for the use of their knowledge and trained skill. The demand for educated Negroes has exceeded the supply.

No such impetus has ever before been given to education for the Negro. It is true that the illiteracy of the race has decreased from 90 per cent at the close of the civil war to 30 per cent today, but the necessity of wiping out ignorance has been called sharply to our attention by the demands which the war is making upon our man power. The proper training of the Negro is a problem which concerns both races. To leave one-third of the colored people undeveloped is failure to utilize the resources of the Nation.—From the Committee on Public Education, Washington, D. C.

NEGROES IN GREAT WAR STAMP PARADE

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
MAY 15 1918

Biggest Demonstration Ever Undertaken by Macon Negroes Took Place Yesterday.

Rousing Rally for Sale of War Savings Stamps Followed the Big Parade.

Headed by an army band and the First Separate Sanitary Company, colored, from Camp Wheeler, between 2,500 and 3,000 men, women and children paraded through the streets of Macon yesterday in the interests of the campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps.

The parade was a splendid testimonial of the progress of the negroes of the city and the people who took part in it were cheered from one end of the line of march to the other.

Following the band and company of colored soldiers, the leading colored citizens of the community, including the pastors of colored churches appeared in the procession. They were followed by a large delegation of women wearing the uniform and insignia of the Red Cross. This section of the procession was cheered more lustily, perhaps, than any other, as it is well known that these women have been doing a great deal of really good work for the Red Cross.

A War-Time Sentiment.

Other organizations followed, including the colored hotel employes of the city, who bore a placard reading:

"My gun and 'razzar' for the Huns and Kaiser."

There was a boys' bugle corps, which played very creditably and which was followed with some future colored soldiers, who carried wooden rifles, holding them at "present" when they passed the Soldiers' Club on Cherry street, where a number of army officers had gathered and were watching the parade with intense interest.

The parade was the greatest demonstration ever undertaken by the negroes of Macon. They have perfected an organization of committees to work among the people of their race in the interests of the campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps and it is believed their pledges will go a long way in boosting the total of Macon's purchases of these little "Kaiser punchers" over the top.

Sidewalks Are Thronged.

During the parade the sidewalks along the line of march were thronged with crowds of enthusiastic colored men, women and children who were proudly watching some of their relatives who were taking an active part in the parade.

One of the features of the parade was the large number of women who took part in it, compared with the number of men. It was found that in spite of the advertising the parade had been given, hundreds of negroes felt that it was more of a patriotic duty to stay at work in the peach orchards, cotton patches and corn fields.

Negroes Pledge $5,000

William Gaines, chairman of the Bibb County Negro Committee, and prime mover in organizing the parade, presided at the meeting in the Auditorium. Calling upon the people of his race to pledge themselves to the purchase of War Savings Stamps and do it in a way that showed their patriotism, his appeal was met with instant response and $5,000 was pledged in a few minutes.

Mayor Toole complimented the negro residents of the city and thanked them for the splendid showing they had made and urged them to continue to show their patriotism. Lee M. Happ, general chairman of the campaign committees for Bibb county, outlined the work that had been done so far and enthused the audience by telling them of the remarkable success of the "Thousand Dollar Club" campaigners, who had taken pledges for $100,000 worth of stamps in the first six hours of their active campaigning.

Other speakers were J. T. Hall, of Stewart A. M. E. Church, and Rev. S. E. Piercy, of the First Baptist.

There will be a speakers' meeting tomorrow night in the office of the Peo

ple's Insurance Company on Cotton avenue. On Friday evening all the colored people of the city will assemble in the respective churches, when the final appeal will be made for the sale of the stamps and the results of the campaign reported.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING IN WAR

Birmingham Ala Herald 8-3-18

BUYING THE BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT, FIGHTING IN THE LINES AND MAKING EVERY SACRIFICE POSSIBLE TO WIN THE WAR.

(By Miss Ruth J. Andrews.)

On a patriotic occasion July 21, 1918, at the C. M. E. church of this city Miss Ruth J. Andrews, in an address to more than a thousand people, made a very interesting address on the subject, "Some Things Negroes Are Doing to Make the World Safe to Live in." It was the occasion of raising a service flag of the Thirgood church in respect to the men in the army.

Here is the address:

This being the age when every one is doing his best to aid and serve his country, we find the Negroes doing their share also to make this world safe to live in. We find them putting aside the pleasures of life and everything that goes with the fancied security of peace and adjusting themselves to these times of need.

The Negroes are making golden opinions for themselves among all classes of people, because of their genuine patriosm and devotion to the country in times of emergency. Negroes are buying bonds and thrfit stamps according to their abilities. In various ways they are showing their willingness to do their part. The Negro woman of Little Rock, Ark., raised 2,400 for emergency war relief among Negro girls of the city in eight days.

The Colored Auxiliary of the Red Cross at Scranton, Pa., raised over $3,000.

A colored proprietor of a theatre in Macon, Ga., purchased $12,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. His wife took subscriptions for $8,000.

The Bureau Building and Loan Association purchased $5,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

The colored people of Kansas City, Mo., subscribed over $200,000 to the Third Liberty Loan.

Solomon Saunders, a colored horse dealer of Minneapolis, Minn., sold his stable and gave the proceeds to the Red Cross.

The colored people of Jacksonville, Fla., subcsribed more than $250,000 to the three Liberty Loans, and were given an honor flag for having gone over the top.

The colored women of this city are making sacrifices in time and labor making Red Cross garments. We also find them attending the War kitchens and Canning Clubs. Thus enabling them to meet the demands of food conservation. There are three colored county food demonstrators working among the colored people of Jefferson county.

The colored men of this city are also giving their time, service and money. We have the Four-Minute speakers. They sacrifice their time and explain to our people the necessity of being loyal and thrifty. The colored people of this city have also made a record in their subscription to the Liberty Bonds.

The Junior Red Cross among the Jefferson county school children raised over $300 and also made many garments for the boys.

We will now mention other sacrifices the colored people are making.

We all remember the days in October when over 700 of our boys were entrained for camps from this city. It was then we began to feel the sacrifice. Since then there has been a continuous stream of boys sacrificing homes and friends. One thousand one hundred fifty of our boys will be sent to camps this month. But these boys are making good.

Sixty-one boys were called from the A. and T. college at Greensboro, N. C.

There are twenty-two former sergeants of the Tenth United States Cavalry attending the aviation school at Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Private R. Gilbert has sent home a German Cross which was given him by a German officer when he captured him single handed.

Sixteen colored officers have received commissions from the training school at Camp Meade, Maryland.

Out of twelve recommended from Darthmouth College for the Fourth Officers Training Camp, ranked in order of meritorious record. Lester B. Granger, a colored senior ranked third on the list.

The U. S. Government is sending 3,000 Negro soldiers for special training to a number of colored institutions including Howard, Hampton, Tuskegee Florida, A. and M., Fisk and Atlanta University.

The colored troops fought nobly more than half a century ago in the islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic or wherever they had been called upon to fight. And now in France they are living up to the reputation they have won on other far distant fields. This brings to our minds the names of our heroes in this war, Henry Johnson of Albany, and Needham Roberts of Trenton, N. J. They have been enrolled among the heroes of the world for their extreme bravery, courage and self-sacrifice of the highest order were shown by them. There are no more loyal Ameican better two fisted fighters than our own brave soldiers.

Charles Knight, a Negro, was awarded the Northcliffe International prize of $125 for the riveting record on ship building. Thus we see that the Negroes are side by side with the other races in everything except fighting, in this they excel. When two men stand their ground and whip twenty German as Johnson and Roberts did, we place them above average race and say fast black never runs.

When enough of these brave red blooded Negroes are landed across the sea then will the Germans be subdued.

The Negroes make these sacrifices in he best of humor. They place their trust in God and look to him for guidance and protection. Let this entire race ask Gods prayer for thes noble boys and join Robert Burns in saying:

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth o'er all the earth
May bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yea for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

NEGRO CANVASSERS MAKE GOOD REPORTS

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
OCTOBER 13, 1918

Team No. 3, Mrs. L. Landers, captain of booth at One-Cent Savings Bank, announces for the week Liberty Bonds sold to the amount of $8,200 for five days ending Saturday.

Mrs. Marie Bolton and Mrs. Fred Work will serve the team Monday. Monday night the patriotic pageant planned will be given for the entertainment of the visitors of the booth.

All the teams will continue work this week. It is thought that the amounts of all teams will be even larger this week than last week's report! Team No. 1 will have the services of the woman's band the incoming week to furnish entertainment for the public.

Report by negro workers of Team 2, Zone 4, Mrs. Clemminé White, captain; Mrs. F. J. Pierce, Mrs. M. E. Bryant, Mrs. J. P. Crawford, Mrs. Cannon, helpers.

Subscriptions Saturday, October 12: J. L. Whitby $300, Mrs. M. E. Bryant $50, W. B. Marr $50, R. S. Scales $50, T. J. Clemmison $50, S. P. Harris $50, J. P. Rhines $50, James Dockey $50, Dorothy Hightower $50, Leslie B. Howell $50, E. D. Merrill $50, Hattie A. Hightower $50, G. E. Washington $50, J. B. Booth $50, J. A. Jones $50, A. S. Darden $50, Andrew Ewing $50, Dr. M. E. Bryant $50, F. Douglass $50, Pete Royster $50, Walter L. Owen $50, Neal Kelly $50, J. C. Haynes $50, Dr. C. C. Harwell $50, Ferrid S. Balle $50, Rev. Thomas Mills $50, L. P. Allen $50, G. L. Jackson $50, R. S. White $50, Willie Wilson $50. Total $1,700.

Colored People of County Plan For Bond Campaign

Montgomery Advertiser 10-4-18

Strong Committees of Workers Organized at Meeting Last Night

Advertiser

The Colored Campaign Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan has formed a strong executive committee who will push the campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds vigorously.

Dr. D. H. C. Scott, the chairman has appointed the following executive committee.

G. E. Newstell, chairman; Morris Smith, secretary; Rev. J. W. Landrum, Dr. W. F. Watkins, Rev. W. W. Mathew Rev. Wm. Marshal, V. H. Tuane, O. L. Campbell, J. W. Beverly, Rev. Wm. Madison, Rev. P. A. Callanan, General P. Madison, Rev. E. B. Tyson, Thos. J. Jenkins, Jas S. Burch, J. H. Phillips, H. A. Loveless, M. J. Moore D. Carter, Rev. G. W. Bradford, Rev. A. J. Stokes, Rev. W. P. Walls, Wm. J. Robinson, Dr. C. H. Wilson, Dr R. T. Adair, Cary Garrett A. C. Caffey, Louis Frazier, L. L. Powell, Bishop J. W. Alstork, Morris Davis, Rev. R. W. Underwood, Rev. J. W. Whitfield, Rev. Parker Cash, Rev. Haggerty, Rev. L. D. Workman, Rev. I. S. Fountain, Rev. Willis, Dr. A. W. West, Rev. E. E. Scott.

The committee will be enlarged as new workers are reached in more remote parts of the county as well as in the city. Necessarily some important omissions are made owing to the lack of time to fully cover the field in order to find all the available people who would work to make the campaign a big success which the committee feels can be done. Each pastor is urged to make this a feature of his service next Sabbath and so far as is possible speakers will be detailed to cooperate with such pastors to further impress the matter on the various congregations. We are especially anxious that the campaign of education will be pushed to the utmost. We regard this as a golden opportunity for the colored people and we believe that they will respond nobly as they have always done in causes that are urgent and worthy.

Believing that the negro is patriotic, that he wishes to back up the men of his race on the battle line, that he is anxious to accept the great opportunity given him by his government to form the habit of saving, these leaders feel confident that their race in Georgia will achieve a wonderful patriotic success, and a wonderful benefit to themselves, in the Thrift Stamp movement.

Permanent campaign headquarters for the negroes have been established at 151 Auburn avenue in Atlanta with an executive secretary in charge. An appeal has been circulated broadcast among the race. The daily and weekly newspapers have been asked to aid and encourage the negroes in their efforts. Systematic and continuous work will be conducted through the two great existing negro agencies—the church and the lodge. All religious denominations of the race will work together.

Dr. M. W. Reddick, president of the Americus Institute, colored, at Americus, Ga., and president of the general missionary Baptist convention, is chairman of the executive committee, and associated with him are the following other negro leaders:

Bishop J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, representing the A. M. E. church; Bishop R. S. Williams, Augusta, representing the C. M. E. church; Rev. L. H. King, Atlanta, representing the M. E. church; Rev. P. James Bryant, Atlanta, a famous negro orator, who is secretary of the executive committee; Rev. R. H. Singleton, Atlanta, assistant secretary; Rev. A. D. Williams, Atlanta, treasurer; Rev. E. P. Johnson, Atlanta; Rev. J. C. Lindsey, Atlanta; Rev. H. H. Proctor, Atlanta; Rev. W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown university, Atlanta; W. J. Trent, secretary of the negro Y. M. C. A., of Atlanta; John Hope, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, and some 75 other prominent negro ministers and laymen.

NEGROES OF GEORGIA WILL GIVE THEIR AID TO THRIFT CAMPAIGN

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
APRIL 5, 1918

An organization formed by the leading negro ministers and educators of Georgia on yesterday launched a systematic campaign for Thrift and War Savings Stamps among the negroes of the state, which, they believe, is destined to place them in the very front rank of patriotic endeavor to help win the war.

In selecting the members of his executive committee at the outset of organization in Georgia, State Director Hugh Richardson chose W. Woods White, of Atlanta, to head the negro division because of his extensive experience in working with them for the betterment of the race. Mr. White at once set about to enlist the co-operation of the leaders of the race in Georgia, and they responded practically to a man.

DEFENDER IS 100 P. C. AMERICAN

For the fourth time the Chicago Defender has shown its loyalty to the cause by subscribing $5,000 more to swell the coffers of Uncle Sam that he might push more vigorously the gigantic fight for world democracy. At every call for Liberty loans this paper has generously responded and advised its readers to do likewise. Many are the sacrifices that are made by loyal ones, but they are sacrifices that have been willingly made. Our government does not ask for gifts; it merely wishes us to loan it our money, for which we are given a good rate of interest. As to the security, there is none better on earth. If it came to a show-down and the government, in order to push the war to a successful finish, should ask the American people not for liberty loans but for liberty gifts, the response would be just as generous. The Defender gave its thousands cheerfully and will give more if the occasion demands, for we are truly 100 per cent American.

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

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NEGRO LOYALTY MAGNIFICENTLY DEMONSTRATED

argus 6-14-18

Spectacular Parade And Monster Gathering At Coliseum, Thursday, Greatest In History Of City. Thousands View Wonderful Patriotic Display.

Negro Loyalty Day was celebrated in St. Louis Thursday with the greatest and most magnificent demonstration by Colored people in the history of the city. The event was a patriotic benefit for the Colored Women's Unit, Council of National Defense. The arrangement consisted of a monster parade and wonderful mass meeting at the Coliseum. The Coliseum crowd was most remarkable because it is the first time in St. Louis since the declaration of war that thousands have paid to attend a patriotic meeting. It clearly demonstrtaes the undeniable loyalty of the Negro in this great strife for democracy. The entire proceedings were under the directorship of a woman—Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley, chairman of the Colored Women's Unit, and much credit is due her and her able assistants for its glorious success.

The Big Parade

The parade started from Page and Grand without much delay. Thousands crowded the sidewalks along the line of march and cheered as the spectacle passed by. On Grand avenue a tremendous reception was tendered by a continuous line of whites in automobiles and on foot. A platoon of mounted police rode at the head, followed by the speakers in automobiles. Four bands, two union, the Pythian and the Odd Fellows,' were in line. Medinah Temple No. 39 led the marchers. They were followed by Shaw Post No. 343, G. A. R., several branches of the Masonic Lodge, the Revoler Girls' Club, the lady employees of the Missouri Bag Company, the Funsten Mercantile Company and the Bemis Bag Company, St. Paul Church, Pythian Lodges, about 1,200 Class 1 drafted men, graduate nurses, Red Cross members, the St. Louis Boosters, Taborians, Elks and Lady Elks, Y. W. C. A., Women's Defense Councils, Hawaiian Boys' Social Club, a number of girls' clubs and citizens in automobiles.

Maj. William H. Butler was grand marshal. Traffic was congested along Grand avenue and several cross-streets. All of the marching clubs wore distinctive uniforms and were lustily cheered, especially the drafted boys. The Boosters wore expensive pearl-gray Fedoras, silk red white and blue ties, and carried canes of the national colors. The nurses and Red Cross members were appropriately dressed, and all participants except uniform lodges carried the Stars and Stripes.

At the Coliseum

The mammoth procession reached the Coliseum at 8:30 o'clock. Twelve hundred drafted men of Class "A," the guard of honor, Gen. William H. Butler in command, led by First Regiment Band, K. of P., marched in, then around the convention hall, amid showers of applause from the vast audience of patriotic and loyal citizens. Banners were borne by many of the draftees with the inscription in glaring letters, "Our boys are facing death in France; back them up." Before the men were seated enthusiasm was at its height and instantly, with loud acclaim, as though their souls were touched with fire, hundreds of voices were heard singing "Keep the Home Fires Burning" in honor of the Class "A" men, who are in the June draft.

A chorus composed of pupils of Sumner High, under the direction of Mr. Gerald Tyler, rendered choice music. Rev. S. W. Parr, pastor Berea Presbyterian Church, led in fervent prayer for the race, country and for the soldiers on the fields of battle. "Send Out Thy Light" was sung by the high school chorus, after which Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley, chairman, Colored Women's Unit, Council of National Defense, in stating the purpose of the demonstration, said, "We are here tonight to rededicate our lives to our country. While thousands of our boys are fighting 'over there' we should assure them that we shall be praying here. If the war is to be won it is to be done through prayer." She read a telegram from Theodore Roosevelt, expressing his regrets, saying he would have been pleased to attend. "I have a great respect for what the Negroes in the country are doing, and I am proud that I fought side by side with them in the Spanish War," he wrote.

The chairman presented Dr. B. F. Abbott, pastor Union Memorial M. E. Church, who made a few well-chosen remarks, and introduced Postmaster Colin M. Selph, who spoke on the subject, "Winning the War." He complained of a sore throat, but with a clear and resounding voice declared with great force that the Negro was doing his bit for this country. He paid a glowing tribute to Henry Turner, the Negro artist whose paintings are in the Hall of Fame in Paris, France. "The first American to carry the flag over the top was a Colored man. The first two medals of honor awarded by Gen. Pershing were to men of your race. You've heard of the Blue Devils of France; the Imperial Whites of England, etc., when the drafted boys, who sit behind me get 'over there' and have finished with the Kaiser, you will hear of the Black Devils of America," said the Postmaster.

Dr. Charles Henry Phillips Jr., was the next speaker. After complimenting Mrs. Haley for her indomitable efforts to make the Negro Loyalty Day a success, he electrified the great throng with a few remarks that were filled with solid thought and brilliant ideas. Referring to the draftees, he stated: "The Negro boys sit here tonight, happy or with reluctance; whatever their condition is, they are going forth to make this world safe for democracy." Ringing like a shot from a heavy army gun, the Doctor said further :"And when they return, America must be safe for them. The black man has always been loyal and has never shirked since the day of the landing of Columbus to the rule of Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Findly, a representative of Mayor Kiel, was presented by Dr. Phillips. His talk was punctured with expression of confidence in the Negro's patriotism. The statement, "Boys who are courageous enough to go over 3,000 miles to fight are courageous enough to win," met with an outburst of applause. He also said: "You could not keep the Negroes from fighting if their hands were bound with twine."

Mr. Festus J. Wade, director of the War Savings Committee, was programed for an address, and without any preliminaries reviewed the undaunted fidelity of the Negro. Speaking of the men of Class "A," he said: "Is there any reason why these men will not bring back victory? It was a black man in the Spanish-American War who made a President of the United States. The black men at Carrizal made Pershing General of the United States Army." Mr. Wade said that in all of his experience in St. Louis he had never seen a more inspiring audience than was present Thursday night at the Coliseum. He said, further, "There is a doctrine laid down by some misguided people that the Negro is wasteful." He declared it is a fallacy and admonished his hearers to economize by seeing to it that a portion is saved of whatever amount of money they earn. Regarding the question of color, he continued: "You talk about color, but your blood is just as red as any white man's in America.

"We are fighting against a slavery greater than that of '61 and '63. We are fighting to free the people of all nationalities and climes.

"In all the annals of history there was never known to be a Negro traitor When the flag is placed 'over there' a Negro will be there, too, to typify it."

The Negro in the World's Crisis

Dr. W. H. Peck, pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, was asked to introduce Dr. W. S. Scarborough, President of Wilberforce University, who delivered the principal address. The scholarly gentleman rose with his usual striking appearance, and yet cool and deliberate, with polished English, said, in part, as follows:

"A man would either be steel or iron if he were not moved by a demonstration like this. I have visited many cities and traveled extensively and I find a spirit of co-operation on the part of the white and Colored people of St. Louis that I don't find elsewhere.

"If there ever was a time in our history when the American people ought to forget race and lay aside race discrimination, it is now. If there ever was a time in our American life when brotherly love and kindly feeling should prevail throughout the length and breadth of this land of ours it is certainly now. Any other policy is dangerous and means the alienation of those whose help is needed.

"Now is the time when we need and must have a united people, regardless of race or color. It will take a united people to win this war, and this can only be brought about by forgetting race distinctions and race discriminations, and by treating the Negro people like other citizens—as men, regardless of their color. The man who encourages lynchings or advocates race segregation, or any form of proscription that degrades and humiliates a people because of color, may be classed with the pro-German element and should be dealt with accordingly. No punishment is too severe to be inflicted upon men of this type, especially in times like these.

"The Negro is loyal and patriotic He is no slacker, nor is he a coward. He is a fighter, and a brave one at that History proves this. No further testimony is needed. All he asks is a chance."

President Scarborough spoke of the causes of this war and the United States as one of the allied nations and the Negro's duty in this great struggle. He thought that there were many evidences now of a new democracy in the treatment of Negro soldiers, and that the race problem would be solved and solved by the Negro in khaki.

The Indian Drill and Folk Dance by pupils of Banneker School was one of the most spectacular features of the program. The dancing by 24 little girls demonstrated special training. Twenty-one boys composed a drill team that was almost perfect in their maneuver. Miss Catherine White, a teacher of Banneker School, directed the exercises.

An exhibition in aesthetic dancing was given by a number of young ladies under the direction of Miss Williams. There were nearly 1,000 persons in the big audience.

Chaplain O. W. Scott, of the 10th Calvary, was a guest and made a few remarks.

The Boosters were true to their name, at the Coliseum meeting. They gave up their section to be sold again to late arrivals.

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SOCIETIES BACK THRIFT CAMPAIGN IN FINAL DRIVE

N Y C TELEGRAM
JUNE 6, 1918

Saving To Be Encouraged at All Times Especially Now, Resolutions of Organization Say.

COUNTRY-WIDE MOVEMENT TO AID STAMP SALES.

In anticipation of National War Savings Day, June 28, two of the leading organizations working among negroes have passed resolutions supporting the President's appeal to all loyal Americans to pledge themselves to buy War Savings Stamps to the limit of their ability. The organizations are the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes and the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People.

The New York War Savings Committee to-day received from L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the last meeting of the Executive Board, which includes Major R. R. Moton (president of Tuskegee), John T. Emlen, William H. Baldwin and A. S. Frissell. The resolution reads:—

"The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes desires at all times to commend and encourage the saving of money and materials, and especially now when the resources of the nation are being so unstintedly poured out in the struggle for democracy.

"The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes places itself on record as urging all its members and friends, of whatever race, to observe the necessity and obligation of practising intelligent thrift, as well as business initiative."

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People passed a resolution of the same tenor at its last meeting and made arrangements to carry on a countrywide campaign of thrift through its 118 branches, representing more than 25,000 members, and through its official organ, The Crisis, which has a circulation of over 80,000.

Among its officers are Moorefield Storey, president; John R. Shillady, secretary; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, director of publications; Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer, and Major Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the Board of Directors.

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Women Will Launch Last Mighty Drive To Sell Bonds Today

PITTSBURGH PA POST
OCTOBER 1, 1918

"One more day!

"One more demonstration!

"One more bond from as many as can!

"And by midnight, tonight, we will be over our $50,000,000 quota!"

This is the "order of the day" for the women's Liberty loan committee of Allegheny county, this, the last day of the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

Throwing out their "L. L. L. L." tags, the "Liberty Loan Life Line" savers in the form of red, white and blue "life lines" and "life buoys" in townships, boroughs, wards, from booths, fire trucks and the pavements of all sections, in addition to taking them from door to door of homes, the 12,000 women workers of the county yesterday came within $40,000 of their greatest single day's total—that of Thursday.

Yesterday the women's total from all sources, through the special "life line" appeals was $8,028,500. Thursday, the "life loan" total was $8,068,500. Wednesday, the first of the "life line" days, the total was $4,318,650.

The grand total of the three "Liberty loan life line" days, therefore, is $20,415,650, which brings the women's total for the campaign to within millions of the $50,000,000 which the women feel certain they will get if Pittsburgh and Allegheny county continue to respond to the "Liberty loan life line" appeal.

Yesterday the added "life line" spurt of the women almost deluged the statistical department, under Mrs. J. B. Henry, but by their usual late schedule work the figures for the day and the campaign were brought up to date.

Indicative of the steadily increasing work of the women, the daily totals speak for themselves. It will be noted that October 9 there was a marked decline in receipts. This was the particular day when the influenza epidemic "scare" was at its height.

The daily totals follow:

September 28	$ 291,900
September 30	669,350
October 1	911,350
October 2	1,437,000
October 3	2,210,750
October 4	2,814,300
October 5	2,709,450
October 7	2,056,650
October 8	2,609,200
October 9	621,550
October 10	2,636,950
October 11	3,438,200
October 12	2,436,100
October 14	3,645,000
October 15	4,318,650

Added to these totals are the special "life line" days not yet officially subdivided because of the closing hours adopted to keep the records officially clear.

Yesterday's total, as computed by Mrs. Henry, is subdivided as follows:

Women's committees, booths, $3,606,950; wards, $1,278,200; townships, $765,500; boroughs, $1,648,250; total, $7,298,900; high schools, $524,050; boy scouts, $205,550; yesterday's grand "Life Line" total, $8,028,500.

At 11:30 today the woman's committee will stage its final demonstration—the appearance of the Pittsburgh Musical Society's band of 150 pieces. At that hour it will leave the woman's Liberty loan headquarters with a small group of women carrying real life buoys, of which the "Liberty loan life lines" are miniatures. The musicians, at the call of W. L. Mayer, president of the society, will meet at the society's headquarters at 11 o'clock.

At the courthouse yesterday, the theater committee and the members of the special days committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Leonard G. Woods, staged a spectacular bond selling demonstration. It was for the benefit, in part, of Pennsylvania soldiers in the trenches, Miss Helen C. Frick having requested Walter McClintock, the local Indian customs writer, to take "movies" for use in France.

Mrs. Woods and her committee rolled up a big total in bond subscriptions, many being sold for cash. There were Indians, Canadian, American and other soldiers and cartoonists. In addition to Mrs. Woods there were assisting among others, Mrs. F. C. Irish, Miss Mary M. Scaife, Mrs. E. V. Babcock, Mrs. John W. Lawrence, Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore, J. Francis Burke, Denny Harris, A. P. Moore and others. Nirella's band played. A German iron cross, which was to go to the highest bond buyer was "tied," and will be disposed of today to the person subscribing to the largest bond through Mrs. Woods' committee.

The Girls' Patriotic League, with a booth in the Oliver building reported yesterday through 21 subscriptions of $1,944,000. At this booth Miss Lillian G. Dermitt is being assisted by Miss Alice Laughlin, Miss Anna McCague and the Tuesday Oliver Club girls.

In the William Penn Hotel, under Mrs. Clinton L. Childs, the Emergency Aid reported $411,300 yesterday, with a grand total of $3,384,900.

The Fourth and Fourteenth wards, again yesterday, were in close race for honors. The Fourth, with $1,476,900, Mrs. William H. Stevenson, chairman, was still in the lead, but the Fourteenth, Mrs. H. C. McEldowney, chairman, the day's report was larger. Mrs. McEldowney has $1,267,600, but for the day she "topped" Mrs. Stevenson with $220,600, as compared with Mrs. Stevenson's $172,700. This race is declared "still open" and probably will not be settled before the close of the campaign at midnight tonight.

The high schools kept up their speed yesterday with what has become "half million or more." Yesterday's total, with Westinghouse to report, was $524,050, with a grand total for their campaign of $1,939,000, divided as follows:

	Total to date
Allegheny	$262,600
Business	21,250
Fifth Avenue	71,900
Irwin Avenue Junior	37,100
Latimer Junior	46,200
Peabody	928,850
Riverside	6,750
Schenley	362,050
South	13,100
South Hills	55,200
Westinghouse (yes'day missing)	134,000

The Fifteenth ward, Mrs. F. B. Ertzman, with a quota of $150,000, won a flag and two stars, yesterday, with $337,300 in subscriptions.

The Negresses of the county, under Mrs. William C. Lampkin, made good their prediction of passing a half million, when, yesterday, they reached $565,700 and started for $650,000.

The Twenty-first ward women, under Mrs. Epley, at one rally, raised $10,000 with the assistance of the Manchester band. The night previous, men holding a similar rally raised $3,000 and then turned the formalities over to the women.

Glenfield has raised its quota, "going over" at an outdoor meeting Thursday night, when they raised $40,000 in less than 30 minutes. Altogether, Mrs. C. L. Schonfield, chairman, reports $62,000.

Marsshall township is determined to be far over today, with the aid of an open air rally, held last night. Already the women, under Mrs. James C. Hunter, have raised $28,000, with $21,900 in original subscriptions. Their quota is $20,000.

Scott township, Mrs. Jennie P. Henry, with a quota of $115,000 reported a flag won with $155,500.

Miss Eleanor C. Lang, chairman, reported yesterday that the Twenty-seventh ward was 95 per cent subscribed, with $142,000 in out of a quota of $150,000. Miss Lang said the ward would go "over" today.

Mrs. Christine Miller Clemsen will sing today at noon at the Frick building, where Mrs. E. J. Schellentrager is chairman.

$2,033 PER MINUTE FOR 15 MINUTES

Negroes of Richmond Buy $30,500 Worth of Liberty Bonds.

The Daily Herald May 9, 1918

(Special to The Daily Herald)

Richmond, Va., May 2.—$30,500 was subscribed by the Negroes of this city in fifteen minutes at the Sharon Baptist Church on last Tuesday.

At the meeting, Mr. J. T. Taylor presided. Editor John Mitchell, Jr. was master of ceremonies. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. S. Thomas. Hon. J. M. Miller, Jr., president of the First National Bank, was the principal orator of the evening. Hon. Coleman Worthham, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, also spoke.

Mr. Mitchell made the call for subscriptions, which literally flowed in in all sizes. Some of the larger subscriptions were: The Southern Aiad, $5,000, and the Richmond Beneficial $2,000.

Women Inaugurate Door-to-Door Drive For Bond Buyers

PITTSBURG PA POST
OCTOBER 8, 1918

Although their work may not be as spectacular as that of some of the other subdivisions of the women's Liberty loan committee army of 12,000, the house-to-house canvasser is coming into her own as "the backbone of the loan," detailed reports made to headquarters show.

Influenza epidemic regulations have necessarily curtailed many activities, but regulations, edicts and bans have spurred the "women on foot" to greater endeavor. House-to-house canvassing is in no way curtailed by the health regulations, and as the legions of Paris were hurled into the breach in automobiles by "Papa" Joqre and saved the French capital by staying the Hun hordes when they were crashing through in their first onslaughts, so are the women house-to-house canvassers throwing themselves with added vigor and energies into the breach caused by the influenzaic onslaughts and the Germanic propaganda of a tricky peace appeal.

In the city districts the women are not only going to first floor doors, but are ascending to second and third floor apartments and tenement. At the back doors, too, according to the reports of the chairmen of the First, Third and Fifth wards, comprising the first legislative district under Mrs. Henry Finkelpearl.

Among all the workers no group is struggling with greater effort. Yesterday the First ward women under Mrs. Louis Amshel, reported to Mrs. Finkelpearl the doubling of their quota of $50,000. The more than $100,000 was secured by day-after-day trudging, the great mass of the subscriptions being in $50 subscriptions. In addition to the upper stories of small apartment houses, the First ward women "worked" the back doors, and, everywhere, according to Mrs. Finkelpearl, were greeted cheerfully, not a few of the subscribers making second subscriptions.

According to Mrs. Finkelpearl, who is now working in her third loan as a leader, the residents of her districts are responding as never before to the house-to-house canvass.

"The people," she said, "seem in the greater number of cases to be waiting for solicitors, and our calls at back doors, and upper floors are as fruitful in number of subscriptions as the doors of the seemingly richer homes.

"We have 300 workers in our district and they are all happy workers. They started out to do all they could. With the epidemic regulations and the so-called peace news, they are trying to take on added work and to do more than their all."

East Liberty also is bubbling with activity in the front-door appeals. Already with a substantial total, but not yet satisfactory to the ambitious women canvassing, they are starting this morning to recanvass the entire Fourth legislative district under Mrs. Marcelin Adams. Mrs. Adams is certain that there are many who either desire to make a second subscription or who were missed in the first canvass and are waiting for bond callers.

The workdays of the women in the townships are also long. Their house-to-house canvass in many cases is one from farm to farm, but long distances seem to have no deterring effect upon the women. Many a rural mail box on the roadside, far from the house to which it belongs, shows a sign signifying a bond purchased. These stickers are miniatures of the window cards and catch the eye along the roadside when the window cards would not be seen. The farmers and countryside residents are showing their patriotism and final reports, it is expected, will show rich returns.

Last night Mrs. Clarence Renshaw, county chairman, sent telegraphic letters to the township chairmen, urging them to take up as much as possible the added burden which will result in the elimnation of the big celebrations which carry their effect to all quarters. Several of the townships are reported as approaching their quotas, but added farm-to-farm and village-to-village canvassing is being undertaken.

The township women rise early and work late, using every known kind of vehicle and then laboring additionally at the telephone.

But while the women of the canvassing committee are busy, the women of the theater, the department store and special booths are not idle. They are reporting excellent totals, but they, too, are taking on their proportionate share of the work affected by existing conditions.

Yesterday Mrs. Joseph Alexander, chairman of Horne's booth, reported $11,900 for the day, with the end not yet in sight. The day's subscriptions ranged from one of $100,000 down to 16 of $50.

The Negro women of the county also are surging ahead, working exclusively among the Negro residents of the county. Saturday afternoon, Mrs. William C. Lampkin reported approximately $100,000. Early yesterday morning she reported the final totals for the $134,000 instead of $100,000. Late yesterday, the colored women house-to-house canvassers went from $134,000 to $200,000.

The big "Road to Berlin" sign in Sixth avenue, below Smithfield, under the Women's Defense League, Mrs. J. W. Johnston, chairman, reported $40,000 in $50 bonds, or approximately 20,000 sales. Each sale is represented on the big sign by a Liberty loan flag sticker and the flags eventually will reach from Pershing's headquarters, "Somewhere in France," to Berlin.

A valuable individual worker joined Mrs. Renshaw's house-to-house force yesterday in the person of Private David I. Sobel of Camp Lee. In other loan campaigns, before he became a soldier, Private Sobel was an insurance salesman and an efficient Liberty loan worker. Home on a furlough, he appealed to Mrs. Finkelpearl for an assignment and will be assigned daily to districts near his home. He brought in yesterday several subscriptions, one of them a second "buy" from one who wanted to subscribe through a soldier.

Miss Grayce, a Pittsburgh girl who has "broken into" the movies, together with Miss Yvonne Miller and Miss Margery Nelson, are other volunteers. Sunday they assisted Mrs. Fred Raub, in charge of the Hotel Henry booth, by soliciting in the dining room. One turned in a total of more than $10,000.

Owing to the ban on public meetings the four-minute speakers of the women are to have attended the lecture by Edward Howard Griggs in the Carnegie Northbyside Library this evening, will be forced to forego the use of their "gue. cards. They will attend the first lecture of the series of six given when the meeting is permitted.

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

49

COLORED EMPLOYES AT S. P. SHOPS SUBSCRIBE LIBERALLY TO 4TH LOAN

Houston Observer

11-7-18

Blacksmith Shop—Colored Employes.

J. Kavanaugh, $100; James Starks, Earl Jackson, W. L. Starks, Tom Johnson, L. Jones, R. Chalmers, Vander Poole, $50 each; L. N. Stuberville, $100; R. Jones, R. J. Bagger, I. H. Smalley, W. M. Miller, E. W. Banks, J. W. Watson, $50 each; Tom Else, $100; Eddie Parrish, Ike Davis, Drew Vinson, S. Starks, J. C. Neal, Jim Leonard, Geo. Washington, C. L. Littlejohn, Walter Parker, $50 each; Chas. Robinson, $100; A. Barard, H. D. James, $50 each; O. W. James, $100; James Griffin, $50; B. W. Hicks, $100; Geo. Archie, L. Thornton, Reuben Williams, Jno. Woods, L. Willbarger, $50 each; Jake McCollough, $100; L. Edwards, Alphonse Boone, Doss Jackson, Geo. Flanigan, H. Clay, T. Richardson, $50 each; W. E. Bailey, $100; Jno. Lewis, F. T. Wrenn, $50 each; Mose Grimes, $100; L. Williams, $50; B. Burrell, $100; W. A. Anderson, $50; P. Holloway, $100; J. E. Nelson, $50; K. Stacord, $100; J. Jones, $50; Reed Motley, Lloyd Hargrow, $100 each; Henry Donahue, $50; B. Lloyd, $100; Sam Atkinson, $150; G. H. Fletcher, N. Washington, N. D. Henderson, Will Smith, W. F. Moore, Joe Grant, F. B. Bartley, Geo. Dawkins, $50 each; Gus Smith, $100; Will Lloyd, Chas. Lewis, L. Dalton, J. P. Pinckney, J. E. Stubbs, Robt. Gant, H. C. Chapman, $50 each; J. H. Joiner, Sing Armelen, $50 each; Chas. Wingfield, $100; Will Haynes, $50; total amount subscribed by the blacksmith department as reported to us for colored and white is $7,950; colored $5,100.

Round House List.

Wm. Henderson, John King, $50 each; Ed Smalley, $150; Henry Groose, Willie Crosby, Arthur Smith, Alfred McCray, Elijah Kernay, R. H. Harris, Stassarn Johnson, $50 each; Peter Jacobs, $150; Rosco Huner, $50; Sam Reed, $100; Elkie Dasil, Isaiah Taylor, Henry Wheeler, W. H. Spencer, $50 each; Frank Brown, $100; G. T. Thompson, $50; W. H. Taylor, $100; Dalion Wick, $150; Leon Lewis, $150; Frank Sim, $50; Ben Hall, $100; Sam Friar, $100; E. Parker, $150; Ealy Ray, $100; Adam Taylor, $50; J. A. Lewis, $100; A. McGee, $50; Dave Hamilton, $100; E. Jones, $100; John Criswell, $150; Jesse Smith, $50 each; L. Hollaway, $100; Willie Alex, $50; R. Smallwood, A. Felder, $150 each; John Tiger, $100; total, $3,350.

Freight Department.

G. Hackett, $100; Frank McCray, Henry Lawrence, George Hoxiz, W. A. Burns, $50 each; R. G. Simmons, $100; B. V. Francois, John Whitfield, Alex Gibbs, Alex Chatman, E. D. Wiltz, $50 each; Damon Jones, $100; Will Thompkins, $50; S. C. Tuvelon, $150; W. M. Rucker, E. M. Robinson, $50 each; B. Robertson, $100; Henry Simon, P. Provest, James Johnson, Will Anderson, James Bentley, Charley Madison, Edward Francis, Sam Collins, Ed Brown B. Brown, $50 each; A. L. Walker, D. A. Davis, F. Dinkins, $100; R. Hopkins, Albert Chatman, Gilbert Williams, $50 each; Robert Simon, $100; Will Camble, $50; Sam Calvin, $100; John Ballard, Mike Williams, W. M. Curtis, Guss Eavens, Will Martin, C. Adams, A. T. Taylor, Tommie Johnson, Ike Morris, $50 each; Tom Gamble, $100; J. R. Robinson, J. D. Martin, Wesley Brookens, $50 each; Wade Berry, $100; M. C. White, E. C. Smoot, Albert Kenley, Frank Stoneham, Ruffus Johnson, Roy Bradley, W. M. Palmer, G. C. Doly, Young Thomas, William Thomas, R. H. Perry, James Cumpton, $50 each; total, $3,750.00.

Coach Department.

P. J. Williams, G. W. Watkins Tutter Lewis, S. T. Harris, R. Wilson, $100 each; F. J. Alfred, Morris Nelson, C. Meeks, S. Clay, Willie Baldwin, Jessie Black, Leo Meeks Roland Hicks, Chas. Travis, S. Wilburn, Henry Perkins, $50 each; total, $1,050.00.

Paint Shop Department.

A. T. Shanon, $100; Ambrose Cabelton, Harvey Tucks, E. V. Pitts, A. C. Madison, Henry Jones, Chester Beauchamp, Luke Kelley, Alphonse Green, Albert Chattman, $50 each; total, $550.

Machine Shop.

Robert Mitchell, S. Morris, S. Thorps, Larry Edmundson, $50 each; Allen Gray, $100; J. C. Ozan, W. M. Oliver, $50 each; David Grantham, A. Garland, E. D. Burce, $100 each; John Easter, H. H. Thomas, $50 each; Lenard Lewis, $100; Sherdan Black, Emmeal Barrie, $50 each; Will Lewis, Loyd Jenkins, George Dickerson, $100 each; Mack Dodson, $50; Isaac Pan, $150; L. D. Roberson, Lee Cooper, $50 each; Leon Powell, $100; Savanice Johnson, $50; Isaac Murray, $100; John Jackson, $50; H. Turner, $100; Horice Pope, Travis Riockers, Neal Anderson, Charley Slean, Preston Ering, $50 each; Sam Willey, John Pradget, $100 each; John Jefferson, $50; Joseph Estorge, $100; J. Price, $50; James Wrights, $100; Fehr Jefferson, $50; Sander Sloan, $100 Rufus Alfred, $50; John M. C. Donlard, $100; Jullues Lee, $500; Pat Murloan, $100; total, $3,350.

Boiler Shop.

M. Adams, $200; J. B. Albert, $50; W. Anderson, $50; T. Angel, $100; J. Austin, $50; G. Barrett, $50; W. Bastine, $55; F. Bivins, $50; U. S. Booker, $50; J. Bowen, $50; G. Broussard, $100; C. J. Brown, $50; Ed Brown, $50; T. Brown, $50; J. Brown, $50; G. L. Butler, $50; A. Burke, $100; Wm. Carden, $200; D. Chambers, $100; W. Collins, $50; G. C. Conley, $100; C. S. Cooper, $50; G. Daniels, $100; H. Davis, $50; A. Davis, $50; D. Davis, $50; R. Day, $50; Wm. Devine, $200; F. Dockins, $50; F. Dugar, $50; P. Dunn, $100; G. Easter, $100; H. Elliott, $50; J. Ervin, $50; J. Evans, $100; R. Fields, $50; J. H. Ford, $100; Ed Francis, $50; M. Goodie, $50; J. H. Green, $50; A. Green, $50; J. Green, $50; R. Harris; Eli Heard, $50; L. Hector, $50; J. R. Henderson, $200; S. W. Henderson, $50; John Henry, $200; O. Herbert, $50; Ed Hines, $50; H. Hines, $50; M. Hopkins, $50; G. A. Horne, $50; J. W. Hughes, $50; H. Jacks, $1,100; S. Jackson, $100; G. Jackson, $50; John James, $100; A. E. Jefferson, $500; J. Jefferson, $100; H. Jenkins, $50; J. Jenkins, $50; T. Johnson, $50; A. D. Johnson, $50; E. A. Johnson, $100; R. Johnson, $50; J. Kelsey, $50; F. Kinlaw, $50; O. Knuckles, $50; A. Lacy, $100; F. Lathan, $50; R. Lebrere, $50; B. Lewis, $50; C. Livingston, $100; K. McWilliams, $50; F. C. Merriweather, $50; R. Hill, $100; A. Mills, $50; C. Mills, $50; L. Mitchell, $50; A. Mitchell, $50; B. Moore, $50; L. Moore, $50; J. Moore, $50; J. F. Moore, $50; H. T. Moten, $50; L. Nelson, $50; E. Norton, $50; F. Ogg, $50; J. Patterson, $50; E. W. Pearce, $50; W. Pellerin, $50; R. Peterson, $50; Joe Perry, $50; T. Price, $50; L. Randle $100; A. Rhodes, $50; R. Richardson $50; J. H. Robertson, $100; Ed Robertson, M. Runnels, $100; W. Sanders, W. Shackleford, $50; J. Sicela $50; M. Sledge, $100; R. T. Sledge $100; G. W. Smith, $50; S. E. Smith $100; U. S. Smith, $50; W. Sneed $50; A. Spiller, $150; R. Starghill $100; J. Stevens, $50; J. Stinson, $50; R. Taylor, $100; H. Thomas, $100; J. Theoino, $100; J. H. Valdry, $50; J. Walters, $50; O. Warner, $50; R. Warren, $50; G. Washington, $100; W. Watkins, $100; O. Wells, $50; A White, $50; J. D. Wilburn, $50; F. H. Williamson, $100; L. Williams, $100; T. Williams, $50; total $9,100; total white and colored, $12,950.

The following paid cash for bonds: Wm. Devine, $100; P. Dunn, $50; A. Spiller, $150; Wm. Carden, $100; A. E. Jefferson, $500; J. B. Albert, $50; L. Randle, $100; M. Runnels, $100; G. Washington, $100; M. Sledge, $100; T. Angel, $50; total paid cash, $1,400; total colored and white, $2,100; total subscribed by colored in all departments, $25,700.

COLORED PEOPLE ARE RALLYING TO W. S. S.

VALDOSTA GA TIMES
JUNE 26, 1918

Now, my colored friends, I have received tidings of the great enthusiasm on the part of the negroes in other sections of this state and even in adjacent counties. It is War Pledge Day Friday, June 28. Certainly we don't want to be behind. Uncle Sam has arranged a way so that you cannot escape—you must sign either the white card telling how many stamps you will buy, or a yellow card telling why you cannot buy. If you won't sign, then your name will be sent to Uncle Sam on a yellow card just the same.

Next, there will be no excuse for you if you don't sign by Friday. You know that that is the day and it is your duty to go to the place assigned or seek the solicitor who may have cards. Don't stay off now and be counted a slacker. The negro has never been a slacker or a traitor and God help you and me to keep the flag of such an enviable record floating on and on. Don't have to be hunted down! Come up like a man!

We have planned to have a meeting on Friday in each district beginning at two o'clock. A speaker will be at ach place. Don't forget the time—two o'clock. District, place and speaker as follows:

Valdosta, St. Paul A. M. E. church—Dr. D. W. Connor.

Ousley, Silver Run Baptist church—Prof. R. R. Mobley.

Cat Creek, Mt. Vienna A. M. E. church—Prof C. O. Davis.

Hahira, Gaines Chapel A. M. church—Dr. Cassels.

Club House, Galatia Baptist church—Dr. O. E. Cone.

Naylor, Baptist church—Rev. M. G. Miller.

Clyattville, Oak Grove (new)—Prof. J. W. Lambert.

Lake Park, Baptist church—Prof. J. H. Strong.

Dasher, Baptist church———.

Further, we have the name of every tax payer in the county and in a day or two plan to have the name of every head of a family that is not a tax payer. In that way we hope to call the roll of every person in your district. So you see that you cannot possibly be passed by. Then come up and let's put Lowndes county over the top.

Respectfully,
C. G. WILKY, Chairman.

COLORED FOLKS OF PORTLAND DO BIG PART IN WAR

PORTLAND ORE NEWS
APRIL 24, 1918

49

There's many a flag with a deep red border and a few blue stars in its center hanging next to a Red Cross flag in the windows of negro homes in Portland.

Portland negroes are patriotic and they have shown their patriotism in much the same manner as their white neighbors.

"It wouldn't be far from the actual figures to say that the colored folks of Portland have bought $50,000 worth of Liberty bonds," E. D. Cannady, editor of the Portland Advocate, told a News reporter. "Not only that, but I want you to say that I have never heard of a colored slacker and don't think I ever will."

Men at Front.

"Six of [illegible] boys from Portland are now at [illegible] front. More are going. Our women have worked day and night to turn out Red Cross material. So far they have made over 150 garments and as many sweaters. In addition similar articles have been sent to the colored boys direct."

There are about 2500 colored people in Portland. There are three churches, a newspaper and representatives in every line and profession except law.

The women of the colored auxiliary to the Red Cross, called Pleasant Home, were represented by a float in the recent Liberty loan parade. "Every colored home flies the flag of the Red Cross and some of them proudly display service service flags."

Proud of Race.

Cannady takes pride in the accomplishments of the colored people. "We are not looking for social equality now," he says. "What we want is equality in our chances to make a living. Everything else will follow."

That the colored vote is going to play an important part in deciding the coming elections is Cannady's view. He estimates the number of voters at 1500.

"The colored folks of Portland stand squarely behind Uncle Sam with every resource at their command," he concluded, "and now, as always, when the time comes they will not be found wanting."

Central Committee Raises Over $15,000 in Dallas. Spirit of Patriotism Exists Throughout And Dallas Makes Record Long To Be Remembered

May 11, 1918
Dallas Express

Prof. J. P. Starks, chairman of the Central Committee of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign, issued the following statement yesterday: "The Colored citizens have sustained the faith placed in them. Words are inadequate to express our appreciation of the unfailing co-operation of our people during the campaign and our report proves the wonderful spirit of patriotism existing among the colored people of our city. We have gone "over the top," not as a result of heavy subscriptions from the wealthy Negroes of the city, but by reason of the fact that this committee has had the full support of the citizenry as a whole. Our list of subscribers contains names from all walks of life and only shows in one other way that the Dallas Negroes are not only doing their bit but are doing their best. We attribute the success of the campaign largely to the untiring efforts of the workers who never ceased their struggle until the stroke of mid-night of the last day. Dr. R. T. Hamilton's efforts which alone resulted in obtaining over $4000 in subscriptions, is a fair example of the thoroughness of the organization and the willingness of the workers. With such unfailing co-operation there was hardly a chance of the results being other than favorable.

The following constitute a list of subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan secured through the efforts of the Central Committee, which aggregate more than Fifteen Thousand Dollars and basing our estimate of those who subscribed through firms and employers we are safe in saying that the colored citizens of Dallas County, Texas, went over the top with more than Fifty Thousand Dollars in Liberty Loan subscriptions.

The committee desires to extend its thanks to those who so nobly assisted in putting Dallas on the map and in establishing a record for the colored citizens of this County which will long be remembered and appreciated by those who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the City and County, and who are determined to contribute their share toward the winning of the war.

J. P. STARKS, Chairman.
A. S. WELS, Secretary.

Andrew Lewis, A. J. Turner, Chas. Daughty, Lillie May Wright, M. M. Rodgers, Homer Hollier, D. C. Lacy, T. B. Madison, J. P. Starks, W. H. Page, A. H. Dyson, A. Hardin, J. A. Austin, H. Strickland, M. C. Cooper, S. W. J. Lowery, W. P. Vaughn, J. W. Rice, Chas. T. Brackins, A. R. Prior, Sarah Wiggins, David P. Sheppard Maggie Day, John H. Dodd, P. M. Sunday, A. L. Runyan, Annie Meyers Lelia G. White, Lizzie Murray, C. F Starks, C. A. Benson, Mrs. C. A. Benson, Chas. A. Jones, J. H. Ryan, Matilda Jeter, Miss W. J. Curry, L. A Bledsoe, C. C. Criddle, Chas. Bledsoe Ben Fields, Vergil Parker, E. B. Harris, Mrs. A. N. Hooper, Frank K Ritchie, J. H. Lewis, J. S. Stubblefield John Dean, Mrs. W. E. Ewing, Sallie Alexander, A. C. Washington, L. B Fuqua, T. B. Wallace, Allen M. Harris Mrs. T. H. Chambers, Isabelle Tucker W. B. Morgan, George A. Brown, Ed Bonner, Chas. Rodgers, Rosa Martin, Ruth A. Everett, Dallas Union Lodge, Will George, H. A. Carr, J. R. Jordan, Alexander S. Jackson, W. E. King, People's Undertaking Companiy, R. T. Sadberry, Mrs. Essie Ross, Mrs. Victoria Thompson, Mrs. Kate Turly, Mrs. Temple Weems, Annie S. Taylor, Mrs. Courtney Lowery, F. S. Starks, James King, John King, Sy Greene, J. A. Bryant, W. B. McShan, Alex Thomas, Walter Turner, Dallas Express Publishing Co., Mary S. Jackson, Mrs. Eugenia Weston, C. E. W. Day, S. W. J. Lowery, S. W. J. Lowery, S. W. J. Lowery, Mattie S. Mansfield, Mattie S. Mansfield, S. W. J. Lowery, Mrs. Susie H. Norris, P. D. Morrison, Mrs. Willie V. Manack, B. F. Darrell, H. H. of Ruth No. 687, Mrs. Lula A. Mason, St. Charles No. 21, Mary Richerson, Herbert Riddle, W. B. Mansfield, Mary Fuqua, R. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Johnnie Hollins, Bert Holland, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Frank J. Hawkins, Louvenia Jordan, L. B. Skinner, A. H. Thomas, Mrs. Helen Maxwell, Lewis Welch, W. W. Maxwell, H. S. Thompson, Mrs. F. L. Harris, Melvin M. Creglar, A. J. Johnson, Marth A. Whittaker, Wm. McGee, B. E. Coleman, Kittie Gooden, Ethel J. Dixon, Clark Black, W. R. Richardson, Charlie George, Henriette C. Taylor, W. L. D. Lee, S. Lethridge, Mrs. Annie Sanford, S. A. Hall, Glasco Jones, J. W. Ashley, T. H. Ruth, Artway Fillmore, A. R. Livingston, V. T. Tubbs, D. E. Meeks, Sarah Williams, Garfield Perkins, F. L. Irwin, Otis Calloway, John Armstrong, J. W. Kelly, J. L. Fortune, Henry Williams, J. H. Waller, Henry Starks, J. W Towns, W. T. Taylor, N. P. Guinn, B Mayfield, A. Williams, B. Williams, W E. Ewing, John Goodwin, C. F. Starks Carter Harris, George Dixon, M. P Penn, Richard Berry, Ada Davis, J. H Lewis, Noah Penn, W. Sidney Pittman Albert Knight, Stella Abington, S. W J. Lowery, W. J. Jones, Sallie A Franks, Katie Wiggins, Mrs. J. P Starks.

COLORED PEOPLE MAKE PLANS FOR THRIFT STAMP DAY

Evening Post
5-10-18

Two Associations of Colored People Will Push Campaign Among the Negroes of the South

In anticipation of National War Savings Day, falling on June 28, two of the leading organizations working among the colored people have passed resolutions supporting the President's appeal to all loyal Americans to pledge themselves to buy War Savings Stamps to the limit of their ability. The organizations are the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes and the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

The New York War Savings committee this morning received from L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the League on Urban Conditions a copy of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the executive board, which includes Maj. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee, John T. Emlen, William H. Baldwin and A. S| Frissell. The resolution reads:

"The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes desires at all times to commend and encourage the saving of both money and materials, and in particular at this time, when the resources of the nation are being so unstintedly poured out in the struggle for democracy.

"The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes places itself on record as urging all its members and friends, of whatever race, to observe the necessity and obligation of precticing intelligent thrift, as well as business initiative."

The Association for the advancement of the Colored people passed a resolution of the same tenor at its last meeting and laid plans to carry on a country-wide campaign for thrift through its 118 branches, representing over 25,000 members, and through its official organ, "The Crisis," which has a circulation of over 80,000. Among its officers are Moorefield Storey, president; John R. Shillady, secretary; Dr. W. E. B. DpBois, director of publications; Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer; and Major Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors.

MORE THAN $5000 IN LIBERTY LOAN BONDS BY NAT. BAP. PUB. BOARD

EMPLOYEES FULL OF INTEREST—PUTS THEIR EFFORT "OVER THE TOP"

The Nashville Globe
10-11-1918.

Upwards of $5,000.00 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds were taken by the employees of the National Baptist Publishing Board in a special service which was given by the Board to its employees Wednesday morning in a Liberty Loan Drive.

As a rule a half hour is given for chapel, during which time religious services are engaged in. There was no change from the order on Wednesday, because the usual prayers were offered, song sungs, but the time was extended. It was a patriotic meeting. The services opened by the singing of "America," then there were prayers offered for the safety and guidance of the heads of the allied forces. Following this quite a number of impromptu speeches were made, bringing out a number of facts why the Negro should go the limit, subscribe the full amount and thus prove 100 per cent on another occasion, in the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive.

While the speeches were being made, the pledge cards were passed then there were more speeches. Already a large number of the employees of the Publishing House have joined the colors, but practically every family represented at the institution has relatives in the army. In some families as many as four have gone, others are expecting to be called, so the patriotic spirit at the institution is at the highest ebb. The Colored Women's National Council of Defense was represented through Mrs. C. J. White in an excellent talk, while the national war aims were advocated through Rev. Henry A. Boyd, the assistant secretary, the employees of the Publishing Board as an institution were represented on the program by Mr. J. Blaine Boyd and Mr. L. Landers. The musical end of the celebration was in charge of Mrs. M. W. Tittle.

Throughout the services questions were answered and a full explanation made about the purpose of the issuing of the bonds and the worth of each bond, how they could be paid and how one might retire their subscription early. The Publishing Board started the ball rolling by taking $1,000.00, this was followed by the employees. At the conclusion it was seen that nearly $5,000.00 had been subscribed. It will be recalled that during the Red Cross campaign the National Baptist Publishing Board was among the first organizations in the race to launch into the field and they secured their certificate of 100 per cent. Following close behind this came the War Savigs Society that has sold $100.00 worth of War Saving Stamps, but Wednesday they went far "over the top" in the drive put on for the Fourth Liberty oan.

RACE ORGANIZES TO AID COUNTRY

The Advocate
April 1918

ATLANTA, Ga., Systematic work by the Negroes of Georgia for thrift and war savings is being launched this week by what is probably the most complete organization of Colored men ever formed in the state.

M. W. Reddick, president of the American Institute, at Americus, Ga., and president of the General Missionary Baptist convention, is chairman of the Negro executive committee. He has devoted a great deal of his time to enlisting the support of other Negro leaders and to perfecting the preliminary details of organization. Their plan is to organize the Negroes for thrift and war savings through the two great existing Negro agencies —the church and the lodge.

Associated with Chairman Reddick on the executive committee in charge of the campaign among the Negroes are the following:

Bishop J. S. Flipper, Atlanta, representing the A. M. E. Church; Bishop R. S. Williams, Augusta, representing the C. M. E. Church; Rev. L H. King, Atlanta, representing the M E. Church; Rev. P. James Bryant, Atlanta, a famous Negro orator, who is secretary of the executive committee; Rev. R. H. Singleton, Atlanta, assistant secretary; Rev. A. D. Williams, Atlanta, treasurer; Rev. E. P. Johnson, Atlanta; Rev. J. C. Lindsey, Atlanta; Rev. H. H. Proctor, Atlanta; Rev. W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown University, Atlanta; W. J. Trent, secretary of the Negro Y. M. C. A. of Atlanta; John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and some seventy-five other prominent Negro ministers and laymen.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

Negroes to Push Liberty Loan.

The Dallas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Negroes met at Pythian Temple yesterday afternoon and elected officers. The organization starts with a charter membership of seventy. A movement was started to induce 1,000 negroes to subscribe for the fourth Liberty loan, and members were urged to use their influence to raise $50,000 among the negroes of Dallas.

Soldiers - 19

Liberty Bonds

50

Of Interest to Colored People

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
APRIL 21, 1918

Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Tennessee, colored, of which Rev. S. M. Strayhorne of this city is the grand master, recently purchased a thousand dollar Liberty Bond, having secured the assistance of Gov. Tom C. Rye, who made application for the grand lodge that it might be honored with the first bond sold in this territory.

Grand Master Strayhorne stated that no difficulty was had in the least in securing the consent of the colored Masons to purchase this bond, saying the patriotism shown by the members is genuine and every man is ready and willing to do whatever he can to support the nation in the present strife. Rev. Strayhorne has been at the head of the colored Masonic fraternity in this state for a number of years, and since his incumbency the order has expanded wonderfully. A new temple has just been purchased and remodeled by the order on Fourth avenue, north, at a cost of nearly $15,000, and the fraternity owns the Masonic Home, a magnificent building opposite Greenwood park. There is also a valuable tract of land belonging to the property. The order also owns much valuable property throughout the state. For many years the colored Masons have done a splendid work in the state along all construction lines.

The following letters and telegrams were sent in connection with the sale of the bond:

April 9, 1918.

Dr. A. M. Townsend, Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: Recalling your visit to me on the 1st instant in company with the Rev S. M. Strayhorne of this city, when you left with me a check for $1,000, signed by you as treasurer of the Endowment Association, A. F. & A. M. of Tennessee, with which to purchase a one thousand dollar United States bond in the third Liberty Loan sale, and expressing a desire upon the part of the fraternity to be the purchaser of the first bond to be sent by the United States Government to this Federal Reserve District, I beg to say I took this matter up with T. G. Garrett, president of the Nashville Clearing House Association, who advised me to communicate with the president of the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta, Ga. This I did by telegraph on the 8th instant, to which I received a reply this morning, saying that he will be pleased to comply with our request. I hand you herewith copies of the telegrams passed, from which you will notice that the governor of the Bank in Atlanta requests that I place the check that you have left with me with any bank in Nashville, and upon receipt of the bonds for this district from the Federal Government he will send a bond of one thousand dollar denomination to the bank designated by me for delivery to your association. I beg to say further that I have notified the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta that I have placed the check with the T. W. Wrenne Banking Company of this city, and will have attached to it a copy of this letter and copies of the telegrams passed with the bank in Atlanta, so that the transaction may be fully understood by the Wrenne Banking Company, who will notify you when this bond is received.

I believe this plan will cover every detail of the transaction, and I offer my congratulations to you and your fraternity in being the recipient of this first bond of this sale and assure you that your patriotic interest in this sale is greatly appreciated. Yours very truly,

TOM C. RYE.

Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1918.

President Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Patriotic colored citizens of Nashville representing fraternal organization ask me to prefer their request for first one thousand dollars of bonds of third Liberty Loan coming to the Sixth district. I hold certified check for this purpose. Could they be so favored?

TOM C. RYE, Governor.

Atlanta, Ga., April 8, 1918.

Hon. Tom C. Rye, Governor, Nashville Tenn.

Telegram received. As this is first request for first bond coming to this district we are pleased to allot it to the colored fraternal order. Have application and check filed with some Nashville bank as soon as bonds received will forward one thousand dollar bond to that bank for them.

(Signed) McCORD, Governor.

The original of this telegram filed with check with Wrenne Banking Company, and may be obtained when bond is delivered.

April 9, 1918.

Mr. J. A. McCord, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your telegram of this date I have deposited with the T. W. Wrenne Banking Company of Nashville, Tenn., the check of $1,000, signed by A. M. Townsend, treasurer of Endowment Association, A. F. & A. M. of Tennessee, and drawn upon the People's Savings Bank & Trust Company of this city, for the first one thousand dollar bond received by you from the Treasury Department of the third Liberty Loan series.

On behalf of these patriotic citizens and this fraternity of colored men in Tennessee, I thank you for the courtesy which you have shown them. These men were very anxious to be the first subscribers to this loan, and I have no doubt that your consideration of them in giving them the first bond will be the means of further material sales of this issue in Tennessee.

You will, therefore, please notify the Wrenne Banking Company when you receive the bond, as they are in possession of the check with full copy of the correspondence between this office and your bank attached.

Again thanking you for your kindness I remain yours truly,

TOM C. RYE, Governor.
Governor.

Events at Pearl High School.

Friday night, April 26, will be held in the auditorium of the high school building an intraschool debate. The contestants have been thoroughly coached and both sides seem evenly matched. Dr. F. G. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Dickerson and Prof. R. S. Harris, the three teachers who have had the debaters in training, are well pleased with the progress the young people have made, and it is believed that the general public will be satisfied with the results on the night of the debate.

The following is the complete program: Opening chorus, "A Spring Song;" invocation, Rev. S. L. McDowell, pastor First Baptist Church; instrumental solo, "Phantom Caprice," Annie L. Hemphill; first affirmative, Tiny Bells Clendening; first negative, Benjamin F. Jones; vocal solo, selected, Queenie Mai Arterberry; second affirmative, Hattie Elizabeth Moore; second negative, General L. Clark; music, "The Alphabet," Girls' Glee Club; third affirmative, Mabel Anetta McGavock; third negative, James P. Hall; music, "The Rosary, the Treble Clef Club; decision of judges; closing chorus, "The Merry Heart."

Prof. H. H. Maynard, of Roger Williams University; Prof. J. W. C. Brown, Jr., of Walden University, and Prof. J. L. White, of the A. & I. State Normal, will act as judges.

The Utopian Literary Society, an organization which had a brief but successful career at the old Pearl school, was reorganized with the following officers: F. C. Jones, president; Ruby Lawrence, vice-president; Meomarta Rose, secretary; Geo. W. Gore, treasurer. The first effort of the society will be to entertain the debaters and the participants in the drama, "The Trouble at Satterlee's," with a spring fete at the German-American Hall on Friday night, May 3. The proceeds of the fete will go towards swelling the fund for the stage curtain and Victrola.

The following persons will serve as chaperons: Mesdames F. G. Smith, G. E. Washington, F. A. Randals, A. J. McGavock and Miss E. J. Terry.

Superintendent J. J. Keyes and Mr. H. S. Van Deren, the business manager of the city schools, and Mr. Leland Hume, chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Education, visited the school a few days ago. They came in response to a call from the principal to look into the heating plant, which was not working satisfactorily. On cold days it becomes necessary to use the auditorium as a recitation room, as some of the class rooms cannot be raised to the proper temperature. The keen interest of the officials in the situation was shown by the fact that they were on the premises within twenty minutes after the distress signal was sent out. While here other matters were gone into, and it will be but a short time before some needed improvements will be seen here.

The firm of Lebeck Bros. is taking unusual pains in the making of the large green velour stage curtain for this school. The principal, faculty, students and patrons hope to see it in place on the night of the debate. Several additions have been made to the curtain at the suggestion of Mr. Bruce of the Lebeck firm which, while making the curtain more expensive, will enhance its beauty.

Dr. Thomas Carter of Vanderbilt At State Normal School.

Dr. Thomas Carter of Vanderbilt University will deliver the sermon of the A. and I. State Normal School's regular monthly religious service in the auditorium attended during the week the presbytery which was held at the Woodland Street Presbyterian Church in this city.

Race Men Break Record in Liberty Bond Purchase

Phil Cleveland

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 15.—Colored men, employed at the boiler house department of the by-product coke plant, Republic Iron & Steel Co., believe they have established a record that will stand throughout the country for their race with respect to subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Their per capita average is $282. The department is thoroughly organized for such a campaign and the men have mortgaged their wages for the coming ten months to the limit. Necessarily their families will be compelled to forego many pleasures.

Republic officials point out that this is a splendid showing of true American patriotism. David Lee is chairman of the committee which canvassed the Colored workers, who are proud of their record. Those who subscribed heavily are David Lee, John Chandler, Leslie Carter, Gideon Boddy, Isaac Carroll, John Johnson, Simon Rayford, Leslie Bridges, Alfred Smith, Charles White, George Neal, William Coleman, G. Lewis, L. Harrison, William Hoston, C. Copeland, William Netherland, R. Mede, Dudley Cody, F. May, John Dykes, H. Fly, Ben Ferguson, Robert Hardaway, John Smith and Gussy Hemples.

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS LIBERTY BONDS WERE TAKEN BY NOON

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WACO TEX HERALD
OCTOBER 1, 1918

The liberty loan men's teams in Waco up to this noon had raised $739,100, not including $35,000 that had been taken in by the Liberty Loan bank, and from the negroes, Mexicans, Assyrians et al.

The fourth liberty loan campaign in Waco and McLennan county is proving a whirlwind success. Seven communities in the county have already exceeded their quotas and report "we're still going." The reports that come in from all parts of Waco and the county indicate that the man who talked of "hard times" as a detriment to the fourth liberty loan was all wrong in his predictions, and likewise the splendid returns are beyond even the most high expectations that were entertained by any one, no matter how optimistic.

The towns that do not yet report an over-subscribing of their quotas are not to be construed as having a hard time raising them. Such is far from being a truthful survey of the situation. The fact is that several of the towns—Moody, for instance,—do not start to raise their quota until today, and some of the communities have been in the field only a few hours. The results that are now in represent the results after a very little bit of work on the part of the liberty loan teams and solicitors. In fact, the county's canvass has barely begun.

All this, the ready response thus far shown, the splendid spirit in which McLennan's patriotic citizens come across with funds for the fighters in France, is all the more encouraging when it is considered that the quota for the county in this loan is greater than ever before and that conditions in old McLennan are all but distressing in the majority of the smaller communities.

The big guns in the campaign; that is, the team captains and solicitors and chairmen throughout the county, attribute the great success of the liberty bond drive so far to the good news that has been coming in from the war the last few days. The general idea that is gaing ground so much lately is that with the internal workings of the central powers crumbling to the extent that they are, now is the psychological moment to crush the enemy, and this can be done only if the people at home buy the bonds that will turn the trick. A sentiment that prevails in Waco is that the boys over there are fighting and licking the Hun to beat the band, but the advance depends entirely on the support given them at home.

And the way subscriptions are coming in here in Waco and the entire county indicates that the boys over there are going to get all the support necessary, as far as McLennan county folks are concerned.

$739,100 Secured Here at Noon.

At the daily luncheon in the Y. M. B. L. rooms here today the following reports were made by the captains of the teams soliciting funds in Waco. The figures represent bonds purchased by Wacoans up to today at noon, and do not include subscriptions taken in at the Liberty Loan bank during the day and any from the ladies of Waco, who began their campaign proper today:

Team 1, H. A. Kline	$ 88,000
Team 2, W. E. Gaylord	22,900
Team 3, W. L. Dugger	41,450
Team 4, G. H. Weathered	29,350
Team 5, L. S. Childs	52,500
Team 6, Cecil Shear	47,300
Team 17, T. E. Hubby	35,050
Team 8, J. B. Duncan	34,550
Team 9, A. J. Bush	22,200
Team 10, E. A. White	12,500
Team 11, H. L. Davis	112,250
Team 12, H. C. Lamkin	13,950
Team 13, Chas. Battaile	60,150
Team 14, Dr. B. L. Scott	143,600
Team 15, V. M. Washam	22,300
Total taken by teams	$739,100

Splendid Showing in County.

The reports from the county, as well, a refine. This is the line-up for McLennan, as reported to the Times-Herald at noon:

Town—	Quota.	Raised.
Moody	$ 75,000	$.....
Lorena	75,000	10,000
Mart	175,000	150,000
Elm Mott	5,000	7,150
Norwood	2,000	3,000
Eddy	25,000	.....
Crawford	30,000	34,850
Bosqueville	10,000	13,100
Erath	2,500	2,800
West	125,000	45,000
Robinson	10,000	2,500
Gholson	10,000	.....
McGregor	65,000	82,000
Riesel	30,000	16,000
Speegleville	12,500	11,000
Axtell	10,000	.....
Elk	12,500	8,000
Hewitt	7,500	.....
China Sprgs.	12,500	.....

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Ocee	7,500	.....
Leroy	30,000	15,500
Rosenthal ..	5,000	.....
Downsville .	5,000	.....
Patrick	7,500	.....
Levi	10,000	.....
Chalk Bluff.	6,000	.....
Bruceville ..	8,000	.....
Ross	7,500	8,900
Waco	1,803,100	739,100
Totals	$2,603,100	$1,092,300

Determined Workers.

Of course, Waco has taken in more than the amount stipulated above, and so have the majority of other towns, because a lot of work can be transacted in the duration of just a few hours, and the determined workers throughout the county are in most instances too busy selling Liberty bonds to report for themselves. In the case of Waco, as stated above, during yesterday there was $35,000 taken in at the Liberty Loan bank, which amount is not included in the $739,000. Then none of the subscriptions taken in by the ladies in the residence sections are included because the ladies are too busy with their work to make a report and it is believed they are holding back their results until they have enough to "startle" the men workers with their splendid work. But the men are expecting the best of results from the ladies, and no matter how high the amount turned in by them, it will be no more than expected. The women in Waco, under the able leadership of Mrs. W. O. Wilkes, are the most wonderfully organized group of workers ever gotten together in any campaign that has taken place in Waco or any place else, as far as the Liberty loan leaders know.

The luncheon at the Y. M. B. L. rooms this noon was just as successful as the one the day before. It began with an invocation by Rev. C. T. Caldwell and closed with the concerted singing of "America," directed by K. N. Westerman. The roll was called and there was a splendid response of team workers, the great amount of subscriptions taken in by the committees evoking storms of applause.

George Caufield of McGregor was present and told of the splendid progress at his town, stating that every cent of the money taken in there was voluntary and over the counter of the Liberty Loan bank. Dr. Lovelace of Speegleville was also present. He said Speegleville was virtually over the top.

Crawford Subscribed $34,850.

"Over the top goes Crawford!"

This was the information brought back to Liberty Loan headquarters last night by the committee of speakers and workers sent to that place to help them in raising their quota. "You are too late—we have gone over the top," was what the Crawford committee told the visitors on their arrival there.

With a quota of $30,000, a total of $34,850 had been raised in Liberty bond sales, the greater portion of this Saturday afternoon. The meeting was held as scheduled, but no Liberty bond sales made. Instead it was turned into a patriotic gathering, speeches being made by Dr. I. Warsaw, C. E. Waller and Dr. C. T. Caldwell, all of Waco. Contributions to the Belgian relief fund of about $150 was made.

NEGROES ORGANIZE TO BOOST LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
APRIL 7, 1918

Negro Liberty loaners are going after the Kaiser's goat in great fashion. A strong organization has been formed by W. P. Mabson, chairman of the negro third Liberty loan campaign of this county. The business district is to be headed by the porters of the four Austin banks, the central committee is headed by Hugh Warmoth, and these organizations are backed up by various church and school organizations.

"Only live wires are wanted,' says Chairman Mabson, "and if there is any committeeman who can not come out and do some real work, let me know and I'll put someoen else in your place."

Central Committee.

Hugh Warmoth, chairman, caterer; N. W. Rhambo, undertaker; Albert Shaw, blacksmith.

Wesley Chapel Church.

Hugh Smith chairman P. O. D.; J. H. Brown, State treasurer's department; Callie Headspeath, Hugh Green, Governor's office.

Ebenezer Baptist Church.

S. I. Wilson, chairman, at W. S. Drake Company; Grant Frazier, at Stelfox jewelry; John January, at Harrells; J. L. Harbast, at Franz Fiset; S. H. Hanna, at State Capitol.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

C. H. Washington, chairman, at University Y. M. C. A.; William Leors Jr., undertaker; Albert Lawson, at Knights of Columbus Hall; James T. Ewing, at State Capitol.

Mount Oliver Baptist Church.

W. F. Fulcher, chairman, printer; W. L. Gordon, at Mr. Archiller; P. W. Hicks, at Mr. Dahlich; Charles Durst, chairman; Thomas Keys, Isaac Merida.

Schools and Colleges.

Prof. Mason Brewer, chairman; Prof. P. A. Lelands, Prof. J. W. Frazier, Prof. J. H. Pickard, Dr. S. P. Brown, Dr. E. W. D. Abner, John Madison, D. R. Woodard.

Advisory Committees.

Prof. J. W. Norman, chairman; Rev. L. L. Campbell, Rev. R. C. Walker, Rev. J. B. Plus, Rev. J. W. Warren, Rev. J. H. Harrold, Prof. M. S. Davage, Dr. J. C. Stevens, Dr. W. H. Cradford, Prof. L. C. Anderson, Dr. R. E. L. Holland, superintendent Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute; Prof. E. F. Dennis, R. S. Harrison, barber.

Speaking Committees.

L. M. Mitchel, chairman; Prof. W. H. Passon, Prof. J. A. Wilson, Dr. W. H. Crawford, William M. Leors Sr., L. D. Lyons.

Rural Districts.

Prof. J. A. Claton, chairman, Manor; Charles Madison, Sprinkle; George Collin, East Thirteenth Street; Charles M. Davidson, Del Valle; Homer and Henry Wright, Creedmoor; C. L. Roase, Austin, R. No. 1.

MARYLAND COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The colored section of the Maryland Council for Defense with Dr. Ernest Lyons, pastor of our own John Wesley Church, Baltimore, as chairman, is rendering very large service to the nation at this particular time. The fact is, we think that the colored section of the Maryland Council of Defense is the better organized and is getting larger results than perhaps any other similar organization among our people in this country. The following figures, furnished us by Dr. Lyons, show what this organization has been able to accomplish. 8-1-18

Subscribed to the first two Liberty Loans, $1,000,000.

Subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan, $1,000,000.

Subscribed to War Savings, $10,000, through purely colored agencies and probably to $65,000 more through white agencies.

Contributed 2,000 members at $1 a member to the Christmas drive of the Red Cross and subscribed $1,600 more in the last Red Cross drive.

Through the women's section, made 1,500 comfort kits for the soldiers.

Through the same section furnished 350 articles for the soldiers, such as socks, wristlets, helmets and sweaters.

Subscribed to funds for equipping recreation buildings for the soldiers of the Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry (colored) and for the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Artillery (colored).

Sent about 5,000 of their men into the army through the draft, this not including the large numbers who were recruited from this city for the regular army, for labor battalions and for special army activities early in the war.

Have arranged a big farmers' exhibition to take place at Salisbury in September for the purpose of stimulating the interest of the colored farmer in increased production and modern methods of agriculture.

The figures on the Liberty Loan and on the number of men furnished to the army cover the whole state. Those on War Savings, Red Cross and other activities include only Baltimore city, not even Baltimore county.

Dr. Lyons in commenting upon the work of this organization said, "Our people are in the war. They realize the issues which are at stake and how their own future is involved. We have organized a great many meetings for them at which both colored and white men have discussed the reasons which led this country to enter the struggle and made clear the struggle between democracy and autocracy, in which the whole future of the race is involved. And they realize, too, that while many of their men will fall as many white men will fall, the advantages which the colored race will win from the war. They realize the benefits which their men will derive from the army life and particularly from the special training which will be given the colored men in the army to fit them for special qualifications, a training which will be of very great value to them when they return to civilian life after the war."

Dr. Lyon's church has a service flag with 40 stars in it, representing that number of men contributed to the fighting forces.

The Y. M. C. A. is rendering large service to our men in France. General Pershing wrote an unsolicited letter to the officers of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. some time in May. Among other things he said:

"Give us nine men and the Y. M. C. A., and we will have a more effective fighting force than as though we had ten men without the Y. M. C. A."

If their estimate is correct—and headquarters surely ought to know—then the Y. M. C. A. is at this moment adding 10% —100,000 men—to the fighting power of our armies in France.

Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Wheeler, in a letter to Gen. Pershing, said:

"There is no one factor contributing more to the morale of the American army in France than the Y. M. C. A. The value of this organization cannot be over-estimated. When I come to the Y. M. C. A. huts and see our men night after night and one day after another in their spare moments enjoying the privileges created by a corps of self-sacrificing Red Triangle workers, I know that they are better men and better fighters for so doing. Give me nine hundred men who have a Y. M. C. A. rather than one thousand who have none, and I will have better fighters every time."

General Pershing directed that Colonel Wheeler's letter be sent to the Y. M. C. A. officials, and himself added this comment:

"The conclusions and opinions of Lieut.-Colonel Wheeler are concurred in by these headquarters."

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Liberty Bonds

Birmingham
$200,000 in
War Savings Stamps
$80,000 to Red Cross
$1,000,000 in Liberty
Bonds.
Prisoners in mines
buying liberty bonds
with money made
by overtime work.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
OCTOBER 13, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE LOAN.

A dispatch from Shreveport the other day announced that a wealthy colored citizen of Caddo had topped the individual subscriptions in the parish to the Liberty Loan with a pledge of $100,000.

This evidence of patriotism on the part of one of the members of their race who has been unusually successful in the accumulation of worldly goods ought to be an inspiration to the colored population generally to do their full share toward making the Loan the great nation success it ought to be.

Colored men who have reached the stage of affluence of the Caddo subscriber are not numerous. The majority of the race in the South are in modest circumstances, a not inconsiderable proportion are poor.

But it is not necessary to be rich to be patriotic. The man who has to skimp to buy a fifty-dollar bond on the instalment plan is doing as fully his part toward the Government as the man who is able to write his check for a hundred or a thousand times that amount.

The Government not only wants Six Billion. But it wants to see this Six Billion contributed by more millions of men and women than ever before in any country subscribed to a war loan.

It is interesting in this connection to note the fact that the reports of canvassers in New Orleans show a very general response by the colored population to the appeal for subscriptions to the loan. Apparently they are being educated to see in it not only the opportunity for an expression of their loyalty, but for the profitable investment of the increment of their thrift.

A CORRECTION

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 16, 1918

Editor Constitution: A few days ago I sent a communication telling what the colored Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons had subscribed as a grand lodge for fourth Liberty Bonds ($5,000) and that with the efforts of our individual members we intended to run it to fully one hundred thousand dollars; but in some way it was headed in Tuesday's paper, "Negro Odd Fellows," etc.

Our members have been phoning me all the morning about it and they feel that an injustice has been done their effort. May I ask that you please correct that and give them full credit for what they are doing. While I know it was unintentional, yet it will hinder and throw back my work. Thanking you in advance, I am, very respectfully,

H. R. RIEDLINGER.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH

Colored Help in Liberty Loan Drive.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

My attention has been called to a letter recently published in your paper asking why the negro troops were not used in the Liberty Loan illuminated parade on Sept. 27.

The letter carries with it also the question as to why negroes are not being recognized in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The writer of the letter is perhaps unaware that there were no negro troops available in St. Louis. We made every effort to get negro troops to use in the parade but could not get any. All the troops available were those stationed at Jefferson Barracks. The balance were made up of Home Guards. It was impractical on account of the War Department regulations, and impossible because of cost, to transport troops from the nearest cantonment.

It was with much regret that we were thus unable to recognize the splendid work that negro troops are doing in this war.

As to other activities, the writer perhaps does not know that we have been using, with white soldiers on the speakers' stands, a wounded colored soldier who has been returned from France.

The writer probably does know by this time that we have planned a large parade of colored people for Sunday, Oct. 13. Extensive preparations were made for this parade, but, unfortunately, the Health Department regulations made it necessary to abandon the parade altogether.

The Liberty Loan Organization has every desire to recognize the worthy work which the colored people are doing in the Loan and the wonderful work which the colored troops are doing abroad. Conditions over which they have no control prevented as full a recognition as they had planned.

H. S. GARDNER.

Negroes Join To Boost Sale Of Liberty Bonds

EL PASO TEXAS HERALD
APRIL 26, 1918

Mass Meeting To Be Held Tonight; All Want To Help, Says Chairman.

The Negro Independent club for buying Liberty bonds will hold a mass meeting tonight in the hall of the Masonic temple on South Virginia street, for the sale of Liberty bonds.

Prof. William Coleman, general chairman of negro teams, says they expect every negro not engaged in service to be represented at this meeting tonight, either in person, or by money. Already, he says, Mrs. Fulton has given him $5 to invest in bonds for her. She is a widow. She is going to put $5 in war savings stamps. She said if she could she would do more. "No negro who makes a dollar for personal support has any excuse for failure to attend this meeting or to put a dollar or more in bonds to help in this great crisis," said Prof. Coleman today.

"No employer can look with favor on any servant of his who is unwilling to invest, not give, at least one dollar in Liberty bonds to help win this war, when the best men of all races of America are sacrificing their home life, association with friends, future glory and advancement, their lives, for the security of this fellow in his position here in America."

The chairman says there are a great many people of his race who have not been reached and who cannot buy a bond, who, he believes, will invest at least from $1 to $25, or more if given an opportunity. He states that a very large number in the railroad shops, porters on the railroads, and servants in various places have bought bonds reported by other teams. Of this he is proud, but the club is organized by men who have bought bonds to enable many who can't buy a bond to do their bit.

COLORED RESIDENTS EAGERLY SUBSCRIBE

Chairman Hawkins Announces That His Fund Has Now Reached a Total of $8,300 in Liberty Bond Sales

ATLANTIC CITY, N J PRESS
APRIL 16, 1918

Colored residents subscribed $8,300 in Liberty Bonds at the close of the first week of the drive, reported Dr. P. L. Hawkins, chairman of the committee, and he announces that every day the sum increases. In reporting to the Liberty Loan Committee, he said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee, Third Liberty Loan.

"I desire to render ap artial report of our work for the week ending Monday, April 15, and through you lay upon the altar of our country our offering of $8,300, a part of which will be paid in cash.

"The response and co-operation from all sources has been in keeping with the traditional loyalty and patriotism of our people, and while I must reserve the names of the many who have done so much to help in this drive, I must mention that every colored minister in Atlantic City has given every possible aid; the head and side waiters and waitresses, the bellmen, the teachers particularly, the professional men and citizens from every walk of life vie with each other in doing their share of the work.

"This week our work has been to secure the school assessment, and every home has been covered at least once, and every church has been covered.

"The indications point to a 100 per cent. teachers, 100 per cent. ministers and 100 per cent. professional men.

"This week every hotel will be covered ,and the honor roll will swell with the names of our splendid head-waiters and waitresses, bellmen, who are going to bring honor and credit to the race by a concrete evidence of their patriotism and civic pride. Already Mr. B. F. Parker starts with a thousand dollars, two hundred being given to the first five teachers who raised three hundred dollars. We received his magnificent offer Thursday Afternoon, and met his requirement in twenty-four hours.

"The Fraternal Ordesr will report through Chairamn A. F. Davidson; the policemen are working under Sergeant Robinson, and Mr. Clinton Edwards is looking after the post office employes.

"Every colored citizen is asked to help in this splendid work of patriotism and service, and if it is not possible to reach some member of our committees, subscribe through the most convenient agent, individual or bank, which will give us credit for it just as though it had been sent to us."

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COLORED WORKERS AIM FOR $200,000

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
OCTOBER 15, 1918

Plans for reaching every colored citizen of Nashville were formed at a meeting of the Negro division of the Liberty loan drive held Monday night at the colored "Y." J. C. Grant presided and addresses were made by J. C. Napier, C. M. Langston, J. C. Caldwell, J. D. Crenshaw, W. J. Hale and others. A number of bonds were sold, encouraging reports were received and much enthusiasm was shown by the workers, who have set as their goal $200,000 for this week.

One of the features of the meeting was a patriotic pageant, most effectively rendered by children. On Wednesday evening J. W. Grant will deliver a liberty loan address at the booth at the colored Y. M. C. A., and music will be furnished by Isaac's glee club.

NEGROES BEHIND W. S. S. EFFORT

ATLANTA GA AMERICAN
JUNE 23, 1918

Colored Masons Buy $1,000 at Athens Meeting and Pledge Same Sum June 28.

At their annual session in Athens the negro Masons of Georgia purchased $1,000 in war stamps and pledged an equal amount for the great drive June 28.

Such news as this, with reports of splendid co-operation by the white people of the State, indicates that the negroes' organization in the State is about completed and that everything is ablaze with ardor for the coming campaign. Morris Brown College, Atlanta, has bought $200 worth of stamps and will take $300 more June 28. At a mass meeting in Social Circle $125 worth of stamps were sold. Reports like these are being received hourly at headquarters in Atlanta, from which Bishop J. S. Flipper, Bishops Williams, Carter and Holsey; P. J. Bryant, C. T. Walker, E. P. Johnson, M. W. Reddick, James Nabritt and other ministerial heads of churches; Dr. H. R. Butler, head of the Masons; B. J. Davis, head of the Odd Fellows; G. R. Hutto, of the Knights of Pythias; W. S. Cannon, of the I. B. O.; J. H. Watson, of the Supreme Circle; L. A. Townsley, of the Progressives, and many other leaders of the race are directing or fostering the campaign.

The district chairmen now are drilling their forces of speakers for the big day. This Sunday is "Patriotic Day," and the preachers as well as the special speakers are to deliver addresses on that theme, while more than 5,000 speakers are promised for the campaign. A pledge of $20 from each individual is urged as a minimum in the coming drive.

INVESTS $100,000 IN LIBERTY BONDS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Durham, N. C.—The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association has purchased $65,000 worth of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. The association subscribed for $35,000 of the second issue of the bonds, which makes a total investment for this organization of $100,000.

The officers of the association are: John Merrick, founder and president; C. C. Spaulding, vice-president and general manager; A. M. Moore, M. D., secretary-treasurer. This is the strongest insurance organization in the State of North Carolina under Negro management and one of the strongest in that line in the South.

Colored Washington Goes "Over the Top" for Fourth Liberty Loan.

Colored Washington went "over the top" in great shape for the fourth liberty loan, outdoing all previous financial records since the beginning of the war. In the executive departments, churches, clubs, fraternities, the Colored men and women subscribed liberally and the individual investors are uncountable. The largest single subscription was handled through the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, of which Lawyer Armond W. Scott is Grand Exalted Ruler. Acting under the instructions of the Grand Lodge, which met in August at Baltimore, Mr. Scott placed $10,000 of the Order's funds in fourth liberty bonds, distributing the amount among four race banks as follows: To the Industrial Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., $2,500; to the Penny Savings Bank (Order of St. Luke), Richmond, Va., $2,500; to the Mechanics Savings Bank, Richmond, Va., $2,500, and to the Mutual Savings Bank, Portsmouth, Va., $2,500. The Industrial Savings Bank in this city was allotted $15,000 worth of bonds to sell, but before the closing hour, President John W. Lewis announced that his sales had gone above $31,000. The Columbia Lodge, Order of Elks, E. W. Bundy, exalted ruler, bought $1,000 worth of bonds, and Morning Star Lodge purchased $200 worth. Mrs. Sarah W. Brown and Dr. Carroll A. Brooks each subscribed for $500 worth.

When the total of the amounts taken by the Colored people of the District is known it will be interesting, surprising and gratifying to all concerned. Colored Washington is not being deceived by any bogus peace overtures on the part of the German government; but is in the fight to a finish to "make the world safe for democracy."

ORANGEBURY S. C. DEMOCRAT
JUNE 27, 1918

Colored People Patriotic.

(Special to The Democrat).

Norway, June 26.—The Colored people of the Cedar Grove Baptist church deserve special mention of loyalty to their country and the noble way in which they responded to the call of the Red Cross. Several Sundays ago members of the Norway Red Cross chapter were at this church to present the Red Cross cause. These good people gladly received the message and heeded to the call with a response of $100.

Right here it might be added that if a few of our white citizens who have turned their backs on this cause, could have witnessed this enthusiastic meeting and have seen the old feeble gray-haired darkies responding to the call would have hung their heads in shame and indeed termed themselves as slackers.

The colored people furthered their interest in the Red Cross by desiring a chapter of their own. Their wishes have been granted and we are expecting great things of them.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE
MARCH 20, 1918

Negroes and War Savings Stamps.

New Orleans, March 20, 1918.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

An idea has been advanced in New Orleans to raise $10,000,000 among the negroes of America to buy war savings stamps. The suggestion is to arrange a trust company, and the government is being asked to become a co-trustee—not investing anything. The purpose of the trust is to buy and develop real estate; engage in agriculture, mechanics and commerce.

The trust will first buy war stamps, and with these as collateral borrow money to develop and conduct enterprises essential to our existence and success in this war.

Under this plan the negro's highest development can be furthered while the government will receive the united support of 10,000,000 loyal citizens. This will not antagonize established industrial institutions, but, because of the democracy underlying this movement, will create a new spirit of industry among American negroes.

Think of the many negroes that do not work because of distasteful labor conditions, the many poorly paid that perform non-productive labor; and the many who are discouraged because advancement is denied them. With a coherent plan, and a definite work to perform, those adverse conditions will rapidly disappear.

The government is asked to become a co-trustee to assure to all investors prudent, honest and profitable business transactions.

I suggest that the colored citizens of New Orleans help demonstrate that we are as loyal to American ideals as any other Americans, and are ready to contribute all we possess for the betterment of our selves and our posterity. They are, therefore, asked to take lists and secure as many subscribers to war stamps as they can; these lists to be forwarded with the plan that is to be submitted to President Wilson.

Lists and further information may be secured at the colored Red Cross Headquarters.

W. W. KEEP.

Negro Tenants of County Buy Bonds

Negro tenants of the country beats of Montgomery county are subscribing in a patriotic and liberal manner to the "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bond. Traveling men who have traversed the country beats during the past three days declare that if the farm owners and people in general respond with the promptness of the negro tenants Montgomery county is sure to go over the top.

Jules Stern in reporting the good work of the tenants, said yesterday:

"I desire to state, voicing the sentiments of the drummers with whom I have been associated, that the negro tenant farmers on whom we called responded with their money unhesitatingly, but with an almost unanimous verbage, 'we want to do all we can.'

"We certainly appreciate their true sense of patriotism and we hope that it will be the sounding not to many who were somewhat tardy in making their budget."

THRIFT MEETING BY COLORED SCHOOLS

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MARCH 18, 1918

There was a large meeting of the teachers and pupils of the Nashville colored public schools yesterday afternoon at the Bijou theatre in interest of the thrift stamp movement.

Superintendent J. J. Keyes and Hon. Baxter Cato, a member of the board; Dr. J. P. Crawford, supervisor; Bishop E. Tyree and Dr. W. S. Ellington were also present.

The following program was carried out:

Music, "America," led by Pearl high school chorus; prayer by Bishop Evans Tyree, followed by singing of the "Marseillaise."

Superintendent Keyes gave a brief address emphasizing the part the children of the schools have in the various movements necessary to make the war a success. Mr. Cato and Dr. Ellington also spoke.

W. H. Card spoke under the auspices of the Postal Clerks' Association. Pearl high school sang a new hymn of "America." Mrs. C. J. White read the "Rising of 1776," followed by Miss Crosthwait, who recited "The Colored Soldiers."

Dr. Crawford was master of ceremonies.

There were other workers in the thrift movement who visited some of the churches and spoke briefly at morning services.

At the meeting at St. John's A. M. E. church at 3 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. H. Smith presided. The meeting was opened with singing of the patriotic hymn "America." Dr. Crosthwait led in prayer. Miss Sonoma Talley sang a solo. The chairman in opening the meeting impressed the audience that in the present crisis it is well for all to realize that we are facing a serious condition and that all ought arise to demands of the situation. Others who spoke are: Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait, Mrs. A. O. Kenny, Mrs. G. E. Haynes, Mrs. A. N. Johnson and Dr. J. A. Jones.

Mrs. H. J. Johnson, accompanied by Miss M. Braden of Walden university, sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Rev. T. M. Brumfield pronounced the benediction.

NEGRO COMPANY BUYS $101,000 OF WAR BONDS

Durham, N. C.—The purchase of $1,000 worth of War Savings Stamps and $65,000 worth of Liberty Bonds in the third bond issue will increase the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association's Libery Bond and War Savings Stamps holdings to $101,000.-00.

In giving out this information to the agents of the Company Mr. C. C. Spaulding, secretary and general manager said: "Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps are gilt edge securities. The country needs your assistance. Please advise all policyholders and friends to help their country and themselves by purchasing all the Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps they can pay for. In the end right will triumph. Some day we will come into our own. In the meantime let it be said we did our full duty."

NEGROES AND WAR FUNDS.

Many stories have come out of the south about Negroes and the war, but this one is different. It comes from Cullman county, Ala., a fertile agricultural community. The county capital, also Cullman, is a "white man's town" and has been so since its beginning. In the entire county the Negroes are segregated by an unwritten law.

When the war savings stamp campaign was beginning, Cullman county was assigned a quota to be raised and the white leaders met, assigned the quotas to the various sections of the county and permitted a Negro chairman for the Negro section to raise $1,500. A few days ago there was another meeting to count up and the Negro chairman sent in his returns, $1,640, almost 10 per cent more than his quota.

But the report from the rest of the county was different. The amount sought was $644,880, and the amount reported was only $151,000, or about 25 per cent of the quota.

Now the white folk of the county are wondering how they will explain. Negro leaders often have called attention to the fact that Negro counties were first to go over the top on the various calls, but they do not have in these counties the segregated returns.

St. Louis (Mo.) Post Dispatch

MEDIA COLORED FOLKS SUBSCRIBE FOR LOAN

CHESTER PA REPUBLICAN
MAY 1, 1918

The following is contributed by Mrs. Louis Braugh, of Fourth and Jackson streets, who has charge of the Liberty Loan among the colored people at the County Seat:

"Mrs. Jordan Bean patriotically offered her home recently for a Liberty Bond party. The attendance was not what it should have been from the promises given, but it was an inspiring meeting. Cornelius Ridley, the kindly old man, said a few words which greatly impressed us with his sincerity. Throughout this work I have found the true patriotic spirit and quick response which was most gratifying. Last evening I was much touched by an old man, Stephen H Scott, whom I had never seen before Stopping at my house and presenting me with $50 in cash and also taking out another fifty dollar bond on the installment plan, was what he did. I hope others will follow his example Those that subscribed are as follows:

Samuel Stuart, $50; Albert Lockwood, $50; Stephen Dorsey, $100; Alberta Bean, $100; Maria Guy, $50; Caroline Cole, $50; J. L. Cole, $50; Margurth A. Butler, $100; Julia Butler, $50; James E. Bean, $100; Dave Ambrose $50; Walter Durham, $50; Sarah Daniel, $50; Anna Nocho, $50; Francis Arnold Clarkson, $50; Charles Parker, $50; Mary Eva Clarkson, $50; Ellen W. Brown, $50; Alberta Sullivan, $50; Thomas J. Clarkson, $50; Harriet M. Snowden, $100; Sadie J. Wilson, $50; Cornelius Ridley, $50; Stephen H. Scott, $100. This is the real thing and will do more than any thing else toward destroying Prussian tyranny."

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

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$60,000 IN FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIBED BY COLORED PEOPLE AT BIG MEETING HELD IN HARLEM

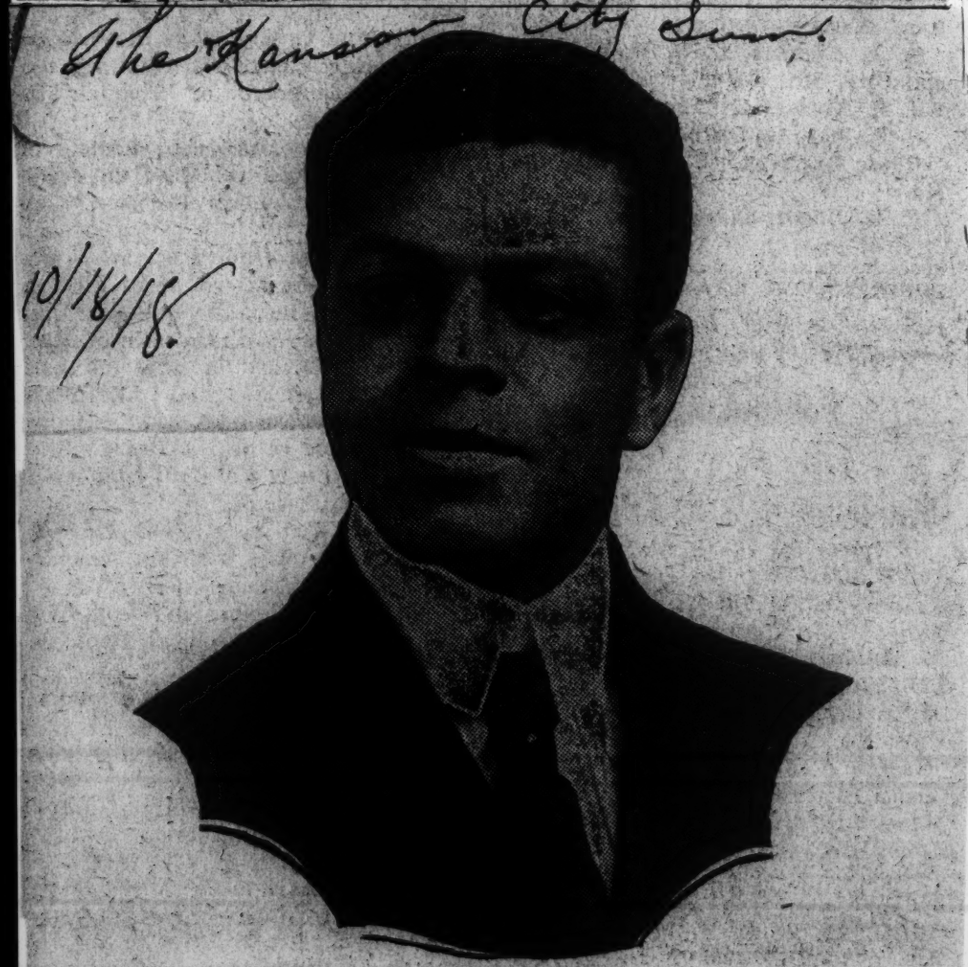
The New York Age

The Negroes of Harlem rose to the occasion and did themselves proud Tuesday evening at Palace Casino, 135th street, near Madison avenue, when they subscribed $60,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. More than four thousand were present. Patriotism ran high and race men and women nobly responded to the appeals of the speakers to help stamp out autocracy and "rule mit" the Kaiser by subscribing liberally.

10/17/18

The Kansas City Sun.

10/18/18.



HON. C. H. CALLOWAY,
who as Chairman of the Negro Division of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee took the Colored Contingent "Over the Top" in gallant style with a total subscription from Negroes of more than $500,000.00.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces on its own behalf and on that of the National Association of Colored Women that the offer of these two organizations to co-operate with the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in promoting the sale of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds among the colored people in twelve Southern States in which the largest number of colored people live, by furnishing prominent colored women speakers, members of the latter organization, to tour these states, has been accepted for the following six states by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committees of these states. The states accepting and the speakers and organizeds assigned are: Maryland and Virginia, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President of the National Training School, Washington, D. C.; North Carolina, Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson of Philadelphia, prominent worker in the Colored Women's Clubs movement; Kentucky, Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouse of Lexington, Ky., Honorary President of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Kentucky; Louisiana and Texas, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert of Buffalo, N. Y., President of the National Association of Colored Women and member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 10/17/18.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose headquarters are 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, and which has 142 branches throughout the country, 58 of which are in the Southern States, as a patriotic service to the nation, is paying the full travelling and organizing expenses of the speakers. The National Association of Colored Women is a federation of colored women's club in practically all the states of the nation. At the annual meeting of the National Association of Colored Women held in July in Denver, Col., attended by 200 delegates, the President of the Association, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, in her annual report said that the Association had 7,000 women at work to assist in the Third Liberty Loan Drive through whom $5,000,000 was raised. She estimated that the colored people contributed about $300,000 in the Red Cross Drive up to that time.

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ATLANTA GA
JUNE 9, 1918

War Savings for Negroes

It is expected that as a matter both of patriotism and of enlightened self-interest the negroes of Georgia will play an earnest part in the War Savings campaign. Of their patriotism, they have already given substantial proof in their co-operation for an increased production of foodstuffs, in their cheerful response to their duties under the Selective Service law and in their refusal to listen for even a moment to German propaganda. The War Savings campaign affords them an opportunity to carry this loyal spirit still further and turn it to account for their own as well as the country's good. Every penny put into Thrift stamps is an absolutely safe investment; and every dollar put into War Savings Certificates bears a good rate of interest, besides being equally safe. Thousands and tens of thousands of colored people can save in this way, and in doing so help both the nation and themselves. Under the plan adopted by the National War Savings Committee for Georgia, they have been given a department of their own with all the requisite facilities and aids. The Committee counts confidently upon the influence of the negro schools and lodges and especially upon that of the negro preachers to promote this cause which can be made to mean so much to the welfare of their people.

The Negroes are responding generously to the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Unity Industrial Insurance Company of this city, with Dr. P. H. V. Dejoie as President and Mr. W. E. Roberson as Treasurer, paid $10,000 cash for Liberty Bonds recently. Paul Quinn College of Waco, Tex., bought $12,000 worth of Bonds.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 11/7/18

Negro Lodge Buys Bonds.

District Grand Lodge No. 13, I. B. O. O. F., of American jurisdiction of Georgia, owners of Odd Fellows' block Auburn avenue, of which B. J. Davis is secretary, subscribed for $10,000 in Liberty Bonds through the Atlanta National bank, Monday morning, Davis taking $500 personally.

The Negro Star 6/21/18

MEMPHIS, TENN SCIMITAR
MARCH 25, 1918

THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN

The American people are again called upon to subscribe to a series of Liberty bonds for the support of the general government in the carrying on of a great war. It should not be necessary for the government to say anything more than that it needs the money to bring in the desired amount. Men who have money must buy the next issue of bonds, because moneyless men cannot give that which they do not possess. It is no sacrifice to lend money on good security at a big rate of interest, and the people who have money may as well make up their minds now as later that money cannot be Hooverized at this time, when so much is at stake, and when it is so desperately needed.

This is everybody's fight, rich and poor, and everybody must do what he can and all he can. The government takes the son of a poor woman, and the government will take the money of the rich man. This war is to protect him and his, and he must do his part in footing the bill. If the government is forced to take money from those who have it it will not be borrowed at big interest on good security. Once gone, it will never be returned. It will be paid for in safer and better conditions of life. Drives should not be necessary, and one citizen should not wait for another citizen to call on him and ask him to invest. It is everyone's duty to do so, and this should be done without special urging. Men who wait for others to come among them in order to arouse their patriotism should read the Rev. Sutton E. Griggs' book, recently published. He is addressing his own colored race but his words are applicable to men of every color. He says: "A race of people composed of individuals that are not capable of being influenced to action by printed or written matter is woefully handicapped. Whenever a human messenger must be sent to perform that which ought to be performed by a piece of paper on which type has placed a message, there is just that much needless waste of energy and added expense. The obtaining of results under such conditions is so very expensive as to greatly hinder rapid development."

Why should men with money wait? Why not go to the nearest bank and invest what they can in Liberty bonds? Why wait until visited by a committee? We are rich, and should give freely. In this respect the Germans have taught us a valuable lesson. They are a thrifty people, and when they have given all of their savings and accumulations, they then mortgaged the nation and prosperity for forty or fifty generations. Their government needed the money, and they gave it. If a despotism, such as that represented by Prussian militarism, is worthy of support and sacrifice, how much more so is a government like ours, that is the freest and most liberal on earth. We produce more with less effort than any other nation, and we should give more with greater promptness and without urging.

A NEW FEATURE

The world knows of the valor of the Negro soldier. The American Negro, especially, has made an enviable record in all of the wars of this country, from the day that Crispus Attucks gave his life as the first martyr for American freedom, to the heroic action of Roberts and Johnson in "No Man's Land." The record of the Negro as a fighter is made. The present war, howver, presents a new feature of the Negro's opportunity in the war. Never before has the American Negro been called upon to help finance a war. We have done our work in the trenches; we have done our work on the field; but the use of Negro money has never before, to any extent, been askd for. The great war of 1917-1918 has furnished another opportunity for valor and a new show of patriotism. It is quite necessary that the colored people at home do their part as much as those in the trenches are doing theirs. We have three hundred thousand boys in the trenches in Franc and the Negroes should give three hundred million dollars to help prosecute this war, and we believe that when the final count is made, we shall not fall far short of that amount. We urge every pastor in the Connection and colored people in general to keep an accurate account of the amount of liberty bonds which their people have taken and of contributions to the War Chest Fund and the Red Cross. As we intimated sometime ago, we have not, as a race, been record keepers, and much that is of value to our people is never known. Where our men subscribe to the War Chest through the places where they work, and buy Liberty Bonds at such places, the amount goes into the millions of dollars and our race never gets credit for it. For instance, in a large plant employing several thousands of people, among them several hundred colored people, we saw stated that one hundred per cent. had subscribed to Liberty Bonds and one hundred per cent. to the War Chest. If the colored workers had taken the smallest amount of bonds, they would have taken at least fifty thousand dollars worth and the chances are that in this plant alone, colored people took one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds and the colored race got no credit for it. When the history of the war is written, we want to write, not only that our boys did their work well in France, but that our men and women did their work well in the fields and in the munition plants and war industries, and we want to record the splendid achievement of Negro saving and Negro finance. We therefore urge all of our peopl to take advantage of this Fourth Liberty Loan and help save their money and help finance their country.

25,000 MEN PARADE TO-NIGHT TO BOOM LIBERTY BOND SALE

N Y C EVE WORLD
APRIL 8, 1918

Nineteen Units of the New York State Guard Will Be in Line—Rallies at Close of Each Procession.

NINETEEN UNITS of the New York State Guard—25,000 men in all—will parade for the Liberty Loan to-night.

The new 69th Regiment, forming at 25th Street and Lexington Avenue, will march to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Place, to Broadway, down Broadway to Broome Street, thence to the Bowery, to Houston Street and to Second Avenue. Here it will be joined by the 9th Coast Artillery Corps, which will start from Sixth Avenue and 14th Street and march down 14th Street to Second Avenue.

The 71st Regiment will start from the Armory, at Park Avenue and 34th Street, march to Second Avenue, down the avenue to 23d Street, thence to Union Square.

The 12th Regiment, with the 3d Ambulance and 1st Field Hospital, accompanied by Red Cross ambulances, will form at 62d Street and Broadway, march to 110th Street, then double back to 96th Street.

The 7th Regiment, forming at the Armory, at 67th Street and Park Avenue, will march to Fifth Avenue, up the avenue to 110th Street, thence to Lexington Avenue, to 116th Street, thence to Seventh Avenue. At Seventh Avenue and 125th Street this regiment will be joined by the 1st Field Artillery, with armored cars. The latter division will start from 66th Street and Broadway.

The 15th Infantry (colored) will assemble at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue and march to 125th Street and Lenox Avenue; thence up the avenue to 140th Street, to Seventh Avenue and down to 135th Street, where it will meet Squadron A, starting at 94th Street and Madison Avenue and parading by way of Fifth Avenue.

The 22d Engineers, starting at 168th Street and Broadway, will march down Broadway to 157th Street, where they will double back to 168th Street. Thence they will march to St. Nicholas Avenue, to 181st Street.

Where each regiment ends its march there will be a where Liberty Loan speakers will be heard.

COLORED LIBERTY LOAN WORKERS HOLD MEETING

Influenza Epidemic Interferes With Efforts To Raise Quota

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
OCTOBER 8, 1918

Colored Liberty loan workers held an enthusiastic meeting at the colored Y. M. C. A. last night and pledged the support of the colored population of Norfolk in raising $200,000 during the present drive. A reorganization was perfected with Rev. S. S. Morris as chairman of the speakers' division; Ida Paey as chairman of the woman's division, and H. T. Dickey as chairman of the men's division.

The influenza situation necessitating the closing of schools and church has forced the colored people to change their plan of having the ministers and teachers sell bonds through their respective schools and churches, and a house-to-house canvass will be made instead.

City Manager Ashburner addressed a meeting of the negro workers' advisory committee last night. The meeting was attended by the 25 representative colored citizens composing its membership, and plans were made for improving the negro's condition and instilling a greater spirit of loyalty by conferences with employers of nego laborers.

CAMDEN N. J. COURIER
MAY 8, 1918

NEGROES' WELFARE BUREAU.

Reports of the Negro Welfare Employment Bureau of the State Department of Labor indicate that much progress is being done in connection with the improvements of the race in general, and especially those who are migrating in large numbers from the South. As an evidence it is pointed out that the negroes have subscribed $25,000 to the Liberty Loan.

There are renegades in every race, in every nation, and it is not peculiar that we at times have what may seem to be a plethora of offenses committed by negroes, usually hailing from the Southland. This is deplored by the substantial colored citizens of the community as much so as among the whites, and in our own city is is well known that the authorities have been aided materially by negroes in running down the element with criminal tendencies.

The Welfare Bureau aids in giving the negroes from the Southland every opportunity to better themselves, to get good positions and to make men of themselves. It is an activity that means much to the progress to the race and of lasting benefit to the State.

Soldiers — 1918

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Lancaster Clam News 5-22-18

ON WHOSE AUTHORITY

During the recent campaign for the Third Liberty Loan many rosy promises were made to coloured audiences as to the treatment of the Race after the War by speakers appealing for their aid for the Loan. These promises were quite unnecessary. The Race's patriotism needed no such spur. Coloured people have supported the Loan even in districts where there was no campaign. And in other districts the mere statement of the aims of the country and the menace of Kaiserism has been sufficient to bring them around. Promises of after-war justice were therefore quite superfluous, but having been made it is necessary to inquire on what authority they were made. We know it was not on the authority of Congress. Was it then on the authority of the President? If so, we are rejoiced at this sign on the President's part to make more contented and happy the lot of twelve million loyal, unhyphenated Americans. But if this was not the case and the Liberty Loan speakers were authorized neither by Congress nor the President, then these promises were made on illegitimate grounds and with false intent. So made they were unworthy of the high cause in which this nation is engaged and for which these speakers were appealing. Moreover they were an insult to the patriotism and the intelligence of the coloured people in their evident assumption that the coloured people would not support the Government unless fed on lies.

We respectfully submit that the speakers for the next Liberty Loan confine themselves to the truth as the only worthy vehicle in a Cause as noble and as holy as that in which ALL the American people are today engaged.

NEGROES SUBSCRIBE $200,000

DRIVE TO CLOSE SATURDAY—NEGROES WILL GO "OVER THE TOP"—TREE TEAMS WORKING

NASHVILLE TENN GLOBE
OCTOBER 18, 1918

"Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Dollars is the sum total of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds subscribed by the Negroes of Nashville in the drive that is to close out on Saturday," declared the Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, the chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee that was organized in the Y. M. C. A. building last Sunday to help Nashville and this district to go "over the top" by as large figures as their financial strength will permit. "While the final total is an approximation, it is based upon the information that has been obtained from time to time and from place to place where the Campaign Committee has gone in search of pledges. The Negroes were called in at the eleventh hour, so to speak, by the Liberty Loan Committee, but when the matter was put squarely before them and our men understood that they were called in to help the government win the war by making a big success of the Liberty Loan drive, every one of them volunteered and a Campaign Committee of nine, augmented by the officers elected, have put their hearts and souls into the work, and I am certain that no nobler sacrifice has been made than that evidenced in the total amount subscribed by our people of the city. There are a number of our men who could have been more liberal and more patriotic in the amount subscribed, but I am not the judge and am not to criticise any man, as each and every one of them know their financial ability," declared Mr. Boyd at a meeting held at noon in the Y. M. C. A. building.

The organization of the women has been working tremenduously hard and the three teams have conducted a most friendly rivalry with astonishing success. They have been able to make arguments to the disinterested, showing the advantage of a Liberty Bond, and in a quarter of the city the Negroes have represented, even to the extent of personal sacrifices in lending to the government all their means. Nashville is going "over the top," is declared to be largely due to the liberal spirit of the working people. Some criticism has been indulged in, according to rumors on the street, about the tight-chested attitude of some of our so-called leaders, and it was rumored this week that some said they were not willing to invest in Liberty Bonds because the returns were too small. This, however, had no effect upon the work of the committee and the organization that was perfected to put the loan over, as no capital was made of it and the masses who contributed and who subscribed with that liberality characteristic of the Negroes were constantly encouraged. Meetings at noon and at night at the Y. M. C. A. with frequent concerts and public exhibitions helped to put the loan over. At the coner of the Y. M. C. A. building the ladies' committee secured a piano and the services of a quartet and on each night entertainments were given. On Wednesday night nearly $1,000 was subscribed. A committee onsisting of Rev. J. C. Caldwell, Mr. J. C. Napier and Mr. Button succeeded in getting at the Phillips and Buttorff Company more than 1,500. The employees of the National Baptist Publishing Board in their drive were successful in their $5,000 effort. In fact, it was generally observed that every effort and every individual connected with the effort was successful in putting it over.

5,000 Parade in Wilmington

Afro American 6-21-18

Emmett Scott and Other Notables Witness Great Patriotic Demonstration.

Wilmington, Del., June 19.—Thousands of Wilmingtonians and residents of New Castle county, white and colored were on the streets last Friday night to witness 5,000 colored people march in honor of Flag Day.

The parade was a creditable one in every way and hundreds of the white onlookers praised freely the patriotism of the race. A large part of the success of the parade was due to Dr. Conwell Banton, marshal; Richard Weews, chief of staff, W. H. Smith Charles H. Colburn, John R. Brown staff; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, originator of the event; Revs. W. T. McKissick, J. W. King, B. T. Moore and Henry Y. Arnett. Dr. Banton is the colored member of the Board of Education and John O. Hopkins, one of the division marshals, represents the race in the City Council.

When the parade reached the reviewing stand a big party of prominent personages was there to greet the marchers. Those in the party included Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, former Governor Charles R. Miller, Mayor Lawson, members of the City Council and the City Board of Education, Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, and some of the most prominent whites of Delaware.

MANY PATRIOTIC FEATURES

The parade carried many features, all of which were striking. Many of the marchers carried American flags carrying service flags. Red Cross nurses, school children and various organizations, as well as employes of large industrial concerns were also among those in line. Seven bands helped to furnish music and patriotic airs were sung. A detail of police preceded the parade.

Miss Edwina B. Kruse, principal of the Howard High School, headed her pupils in an automobile. As they passed the spectators' cheers went up as they read the following inscription on a banner:

"She Trains Our Youth for Uncle Sam."

The fact that the colored school children have raised $5,000 in War Savings Stamps was told on another banner.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, a dance at the National Theatre followed. Many prominent personages attended the reception given at the home of Miss Kouse in honor of Assistant Secretary Scott. The whole affair was entirely financed by the colored people.

WORK OF NEGRO LEAGUE IN THE LOAN CAMPAIGN

PORTSMOUTH, VA. STAR
OCTOBER 23, 1918

Much of the success of the Liberty Loan campaign among the colored employes of the Navy Yard is said to be due to the efforts of the Colored Patriotic League, an organization formed at the beginning of the war to promote all of the local activities of the government in which the members of their race would be asked to take part.

The following report submitted by the organization gives a summary of the work of the league during the fourth Liberty Loan campaign:

"Early in the progress of the war the colored employees of the Navy Yard felt that it was their duty to do their bit to further the interest of the governmen during this crisis, and that greater results would be achieved by organized effort. The Colored Patriotic League of the Norfolk Navy Yard was formed, and the results of their efforts are seen in the last two Liberty Loan campaigns. Through the work of the league the colored banks of this vicinity have made a creditable showing, especially the Mutual Savings Bank of Portsmouth, which was enabled to many times over-subscribe its quota. In the campaign just ended more than $180,000 was subscribed by the colored employes of the Navy Yard, the bulk of which will be paid through the Mutual Savings Bank. There were 2,951 colored employes on roll, 2,625 of whom subscribed for bonds.

"The campaigns among the colored employes of the yard are conducted entirely by the Patriotic League, which prepares its own programs, arranges for its speakers, furnishes its music, etc. Some of the best speakers in this vicinity assisted in the campaign just ended, notable among them being Dr. C. S. Morris, Rev. R. H. Bowling, Dr. D. W. Byrd of Norfolk, Reverends Cotton and Saunders of Berkley and George L. Blount and Attorney F. L. Wilson of Portsmouth.

"Music during the campaign was furnished in a most acceptable manner by the Metropolitan Band of Portsmouth, the Ideal Female Quartette of Norfolk, the Excelsior Quartette of Portsmouth, the Navy Yard Quartette and he Chauffuers' Quartette of the yard, and John A. Maclin, together with the "sing" led by the president of the league.

"The president of the league, J. A. Thomas, shipwright, first class, was a hard worker during the whole campaign, and spent day and night planning his work and rallying his forces. In this he was ably assisted by the officers of the league, his advisory committee and executive committee.

"The officers of the league are as follows: J. A. Thomas, president; W. W. Wallace, vice-president; R. J. Kyles, secretary; J. F. Proctor, treasurer.

"W. H. Jennings, S. W. Johns, A. L. Blount, W. A. Traynham, David Cornicks, advisory committee.

"The league will wind up its work of the campaign Thursday, October 24, with the reading of shop reports and a "sing" in Shop 31."

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COLORED PEOPLE OF GRANITEVILLE BUY BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,300

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
MAY 1, [illegible]

Special to The Chronicle.

Graniteville, S. C., April 30.—At a negro patriotic mass meeting here yesterday $1,300 was subscribed for Liberty Bonds. A house-to-house canvass is on today, and the committee in charge hopes to go far above the $2,000 mark.

The Freedman Public School, of which W. D. Drake is principal, will give a concert tonight, in which money will be raised for War Savings Stamps. That school has already bought several stamps, and expects to purchase $100 worth in the near future.

The citizens of Graniteville are not saying much, but letting their work talk. The committee asked that no one wait and look for them, but go to the Bank of Graniteville at once and purchase a Liberty Bond.

$40,000 OF BONDS TAKEN BY NEGROES

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
MAY 6, 1918

Augusta's Colored Citizens Stood by the Third Liberty Loan in a Highly Gratifying Manner.

(By Silas X. Floyd.)

The colored committee did its full duty in helping Augusta to raise its quota in the Liberty Loan drive just ended. When all reports are in, it will be found out that the subscription from colored people have gone beyond the $40,000 mark. The banks keep no separate lists as between the races and therefore it will be possible for us to list to the credit of the colored committee only those subscriptions which have passed through our hands, or which may have been reported to us, as per our request, by friends who took out bonds.

Last week the agents of the Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance Company headed the roll of honor among the colored people. This week the roll of honor is headed by the agents of the Georgia Mutual Insurance Company, of which A. M. Sherrill is general manager. They paid in cash for $1,050 worth of bonds during the past week. The individual subscriptions were as follows:

A. M. Sherrill	$ 200
C. B. Brown	50
H. C. Hagins	100
Ambrose Williams	100
R. W. Rouse	50
G. J. Scott	50
W. M. Martin	50
H. K. Stone	50
W. D. Thomas	50
L. G. Harmon	50
C. H. Ashley	50
J. T. White	50
J. E. Carter	50
W. F. Davie	50
W. C. Smith	50
Rev. I. L. Derry	50
Total	$1,050

These subscriptions from the agents of the company were in addition to the subscription by the company for $2,000 worth of Liberty bonds, as previously announced.

Another noteworthy contribution during the past week was from two of the office force of the Pilgrim Insurance Company, two young colored women, one of whom bought $250 worth of bonds and the other $200 worth.

Nearly every colored Baptist minister of the city subscribed through the colored committee, and a few ministers of other denominations bought through us. On our list we also have the names of ten of the young colored women school teachers and four of the colored principals of public and private schools.

Dr. C. T. Walker, who has been absent from the city for the past two weeks, bought bonds for cash as soon as he reached the city on Saturday morning. He made his purchase through the colored committee, of which he was made a member by appointment of Hon. George W. Wright.

Baneker Lodge of colored Masons purchased two bonds at its regular meeting on last Wednesday night.

Samuel W. Lee, from McBean, in Richmond county, bought two bonds on Friday for his two little boys, one 12 years old and the other only 11 years old. These are the youngest names on the colored list.

J. C. Eubanks, manager for the National Workmen Insurance Fraternity, subscribed for two bonds through the colored committee.

Several Augusta colored business men and firms listed their amounts through the colored committee.

In all respects the campaign has been a remarkable one, and has demonstrated anew the fact that the colored people in this community will always make good whenever given a chance.

The visit of the chairman of the white committee to a meeting of the colored committee on last Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock, when by invitation he met the committee and gave them a short talk, helped to put life into the campaign conducted by the colored men.

The chairman of the colored committee, by invitation of Mr. H. W. White, chairman of the Sixty-ninth district in Burke county, addressed a mass meeting of colored citizens in the Walker's Grove Baptist Church at St. Clair on last Thursday night. Some twenty or more white people from Waynesboro, both male and female, attended this meeting. Following the address of Rev. Silas X. Floyd, Judge W. H. Davis of Waynesboro made some remarks and called for the subscriptions from the colored men and women present. In all, at this meeting bonds to the amount of $1,500 were sold. L. H. Hudson presided.

A colored man from Milletville, S. C., Nick Adams, bought $1,000 worth of bonds. A colored man from Columbia county came to town and through his cotton factor bought $1,500 worth of bonds.

Still, the Pilgrim company holds the record with its company subscription of $15,000 and the subscription from its agency force of $3,350 and from its office force of $500.

We are very glad to have had this chance to serve our country and our race, and we thank Mr. Wright and the white committee for calling on us and giving us a chance to render this good service.

As already stated, it is is our firm belief from reports in hand up to 1 o'clock noon on Saturday, our total subscriptions will run beyond $40,000.

N. Y. C GLOBE
MAY 14, 1918

CHARLESTON'S NEGRO BOND BUYERS.

(From the Charleston News and Courier.)

It is a highly significant fact that of the total subscriptions received for the third Liberty Loan in Charleston 1,500 came from Negroes—this despite the fact that no special organization existed for work among the colored people. It had been planned to have such an organization, and in the next campaign it is likely that there will be one; but as it is, a remarkable showing has been made for the Negroes of Charleston. About half the subscriptions came from navy yard employees; the total is for a county as a whole, and the great majority of the purchases were of $50 bonds; but with these explanations made, it is still an impressive thing that such a response should have been secured.

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L. & N. MEN MAKE FINE SHOWING IN FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The Birmingham Reporter 1918

The activities of the colored people in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive are still bearing fruit. The colored employees in the Mechanical Department of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in the Birmingham district subscribed and paid for $45,000.00 worth of the Fourth Liberty Bonds. Mr. Lewis Jenkins, a very prominent colored workman of this plant was chairman of the Committee and associated with him were Messrs. John McGuire; Watt McDowell, Mike Kendrick, W. C. Russell, James Whitfield, Wm. Cummings, Alex. Gardner, John Hendon, Frank Pickens, Andrew Davis and Andrew Coats.

Mr. Jenkins states that the Mechanical Department went more than a hundred per cent; every man in the Department taking one or more bonds.

COLORED PEOPLE ARE RALLYING TO W. S. S.

VALDOSTA GA TIMES
JUNE 29, 1918

Now, my colored friends, I have received tidings of the great enthusiasm on the part of the negroes in other sections of this state and even in adjacent counties. It is War Pledge Day Friday, June 28. Certainly we don't want to be behind. Uncle Sam has arranged a way so that you cannot escape—you must sign either the white card telling how many stamps you will buy, or a yellow card telling why you cannot buy. If you won't sign, then your name will be sent to Uncle Sam on a yellow card just the same.

Next, there will be no excuse for you if you don't sign by Friday. You know that that is the day and it is your duty to go to the place assigned or seek the solicitor who may have cards. Don't stay off now and be counted a slacker. The negro has never been a slacker or a traitor and God help you and me to keep the flag of such an enviable record floating on and on. Don't have to be hunted down! Come up like a man!

We have planned to have a meeting on Friday in each district beginning at two o'clock. A speaker will be at ach place. Don't forget the time—two o'clock. District place and speaker as follows:

Valdosta, St. Paul A. M. E. church—Dr. D. W. Connor.

Ousley, Silver Run Baptist church—Prof. R. R. Mobley.

Cat Creek, Mt. Vienna A. M. E. church—Prof C. O. Davis.

Hahira, Gaines Chapel A. M. church—Dr. Cassels.

Club House, Galatia Baptist church—Dr. O. E. Cone.

Naylor, Baptist church—Rev. M. G. Miller.

Clyattville, Oak Grove (new)—Prof. J. W. Lambert.

Lake Park, Baptist church—Prof. J. H. Strong.

Dasher, Baptist church———.

Further, we have the name of every tax payer in the county and in a day or two plan to have the name of every head of a family that is not a tax payer. In that way we hope to call the roll of every person in your district. So you see that you cannot possibly be passed by. Then come up and let's put Lowndes county over the top.

Respectfully,

C. G. WILEY, Chairman.

NEGROES HOLD BIG LOAN MEET

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
OCTOBER 12, 1918

Speeches and Music at Brewers Park Sunday, Partial List of Buyers

A Liberty loan mass meeting for colored residents of Knoxville will be held at Brewers park Sunday at 2 p. m. A permit has been granted to hold this meeting by Dr. W. R. Cochrane, city director of health. A special musical program in which a chorus of 100 boys will participate and the colored band will render a number of patriotic hymns.

As all church in the city will be closed owing to the influenza epidemic, the pastors and members are urged to be present at the mass meeting. Addresses will be made by men prominent among the colored race, telling of the necessity for buying Liberty bonds at this time and explaining the merits of the fourth loan.

Special street cars will be operated over the Jackson avenue line to accommodate the large number of people expected to attend the meeting.

A partial list of subscriptions received from the colored patriots of the city follow:

$1850—Mt. Zion Baptist church ally.

$1,000—Dr. J. H. Presnell, Dr. H. M. Green, A. A. Felding.

$600—Gem Theater.

$200—Dr. W. R. Settle, Josie Singleton.

$100—John Whitman, Fred McDade, J. S. Cobb, Mrs. Katty March, Luke Matlock, Percy Haynes, James Bradford, Ruth S. Clemet, James O. Kenedy, Dr. G. J. Mills, Dr. J. J. Johnson, D. J. E. Watson.

$50—D. Musco, Edwin Hayworth, Rock Williams, Blain McGhee, Preston Green, T. W. Pate, Green Simpson, Jack Eldridge, John Senter, Ed Sloan, Will Sloan, Pat Venable, A. A. Goains, Esq. W. M. Sellers, G. W. McDade, Jr., G. W. McDade, Sr., Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Hattie Gray, Miss Callie Brazleton, Mr. Walter Brown, Prof. A. J. Hardy, Mr. Ed Kemp, Henry Williams, Lorenzo Drake, John Carrigan, Everett Hamilton, Bert Pennington, Landing Delaney, Wallace Wilder, Ganum Chandler, William McBee, Andrew White, Ben Johnson, Ike Wallace, W. C. Wiggins, Burn Miller, Herman Easley, William Lillison, Carroll Richardson, Sims E. Ross, James R. Ewing, Frank Redding, John Brown, Cal Mc. Coy, Thomas Moses Wright, Monroe D. Young, Chester Baylot, John W. Young, Melvin Stevens, William Copeland, Charles Burriss, William W. Johnson, Chas. Boyd, Fred D. Miller, James P. Fudge, McKinley Lawrance, Jos. Burris, Chas. Pearson, G. C. Alexander, James E. Chandler, John Rushin, Mrs. Delia M. Kenedy, Lelia Huff, Mary J. Bonds, Vivian R. Campbell, John Glover, Wallace Burke, Mrs. Louise, E. M. Seymour, W. W. Mitchell, William H. Snow, John H. Sharpe, Mrs. Lizzie Semore, Mrs. Malinda McKamay, John H. Alexander, Pauline G. Fagg, Lucile Bready, Lizzie Westfield, John H. Lee, William Sander, Peter Cox, W. J. Cansler, W. D. S. Bradley, F. A. Jenkins, Mrs. James A. Holt, Frank Fulwood, C. R. Boyd, Arthur Jackson, Walter Massengill, Will Sharpe, Gus Hardin, Ben Campbell, Fred Homer, Mrs. Mary Turner Hill, James Clarke, Arthur Badgett, Arthur Davis, Thomas Martin, H. Clarke, Rufus Martin, Luther White, Ralph Clarke, Boyd Clarke, Mrs. Belle Burke, Chas. Burke, Mr. Hardin, Rev. A. Y. Thompson, Dr. E. L. Watkins, J. A. Huff.

$12,000 Is First Total of Negroes In W. S. S. Drive

Courier 7-6-18

First reports submitted to the central organization committee, conducting the W. S. S. drive among the negroes of the city, last night, indicated a total to date of $12,000, with a large amount of work remalining unfinished.

The campaign committee has fixed as the goal for the negro race $200,000 and proposes to wage an energetic campaign to the end that an amount approximating that sum will be pledged.

The city has only been partially covered and the work is to be prosecuted with vigor through the colored churches on Sunday and again among the homes and business houses Monday. Several committees failed to submit reports yesterday and these are urged to do so before tonight at headquarters in the office of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company, Scott building.

Soldiers – 1918
Liberty Bonds

PATRIOTIC TALKS BY NEGRO PYTHIANS

Both Grand Lodge of Knights and Court of Calanthe Opened.

Members Were Encouraged to Buy Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and Negro Troops Were Praised.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 12, 1918

One thousand men and women in joint session of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias and grand court of Calanthe listened to a practical address by Grand Chancellor W. S. Willis Tuesday afternoon in the city auditorium and were profuse with applause and demonstration when he informed them that negro soldiers were fighting side by side with the French in France and had won special mention.

"I don't care what may happen," declared Willis, "we are ever going to be loyal to our flag. An insult to Old Glory is a personal insult to every American negro, and he will march into death as free as he marches into a royal meal. We are now in position to demonstrate to the world that we are brave, that we are not afraid of death when it comes to duty, and we are among the few people who can die with a smile on our faces. This was demonstrated in Mexico a few months ago, and we are going to do some of it in France.

"I am happy today. This is the happiest moment of my life. I am indeed glad that we can get together, men and women, to consider the condition of our race, and then work jointly to make it better. We must reason together, think together, work together, if we would accomplish anything. We are now at the place where we must follow the white man in many of his virtues. He has provided for his posterity through insurance, so that when he goes down to his grave his family goes up. The negro is making provision through fraternal organizations, such as the one here today. Many of the old line insurance companies have told us that they did not insure negroes, or that they did not care for our business, hence we must do for our own. We are investing our money. There is a monument erected by this grand lodge in Dallas in the shape of a magnificent building, in which are negro drug stores, negro barber shops, negro merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists, real estate, insurance companies and other enterprises of our own race carried on. But we find some gimlet-headed negroes who say we are not doing anything, and 'negroes are simply stealing our money.'

"We must say a word of praise of our women, for they go fifty-fifty with us. They help us to build the cottage, to erect the churches, educate the children and even carry on any business we may enter. They deserve our support and our assistance."

The grand lodge of colored Knights of Pythias organized and got down to real business Tuesday, presided oved by W. S. Willis of Waco. A number of committees were appointed, and Rev. Dr. R. S. Jenkins of Fort Worth made a strong prayer for the health and happiness of the President of the United States and his cabinet, with a special mention of Secretary Baker, who had appointed Emmett J. Scott, a Texas negro, as one of his assistants. Then he sent up a petition for the success of the Americans in the world conflict for democracy. This prayer brought forth many amens.

L. M. Mitchell of Austin, a mail carrier for over 30 years in Austin, who served the grand lodge as grand chancellor for a long time and is now serving as supreme lecturer, made a strong plea to the negro Pythians to do their duty at this time. "Every man, woman and child can do something to help win this war. You may not be able to purchase a Liberty loan bond, but you can invest in a war saving stamp, in a thrift stamp. It is in reach of all. Smoke less, drink less ice cream soda, take fewer joy rides while your country is in a struggle, and let the government use your money, for it needs it right now, and when the war is over you can better afford to ride and have a good time.

"I speak to you today as a man, as an American, as a Pythian and as a member of the war savings stamp committee among the colored people in Texas. Get in the game and do your part. When victory is ours you can feel that you had a part in it."

The committee on rules reported providing for two sessions daily from 9 to 12 o'clock and from 2 to 6 o'clock. A fine will be assessed on any member spitting on the floor or for using any kind of intoxicant. Smoking is prohibited by the rule in the hall during the session.

Supreme Chancellor S. W. Green delivered an address. "I like to come to Texas," he said, "because the negroes here believe in doing things. They speak right out in church and at the same time they are putting forth an effort to reach the unreached of their own race and make them better men and women. I am proud of what the State is doing for our boys and girls; what is being done to educate them and make them good citizens. Your school at Prairie View with I. N. Terrell as principal is a credit to the State.

"I have tried to do my part in this conflict and I am in position to say a few things to you. I am just from the grand lodge of Florida. They have $30,000 in Liberty bonds and $1000 in war savings stamps. This is doing the proper thing. This is helping to win the war. I am glad that you are going to get in the next Liberty loan. This is a good investment for your money. The government is going to have money with which to carry on this war. It is looking to true Americans for it, and if you do not come up then you will have to come up. Everything you have belongs to the country in time of war, to your own life. I am happy over our boys in France. Some of them are Pythians."

The female branch of the order, Grand Court of Calanthe, is presided over by Mrs. A. D. Keys of Greenville, who made a strong plea for the colored women at the opening Tuesday. A number of committees were appointed and a large amount of business transacted.

She spoke of the many women whose hearts were sad because of their sons being in the army, yet she said that it was a duty that every American owed to his country and should not hesitate in rendering that service.

"We must turn our attention to home life," she said, "as that must play an important part in the future. Our boys must conserve their strength and the lives of our girls must be saved. The mothers have much to do. Then we must help to conserve food. Do what we are told to do and allow no one to be ahead of us in loyalty and devotion to our country's cause."

A. S. Jackson, commissioner of education of the African Methodist Episcopal church and one of the most noted negro educators in the country, made a short talk on "Ignorance and Illiteracy," giving both a black eye. He declared that ignorance was a menace to society and a liability to any community. He is the Texas leader of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Tuesday night Trinity church was taxed to accommodate the Pythians and the Calanthes. The annual sermon was preached by Dr. R. S. Jenkins of Fort Worth, who is slated for one of the bishops in his church. He used as his text, "God Will Provide," Genesis xxii:8. The sermon was spiritual and intellectual. It was full of good things for the whole race.

Grand Chancellor Willis will deliver his annual address this morning.

THE SIXTH AVENUE BAPTIST CROWDED LAST SUNDAY NIGHT

The Birming
News Reporter.

GREATEST MEETING IN THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT. MEN TALKED PLAIN ABOUT WAR CONDITION. CHURCH CHOIR ATTRACTS GREAT ATTENTION.

W. B. Dillard Was Master Of The Occasion

9-14-18

Frank Willis Barnett, James A. Metcalf, T. J. Crittenden, Mr. Murray Brown, Atty. Alman Were the Speakers.

Perhaps the greatest meeting ever held in the District since America entered into the war, among colored people, was held Sunday night at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, South. The Church was crowded, and every department on the main floor was opened so as to accommodate the people. It was a real patriotic meeting. Every activity of the Government in this District was represented and the speakers made plain in a detailed way, all matter affecting civilian life and with regard to registration, labor movements and in fact, all the agencies working for the good of the country in the hurrying up of the war.

Mr. W. B. Driver, one of the four-minute speakers, Chairman of the executive committee of the Colored Citizens League and District Manager of the Union Mutual Aid Association, acted as master of ceremonies and made an interesting address setting forth the purpose of such a meeting and why he had invited white friends and patriots to meet colored people with a word and to note their enthusiasf and interest in the Government.

Music by the choir, led by Mr. Willis attracted great attention when they sang the familiar plantation melodies so characteristic of the colored people. It was quite interesting to note the feeling expressed by a number of Negro men and women who remembered the days of slavery, and rejoiced because of the expressions made by white and colored speakers. The occasion was thoroughly patriotic, free from any spirit of antagonism, but on of real encouragement and information. More than three thousand people witnessed the occasion.

Mr. Thomas J. Crittenden, State Director of the four-minute men of Alabama, made an interesting address, expressing his appreciation for the way in which the colored people were receiving the messages of the four-minute speakers and praised the work of the colored division, both among the men and women. Mr. Murray Brown, Chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan, delivered an address, explaining the Fourth Liberty Loan bond and the parade that will be in Birmingham on the 28th day of this month. It was thoroughly explained that the bonds purchased by colored people as well as other races would be designated and for the first time during one of these campaigns, would the colored people have a chance to show individual effort. City Attorney Ullman made a very plain talk urging the colored people to be faithful, loyal and kep themselves in readiness for a greater civilization, a fuller protection, as all races were bound to receive after the war, who had been true and faithful. Dr. Frank Willis Barnett was late for the meeting but made a fervent speech expressing his confidence in the colored people and rehearsing what he had expressed concerning the colored man when the war began. Mr. James A. Metcalf, Asst. Labor Department, Mr. George B. Tarrant, Chairman of Labor Department of Alabama and Mrs. H. C. Davenport, made addresses. Capt. Will. Leedy, Jr., U. S. Army, was present with a large number of colored lier. Lieutenant E. E. Spandenburger who has charge of the training of the colored men of this district preparatory for leaving for camp, was present and explained the duty of a soldiers, who were seated separately in the church.

Pastor Goodgame was not present but things went on as smoothly as if he were in charge, and Mr. Driver and the deacons of this church are to be congratulated for such a splendid effort made by them and the several war departments who were present and represented the different branches.

Dr. Goodgame is back and will preach Sunday morning. He expresses himself as being very happy over his vacation and to find things in such fine shape at home.

DAY'S BOND SALES AT TENT TOTAL

$91,600 AT CLOSE

54

Increase Is Shown Over Reports on Sales of Tuesday.

54

$97,350 SENT TO DALLAS BY BANKS

Organize Labor Forces at City Hall Tonight

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
APRIL 11, 1918

With subscriptions at the executive committee's sales tent rivaling those of Tuesday, when the $100,000 mark was almost reached, Wednesday's drive in the third Liberty Loan bond campaign in Shreveport was exceedingly gratifying to Chairman George D. Wray and his big bunch of hustling coworkers. And it is expected that the selling units will run today's total up high also, and continue the whirlwind patriotic drive until the Caddo quota of nearly $3,000,000 is more than subscribed.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, the cash register and adding machines in charge of the executive committee's workers showed that exactly $91,600 in subscriptions had been received at the tent since it was opened for business yesterday morning. This raised the total taken in at the tent, including returns made there by selling unit captains during the campaign to exactly $899,750.

How much has been subscribed at the banks is not known by the committee, but a tabulation Wednesday afternoon showed that the banks remitted to the federal reserve bank $97,350 for Wednesday's business, which brought their total remittances of the drive up to $843,100. This total only represents subscriptions on which first payments have already been made, for the banks, under the rules of the great financial system, do not make returns to the reserve bank until initial payments have been made. Many subscriptions, some of them representing very large amounts, have been made without payments as yet, but during the drive the payments will be forthcoming and then those bonds will be added to the Caddo total of remittances.

The tent subscriptions include those on which payments have not been made, but these subscriptions will not be counted by the reserve bank until payments are reported. All initial payments are expected at an early date, only 5 per cent being required as first payment.

ALL CITIZENS
URGED TO WORK.

Although nearly $1,000,000 has been subscribed through the tent and additional subscriptions to an enormous

amount have been taken through the banks and still others have been subscribed without the first payments yet being made, there is still much work to be done before Caddo's quota is completed. That every citizen is expected to do his or her best to help go "over the top" in the campaign as quickly as possible is shown by the following appeal issued Wednesday by the executive committee:

"The third Liberty Loan executive committee wishes to remind those who are still hesitating to make their subscriptions to the loan that there are many members of this committee who are giving their entire time to the work and that the fact that so many are hesitating is only prolonging the work of the committee, when, on the other hand, if these subscriptions were received promptly, the members of the committee who are giving their time could close up their work in connection with the third Liberty Loan and engage in some other activity which would bring nearer the day of victory for the cause of the Allies.

"The quota for Caddo parish and Shreveport has been set at $2,999,700. It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to co-operate with the committee to the end that they can wind up their work as quickly as possible."

SALESMEN TO MEET TODAY.

Chairman Wray has issued the following call for a meeting of the various bond salesmen and workers this afternoon:

"In order to better facilitate the work of raising our quota in the third Liberty Loan, the captains of selling units and others, who are active in the campaign, are requested to attend a meeting in the criminal court room at the Court House at 5 o'clock p. m. Thursday, April 11. All the members of the executive committee are also urged to be present. If everyone will be there promptly at 5 o'clock, the work can be finished in a very short time."

LABOR UNIONS GETTING BUSY.

All labor forces of the community are called by President Thomas J. Greer of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, to meet at the City Hall council chamber tonight, for the purpose of organizing the labor interests for Liberty Loan activities. Every person connected with a labor organization is invited to attend this meeting, which will begin at 8 o'clock.

NEGROES WILL HOLD MEETING.

Negro citizens of Shreveport will hold a mass meeting in the auditorium of the City Hall tonight in the interest of the third Liberty Loan drive. A Yale graduate, Superintendent Kingsley, will be the main speaker. Rev. Alfred Lawless of the educational department of the Congregational Church for the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, will also be present. A big drive among the negroes of the community for the sale of bonds is under way.

"JIM" FOSTER WILL SPEAK.

James M. Foster, former district attorney, will be the principal speaker Thursday night at a Liberty Loan meeting at Greenwood, La. A large crowd is expected, and a big return from Greenwood is looked for. It is hoped a number of local workers will attend the meeting.

RAILWAY SHOP MEN SUBSCRIBE.

Through E. W. McCrary, vice president of the Greer and the Jim Clark oil companies, and his son, R. A. McCrary, Liberty Loan volunteers, 40 subscriptions were secured Wednesday from employes at the shops of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company. The subscriptions totaled $2,450.

SOME QUOTAS ARE FILLED.

Cold storage and ice men's and electric companies' selling units Wednesday joined the class of the feed and grain dealers and the barbers, who previously went over the top by oversubscribing their quotas. The cold storage-ice and the electric companies' units had quotas of $5,000 each. The former have reported $7,400 and the electric companies have reported $5,350, as shown by the bulletin board at the tent. Several other units are nearing the top. The druggists lack only $620 of $10,000; the dentists need only $250 out of $10,000 and the hotels need only $8,500 to complete their quota of $40,000. Some selling units did not turn in reports yesterday, but others did, and the following units had their total subscriptions raised:

Amusements, $3,750; automobiles, $45,150; awning, $14,750; building materials, $25,750; cigars, etc., $3,400; retail clothing, $10,600; ice and cold storage, $7,400; Protestant churches, $1,550; dentists, $9,750; department stores, $28,550; electrical contractors, $5,350; express companies, $700; retail grocers, $7,800; wholesale grocers, $156,950; hotels, $31,500; life insurance, $27,550; fire insurance, $750; lumber, $162,750; newspapers, $2,400; parish officials, $2,700; physicians, $2,800; printers, $5,350; tailors, $2,450; telegraph, etc., $1,200; typewriters and adding machines, $3,250; tent, $18,750; women's commitess, $61,800; druggists, $9,550.

FIREMEN AND POLICE ASSIST.

Additional municipal interest was added to the Liberty Loan drive here Wednesday when it was announced that the firemen's and policemen's pension

ADOPT FORCE TO GET NEGRO TO BUY W.S.S.

SHREVEPORT TIMES
JUNE 12, 1918

'Germany for Those Who Can and Don't,' Says Querbes.

Force, to overcome Caddo parish's negro population handicaped in raising its quota on a population basis for the war savings stamps drive, was decided upon at a meeting of 27 country district team captains in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. For black and white alike, Andrew Querbes, divisional director, threw down the gauntlet if they are able to subscribe and fail to do so.

"He is unpatriotic and un-American," Mr. Querbes said. "He ought to be shipped on to Germany. He can't pose here as an American without doing his duty."

Speaking of the negro problem in the drive, W. A. McKennon said:

"The time has arrived when the negro with money to his credit must come across for every member of his family. You needn't say he is ignorant. He shall do his part in the war game.

"I understand the negroes in the Red Cross drive raised about $1,000 here. There are many more negroes than whites here and we are not going to stand for the Red Cross showing in the war savings stamp drive.

"Under the card system we will have the negro as well as the white man must work and he must buy W. S. S. certificates. The employers principally will see to it that the negro buys because he knows his financial means.

F. E. Webb said negro jitney drivers should come off the padded seats. J. M. Robinson said each planter should handle the negro labor on his place for the drive. He promised that he would "see to it that my negroes do invest."

W. A. McKennon pointed to the employer card system in use at Atlanta, where able-bodied men must procure cards signed by employes to show the authorities they are working. He advised this system here as an enabling measure for selling the stamps.

The twenty-seven captains of country districts of Caddo parish have been alloted a total of $707,100 to raise in pledges during the war savings stamp drive beginning June 18. This figure exceeds the city captains' quota by $50,200. It is based on population. By wards the country quotas were established as follows:

Ward One	$ 95,700
Ward Two	75,820
Ward Three	81,080
Ward Four (outside of S'port)	45,860
Ward Five	85,540
Ward Six	73,100
Ward Seven	41,520
Ward eight	112,780
Ward Nine	95,700
Vivian (included in Ward 2)	19,360

Fifteen of the country captains attended the meeting, at which Parish Director E. R. Jones presided, with Divisional Director Andrew Querbes, Executive Committeemen A. J. Ingersoll, T. H. Scovell and W. A. McKennon, Secretary G. W. Thomas and others present. Following are the captains who were present: H. T. Douglas, Gilliam; D. B. Keith, Ida; W. H. Welch, Myrtis; W. H. Riwe, Vivian; H. E. Campbell, Trees; Dr. A. D. Hatcher, Flournoy; J. M. Mays, Jr., Greenwood; R. D. Gill, Bethany; W. H. Keith, Keithville; W. E. Wheless, Cedar Grove; F. F. Webb, Lucas; C. M. Hutchinson, Caspiana; J. M. Robinson, Bayou la Chute; P. W. Benner, Howard; J. Claudius Degueurce, Forbing.

W. A. McKennon told the captains: "Heretofore we have been assessed quotas in the Liberty Loan bond drives, for instance, based on bank deposits, the government making the quota 10 per cent of the bank deposits. This time the government has established the quota in accordance with population. We didn't appreciate the seriousness of it until yesterday, when the government sent us the quotas, prepared from the 1910 census, plus 15 per cent, which they figure is a natural increase. We were about to appoint an appraisement committee to fix the quotas and also take a census, which would have required 800 persons, when the government's figures arrived."

Director Jones told the captains to work out the quotas for their respective localities. The captains of neighboring localities, for instance, must confer and establish the lines between their territories for the drive. Headquarters committee is without the necessary information with which to determine these boundaries.

"We are impressed by the government," Mr. McKennon, "that this pledge is the same as an oath, and the government will see that it is paid. Until January 1, 1919, will be allowed for payments."

Regarding the seriousness of the war stamp drive, Divisional Director Querbes said: "When a man signs a pledge, it's an obligation to the government. It's my business, as divisional director, to see whether or not he pays it. If he hasn't paid on the date specified, I will notify him and give him a reasonable time, and then if he doesn't pay I'll send his name to the treasury department and its machinery will be brought into action."

"The government is going to issue certificates of indebtedness against these pledges as a basis," said Mr. Querbes.

"If you call on a man to help you and he refuses, we want you to report him to us if he is able to help. Also report any person who is able to subscribe and does not. I will send these names to New Orleans headquarters, and then they are sent on to Washington.

"The government feels in this campaign, when the amount is so small, if a man does not subscribe, being able to, he is not in sympathy with his government but leans toward the enemy. I presume the government wants to watch him, for he is unpatriotic and unAmerican and ought to be shipped on to Germany. He can't pose here as an American without doing his duty. That's what the government wants to know."

The city captains are busy with their organizations. The following meetings of team captains have already been called: Precinct No. 2, B. Sonneschein, captain, Friday, June 14, at 4 p. m.; precinct No. 3, John Garson, captain, Wednesday, June 12, at 4 p. m.; precinct No. 4, Samuel Dreyfuss, captain, Thursday June 13 at 4 p. m.

In accordance with Director Jones' call for volunteers to assist the captains in the canvass a roll of honor has been opened at committee headquarters, room 606 Merchants' building, old phone 1561, where all volunteers will be enrolled.

BOSTON MASS-GLOBE
APRIL 22, 1918

APPEAL TO COLORED CITIZENS

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To the Editor of the Gl

When this country first entered the world's war, the thought of many of the colored people was that they were not especially interested in the ambition of this country to fight for democracy in other lands while in our own land lynching was rampant, and the lynchers were never aprehended, and all sorts of discrimination and injustice was visited upon one-tenth of the population of this Republic, an unprotected minority whose rights were constantly infringed.

As the war has gone on the thought of most of the colored people has not changed concerning their right to demand and to expect a fair deal at the hands of the majority.

But there also comes the overpowering thought that the Nation is now in need; that this is the one time for her citizens to serve with the very best spirit and finest type of service; hence there is a call sounded for all colored citizens to rise to the need of the hour and get loyally behind the Government and subscribe all they can for the third Liberty Loan.

To that end a monster Liberty Bond rally will be held in the Cambridge Armory Monday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock, at which Mayor Edwards Quinn will preside. The invited speakers are Gov McCall, Channing H. Cox, speaker of the House; William H. Lewis, Clement G. Morgan, Charles W. Williams and Corp Harry Anger of the Canadian expeditionary forces. Music will be furnished by the Harvard Radio Band.

Come to this meeting and do your bit to back up the manhood of America in its efforts to crush the power of the enemy, who recognizes no law save the law of force and who gives no quarter. This is your fight, it is my fight and it is every man's fight who loves freedom and justice and fair play.

Walter D. McClane,
Chairman of Liberty Loan Rally

CHARLESTON S C NEWS-COURIER
OCTOBER 6, 1918

NEGROES HOLD A LIBERTY LOAN RALLY

Monck's Corner, Oct. 5.—Special: A liberty loan meeting of the negroes of Berkeley County was held at the court house on Thursday, October 4, 1918. There was present a very good crowd who gave close, earnest attention to the speakers.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of woman's committee for the colored people, Mrs. Annie Williams, and was opened by the singing of America, followed by prayer.

The chairman then introduced the speaker of the day, Archdeacon Baskerville, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Charleston, who called upon his people to prove themselves worthy of sharing in this great conflict; to show themselves an earnest and responsible part of our glorious American nation. The negro at home must bear his part in providing for his brother in the trenches, and buy liberty bonds to his limit.

Mrs. Rigby, chairman of the woman's liberty loan committee, who was present with her helpers, then distributed cards, and pledges to the amount of $1,600 were quickly made. This was considered an excellent beginning to the campaign.

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Liberty Bonds

NEGROES URGED TO KEEP BONDS

Warning That Unscrupulous Persons May Mistreat Them, Is Given Officially.

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE
AUGUST 6, 1918

Warning to negroes of Texas who are holders of liberty bonds to avoid disposing of them at less than their value is contained in correspondence just received from E. L. Blackshear, head of the negro extension service at Prairie View Normal college. The correspondence includes a letter from Mr. Knapp to T. O. Walton, acting head of the extension service of the A. and M. college, Mr. Waltons comment to the head of the negro extension department and the latters letter to his agents.

The first communication says:

"The chance for very serious injustice is apparent as a result of the purchase of liberty bonds by negroes. In some sections of the South either through persuasion or possibly almost through the fear that they would be classed as unpatriotic, It has come to me from several sources that selfish men see in these bonds an opportunity to secure the most valuable securities in the United States at 50 per cent of their face value.

"It seems not only selfish but cruel, heartless and unpatriotic for any one to play upon the ignorance of another to obtain possession and ownership of these valuable bonds at less than their fair cash market value, which ought not to be less than face value.

"Under the circumstances I am going to suggest to you that you start a campaign of education, both through the county agents and local negro agents, to educate negro bondholders to appreciate the value of the securities they have and to prevent by educational activities of consciousless men who would use ignorance of such an important matter to serve their own selfish ends.

"If there is any danger of white bondholders being deceived and defrauded in the manner described above, then certainly a campaign ought to be conducted to them also."

Mr. Walton, commenting on Mr. Knapp's letter, says in a letter to the negro extension division:

"It occurs to me that it would be well enough for you to bring the contents of this letter to your extension forces and to the negroes of the state in general. I know that certain unscrupulous individuals and concerns would not hesitate to practice this kind of a fraud upon the innocent and uninformed part of our citizenship, and I trust you will do all you can to prevent your people being imposed upon by unscrupulous, designing persons."

WARNING GIVEN.

Blackshear's letter in this connection says:

"Now as head agent of the negro division of the Texas extension work, I wish to urge every member of our force to spread the word of warning to our people not to sell or trade off their liberty bonds or other war securities. There are swindlers going around who are ready to trade cheap sewing machines, cheap watches and jewelry and worthless trash of all kinds for the negroes' liberty bonds. These fakers will pretend liberty bonds are not worth much. But yet they will be anxious to get them. And why will they be anxious to trade colored folks out of liberty bonds, if liberty bonds are not valuable? Just because these swindlers are liars out to deceive our race.

"We have been deceived this way long enough. Let's quit buying stuff that nobody else wants. Let's quit buying clocks, rugs, and other things we don't need, on the installment, during the war at least.

"And if anyone comes around to try to cheat you out of your liberty bond, just call up the sheriff's office or the police department or the chairman of the county council of national defense or any good citizen, and let the law deal with these swindlers, whether black or white."

COLORED PEOPLE SET WONDERFUL EXAMPLE

Subscribe Over $5,000 For War Savings Stamps at Taylor's Island—Set a Precedent For Colored People of Other Districts.

CAMBRIDGE MD DEM & NEWS
JUNE 14, 1918

The most wonderful public meeting that has been held among the colored people, not only of this county, but on the entire Eastern Shore, was that which was held at Taylor's Island Sunday morning. The scene of the meeting was the little church of the colored people of that district, situated in a pretty grove, the meetinghouse where the men, women and children are wont to gather on Sundays and other days to worship their Creator.

Col. Albanus Phillips, county director, had issued the call for the meeting, and along with him were L. Philip Skinner, chairman for Cambridge district, and former Congressman Josiah Leeds Kerr, who had been asked to address the meeting, and in addition to these, a number of the prominent white citizens of the Island, who had gathered to render such aid and counsel as might be desired.

There was a goodly attendance of the colored people, and there was no long wait before the meeting was started. Mr. Kerr made a magnificent speech, in which he explained how the war was everybody's; how every man and every woman, without regard to race or denomination, was under the most sacred obligation to do everything in his or her power to bring about its successful conclusion, and then, too, he explained very clearly how the man or woman, who was in a position to do and would not, was a traitor to his or her country, and unworthy to lay claim to being an American citizen and he explained still further that none were too poor to do something.

An old colored woman, who only makes about three dollars a week—think of it, in these trying times of high cost of living, who has to pay rent, buy the necessities of life, all out of this mere pittance, during the recent Red Cross campaign—stated that she wanted to make a contribution, and that she had understood that she would have four months in which to make the payment if she promised something; she was told that this was right, and then and there she subscribed $1, stating that she would, somehow or other, save 25c. a month to make the payments, and she has made the first one, and more than that, she will make the second and the third, and the fourth, because she is imbued with the right idea; she wants to serve, to do something for her country. That old colored woman's patriotism is of the highest type in the world. She had no money, she has a struggle to eke out an existance, but she wanted to help, she wanted to show her sympathy—not in words, but in deeds—and that $1 means more in the eyes of her Heavenly Father than did the $100 or the $50, or the $25,etc., of those to whom the contribution meant no sacrifice.

And this was, in a large measure, the spirit which actuated the colored folks at Taylor's Island at the meeting Sunday; they had seen the light; they had seen the need for service; they recognized that this is their country; not someone else's, and they knew that it was their duty to lend their money and they did so unfalteringly, knowing that by so doing they were supporting the boys who are to fight the battle of freedom over on the other side for every man, woman and child in Dorchester county.

When the subscriptions were totalled up it was found that they exceeded $5,000, which was indeed a wonderful showing, and one that sets a precedent for Cambridge and every other district. Unless the colored people of the other districts get a move on them, Taylor's Island will certainly have the distinction of be- the banner district of the county. Much of the credit for the splendid results achieved Sunday rightfully belongs to the Merry Concert Band, of this city, which rendered a great number of patriotic as well as other selections.

BUY WAR STAMPS AND LIBERTY BONDS.

The Atlanta Independent
April 27, 1918

In this great world crisis in which the civilization of the world is trembling in the balance, it is the duty of every American man, woman and child—to do everything possible to make the world safe for the millions of people who inhabit it. It doesn't matter what your race, color or creed—you are a part of the great whole and your future, prosperity and happiness are involved. There are those who, out of shear ignorance and folly, declare that it is immaterial with them as to which side wins; that if the Germans win or the allies, they will not suffer any great loss; that it will be just as well for them then as it is now.

In other words, if the Germans win they will fare no worse than if the allies and America win. People who talk that way know nothing about the real situation. If the Germans should win, civilization would suffer very greatly. It would be an irreparable loss, it would take centuries to recover the lost ground, and every nation and every race would suffer as a consequence.

The Negro, as one of the American groups, has not had a square deal. He has suffered many things as a citizen He has borne his burdens uncomplainingly. Wherever duty called, no matter what the danger was, he has responded, whether called to the farm home of the battlefield. This has been his unbroken record. His bitterest enemy will not deny this. It is a record of which any people should be proud and should be handed down unimpaired to his children and their posterity.

A good record stands a people well in hand as it does individuals; it is a source of great pride and happiness to look back on a clean and spotless record. It gives new impetus for future achievements, it inspires and impels the possessors to greater and loftier heights.

Reviewing the splendid record made by black men in all the wars, their fidelity and loyalty to those left in their charge during the fiery days of the Civil War, there is nothing left for the present generation to do but to go forward to duty, whether that duty be to serve on the farm, in the shop, in the home or in the trenches in France. The slogan for every Negro whether a soldier or a private citizen is DUTY.

There is a great campaign on for the purchase of thrift stamps and liberty bonds and The Independent cannot conceive of any greater way to manifest loyalty and patriotism than to invest in these bonds. It is a splendid investment—safe and sound. You have all the resources of this government behind it. It is as safe and strong as the rocks of Gibraltar. There is nothing to fear from that score. 55

And above all and better than all, is you are investing in freedom and Independence. You are helping to make the world safe for mankind. You may not be enjoying the full measure of your rights now; you may be suffering many humiliations, discriminations; you may be jim-crowed on elevators, street cars, railway cars, in the courts and even in the legislatures. It is true that you are without representation in the courthouses, in the city halls and legislatures, although you pay your taxes and perform your duty just as other citizens. In fact, you have many grievances of which to complain, but, in this great crisis, it is our duty to overlook them for the time being and win the great war for all people—black and white alike—for it means the freedom and liberty of the world. For in winning freedom and liberty for all peoples in this great conflict, we being a part of the whole, must come in for our full share.

If we expect to enjoy the full measure of the rights and privileges of American citizenship, we must do our part and then we don't have to beg for our rights, but demand them. The black boys, who are rushing to the front responding cheerfully and willingly to their country's call, offering their lives for the cause of liberty and justice, when they return will be in a position to demand a square deal in as much they have borne the burden and the heat of the day. Who can say to them that you are not entitled to it? Who can say to them that to "you belong none of the spoils because you have done nothing?"

Not only can the soldiers claim recognition for what they have done, but the black men and women who invest in War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds can claim the same because they have done a full citizen's share in doing everything that is in their power to help those who are fighting at the front. Hence, it is the duty of every loyal and true American—white and black—to stress duty. Do everything in your power to win the war for the freedom and happiness of all mankind. Let us do our duty and leave the consequences to God, for he yet presides over the destinies of races and

nations. Raise food, buy Liberty Bonds and do everything in your power to bring justice and freedom to all mankind and you will get yours.

Negro Schools Raise Nearly $30,000.00

CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO SUM RAISED BY NEGROES IN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

12-27-18

ost of the Reputable Schools and Colleges of the District Contributed to the Fund

Of the many fine things that came it of the recent campaign in the in rest of the United War Work Cam ign, is the most excellent showing the student division among the Ne roes. The Southeastern division was nder the direction of L. E. Graves. orth Carolina was in charge of Prof. . E. Aggrey, and Georgia was in harge of J. B. Watson, international ecretary of the Y. M. C. A. The fol wing is the report thus far receiced ccording to states in this division:

Georgia

Morehouse College	$1547.00
Spellman Seminary	1379.00
Atlanta University	900.00
Clark University	500.00
Morris Brown University	405.00
Gammon Theological Seminary	302.00
Americus Institute	200.00
Albany State School	200.00
Smith Memorial Inst.	150.00
Friendship N. and I. School	150.00
Ft. Valley H. and I. School	125.00
Ballard Normal School	20.00
Total	$5,878.00

North Carolina

Scotia Seminary	$1000.00
Livingstone College	504.00
Shaw University	470.00
St. Augustine N. and I. Sch.	450.00
Shaw University	470.50
A. and T. College	340.00
Mary Potter School	312.00
High Point N. and I. Sch.	205.00
Slater Normal	205.00
Biddle University	200.00
Bennet College	200.00
National Training Sch.	200.00
Gregory Institute	200.00
Albion Academy	100
Palmer Memorial Inst.	100.00
Henderson N. and I. Inst.	100.00
Thompson Institute	50.00
Lumberton N. and I. Inst.	50.00
Total	$4,651.75

South Carolina

A. and M. College	$1000.00
Allen University	1000.00
Benedict College	700.00
Claflin University	500.00
Morris College	400.00
Clinton College	100.00
Little Rock School	100.00
Halsey Normal School	100.00
Centerville I. College	60.00
Gillespie Institute	40.00
Total	$4,000.00

Tennessee

Fisk University	$1486.00
A. and I. College	1068.00
Roger William University	1000.00
Knoxville College	1000.00
Swift Memorial College	405.00
Meharry Medical College	200.00
Total	$5,159.00

Alabama

Tuskegee Institute	$2600.00
Talladega College	1000.00
Payne University	700.00
Selma University	600.00
Calhoun School	600.00
A. and M. College	450.00
Millers Ferry	250.00
St. Mark's Academy	225.00
Lincoln N. and I. Inst.	220.00
Miles Memorial College	220.00
Central Ala. I. School	200.00
Montgomery State Normal	160.00
Centerville Ind. School	135.00
Snow Hill	125.00
Knox Academy	97.00
Oakwood M. and T.	40.00
Total	$7,622.00

Florida

Edward Waters College	$312.00
Daytona Ind. School	200.00
Cookman Institute	170.00
Boylan Home	170.00
Total	$852.00
Total for entire Division	$28,162.75

ENTHUSIASM OF YOUTH OVERCOMES ALL OBSTACLES

BUFFALO N Y COURIER OCTOBER 23, 1918

Schools Do Themselves Credit in Liberty Bond Sales.

LAFAYETTE HIGH THE LEADER

$2,553,650 Grand Total Raised—Quota Assigned, $2,000,000.

The public schools sold fourth Liberty loan bonds valued at $2,553,650, according to the final reports of Chairman Benjamin L. Abel of the finance committee, which was made public last night. This figure is considerably larger than the one reported at the closing Liberty loan dinner last Saturday night, it being augmented by the addition of $124,118 turned into the school committee headquarters Monday.

The high schools that made the best showing are: Lafayette, $331,550; Hutchinson, $300,000, and South Park, $136,800. The grammar schools credited with the highest sales are: School 56, $264,300; 54, $101,050; 16, $88,150; 22, $87,100; 45, $63,200, and School of Practice, $60,000. Lafayette high is the leader of the city, and School 56 wins the honor flag in its class. The schools leading in their respective groups will be announced later by Dr George E. Smith, chairman of the campaign in the schools.

Honor for All.

The public schools in reality exceeded the quota of the Liberty loan committee. This was reduced from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000 after it was seen that epidemic conditions would make it impossible for the schools to get the $3,000,000. The showing with which the schools now are credited, therefore, is full of honor for every worker. Liberty loan and school department officials are pleased that the schools did so well in the face of the great obstacles that arose after the campaign started.

The parochial schools also did well, in spite of difficulties, according to early reports, and the Rev. Father Kanaley, superintendent of the schools, expects shortly to have a report ready showing which schools did the best work.

Sales by Schools.

The report of the total sales by the schools follows:

Schools.	Sales.	Schools.	Sales.
1	$26,800	39	24,150
2	17,100	40	11,050
3	2,850	41	19,150
4	10,000	42	10,050
6	12,200	43	13,650
7	16,600	44	16,800
8	8,000	45	63,200
9	23,450	46	5,200
10	14,200	47	10,750
12	13,850	48	2,600
13	11,550	49	10,100
14	11,700	50	13,300
15	15,350	52	41,150
16	88,150	53	2,300
17	55,850	54	101,050
18	17,050	55	10,000
19	23,200	56	264,300
20-51	16,550	57	8,000
21	19,650	58	6,000
22	87,100	59	23,100
23	13,500	60	27,000
24	15,100	61	7,600
25	6,150	62	6,760
26	17,450	Elm Voc.	12,750
27	32,600	Peckham	3,650
28	18,900	Seneca	7,200
29	27,150	Opportun.	1,800
30-34	9,050	Sch. of Pr.	60,000
31	25,150	Normal	11,600
32	22,700	Miscel.	2,450
33	6,000	Masten	117,050
35	12,850	Lafayette	331,550
36	17,300	Huch.	300,000
37	19,050	South Park	136,800
38	17,400	Tech.	81,300

Colored People "Over Top."

The [illegible] the colored men's committee in the fourth Liberty loan drive has brought a request from those in charge of the coming war work fund campaign that the personnel of the committee be kept and that it turn its attention to collecting funds for the work behind the lines. In the loan campaign the committee reported subscriptions of $39,100, with a quota of $30,000, thirty per cent oversubscription. The committee:

J. Waldron Johnson, chairman, No. 42 Rodney avenue; William F. Ayres, vice-chairman, No. 257 Brinkman street; Leonard Sayres, No. 130 Madison street; Lorenzo Harris, No. 128 Pearl street; Columbus Jones, No. 59 Halstead avenue; the Rev. A. L. Wilson, No. 186 Clinton street; John J. Saunders, No. 252 Clinton street; Charles Foreman, No. 269 Bryant street; S. A. Waddell, No. 230 Sycamore street; M. T. Green, No. 154 Clinton street; Miss Katherine Robinson, No. 246 Glenwood avenue; James R. Mason, No. 76 Johnson park; Rudolph Lane, No. 11 Potter street; J. H. Spener, No. 666 Michigan avenue; Miss Clara Payne, No. 198 Laurel street; Arthur Williams, No. 509 Lafayette avenue; Norman Tucker, No. 141 Clinton street; Joseph Martin, No. 75 West Huron street.

WAR RELIC TRAINS SELL MANY BONDS

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

Enthusiastic Reception Received at Every Town, and Georgians Subscribe Liberally for Loan.

Two war relic trains, carrying exhibits of all forms of modern war-making material and equipment, direct from the battle fields of France, started on their tour of the sixth federal reserve district in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan early Saturday morning.

Reports received Saturday and Sunday told of enthusiastic receptions accorded the trains and their speakers and workers at every point along the routes chosen. One of the trains is now stopping at a series of towns in Georgia of between 5,000 and 7,000 population, while the second train is stopping at similar points in Alabama.

From the Georgia train, telegraphic dispatches received at a late hour Sunday night tell of the splendid crowds and of the sale of over a hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds at Sandersville, in Washington county.

In Glascock county the quota was oversubscribed in a very few minutes while the train was there, while at the first stop, Wrens, in Jefferson county, more than $40,000 was subscribed when the train pulled out and subscriptions were still being turned in to the local committee.

Big Crowd Greets Train.

The following wire was received from Sandersville Sunday night:

Sandersville, Ga., September 29.—(Special.)—Sandersville and Washington county greeted the war relief train this afternoon three thousand strong. Automobiles numbering more than five hundred were parked throughout the city, coming from all over the county and surrounding sections.

A local committee met the train at Warthen, Ga., 9 miles north of Sandersville, to greet the various officials in charge, and furnished them with the preliminary program.

The train arrived exactly on the minute advertised with whistles blowing and banners flying, and was parked in front of the Southern depot, where the vast throng was afforded a golden opportunity to see the war relics from France and subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Dr. W. L. Pickard, of Mercer university, who was a visitor in the city, was requested to deliver the invocation. He was followed by the various speakers of the train, the last of whom received the subscriptions to the bond drive. Several soldiers passed through the crowds, and, in a few minutes, more than a hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds were sold. The exact total will be made known Monday morning.

George Gilmore, director of the State Fair association and a wealthy planter headed the list with $15,000. There were several at ten and five thousand each, and hundreds of smaller buyers. Some of the leaders stated the total would go to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand, and is stated to be the largest subscription the train has yet received since it began its tour yesterday.

Wrens Does Its Part.

The first stop today was made at Wrens, in Jefferson county, where more than forty thousand dollars was subscribed, and as the train pulled out names were still being handed to the local committee.

At Gibsons, the noon hour, the entire quota for Glascock county was raised in a very few minutes, and nearly twice oversubscribed.

The officials in charge of the train stated they were delighted with the fine success of the train, and the great enthusiasm manifested at all three stops today show very plainly how the people of the tenth district and Georgia, as a whole, are heart and soul behind every bond drive the government undertakes.

The colored people today were very liberal subscribers at all three stops, especially at Sandersville, where several negro farmers subscribed to large amounts, even the little negro bootblacks buying bonds. Sandersville and Washington counties are loyal through and through, and the quota of $390,000 will be raised during the next few days.

The train departed exactly on the minute for Tennille, where it was taken in charge by the Wrightsville and Tennille, for the next stop at Dublin.

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COLORED PEOPLE SHOW PATRIOTISM

FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN APRIL 14, 1918

Subscriptions to Liberty Loan bonds aggregating in amount $2,000 have been reported to the women's committee by Mrs. S. W. Harrison, wife of the well-known colored physician. Captain Henderson's team made a house-to-house canvass among the colored people of the city and the total subscriptions indicated that 32 separate and distinct $50 bonds were purchased by as many colored individuals, only one sale of more than a $50 bond being reported, this sale aggregating $400.

Soldiers — 1918
Liberty Bonds

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$7,124,850 RAISED IN DAY BY WOMEN; RECORDS BROKEN

Total Up to Noon Yesterday in Liberty Loan Drive, $41,600,002.

2 $125,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

Open Air Movies at the Liberty Statue Bring Out Many Pledges.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
OCTOBER 19, 1918

All records were broken by the women Liberty Loan workers of Philadelphia yesterday, when, at the noon meeting of district chairmen a total for the day of $7,124,850 was announced. This brings the grand total up to $41,600,200.

Central city, Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, chairman, led with $3,248,100. All previous achievements of the Falls of the Schuylkill district were eclipsed by the total read yesterday by Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus, chairman. It was $2,102,600. Other reports were:—

Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Francis S. McIlhenny, chairman, $114,700; Germantown, Mrs. W. B. Wurts, chairman, $48,300; North Philadelphia. Mrs. Cheesman Herrick, chairman, $400,550; Northeast, Mrs. John W. Moyer, chairman, $396,800; Kensington, Miss Beulah Fenimore, chairman, $53,550; South Philadelphia, Mrs. Walter J. Freeman, chairman, $191,350; West Philadelphia, Mrs. B. F. Richardson, chairman, $274,650.

Mrs. John H. McFadden and Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton, each subscribed for $125,000 at the Emergency Aid Aides' booth in front of the Commercial Trust Compay. Miss Agnes Brockie was the happy solicitor.

From South Philadelphia.

Mrs. Owen J. Roberts, of the South Philadelphia Committee, announced that the booths in her district realized $57,000.

The Urquhart Auxiliary of the Red Cross, Mrs. George W. Urquhart, chairman, reported bond sales to an amount of $135,000.

Mrs. McIlhenny, the Chestnut Hill district chairman, announced that the students of the Chestnut Hill Academy have sold $246,700 worth of bonds to date.

A total of $2,327,150 has thus far been secured by the nine booths of the National League for Women's Service, Mrs. John Andrews Harris, Jr., chairman. The booth at the Corn Exchange Bank leads with a total of $1,043,150. The Philadelphia Orchestra booth has $652,450 to its credit.

Lieutenant Pegoix, of the Foreign Legion, made a spirited address and patriotic songs were sung by Mrs. Dixon.

Open-air Movies.

A novel feature, calculated to boost last-hour bond sales, is an open-air moving picture show, which was held last night in front of the Liberty Statue under the auspices of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee. Thousands of persons enjoyed the Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Marguerite Clark films, that almost had become a memory, now the "movies" are closed. Tonight the performance will be repeated from 8 o'clock to midnight.

Through Mrs. Milton G. Herold, of Mrs. Thomas J. Dolan's committee, the Athletic Club of Philadelphia subscribed for $20,150.

The naval aircraft factory at League Island has contributed $429,000 to date. This is in excess of the factory's quota. On the hugh airplane exhibited on the North Plaza of City Hall, now appears a sign with the words: "The Naval Aircraft Factory Raised Its Quota—Have You Taken Yours?"

A total of $489,650 was reported by the Emergency Aid Aides, Mrs. Norman MacLeod, chairman.

Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad Women's War Relief, announced a total to date of $1,323,200. The booths in Broad Street Station, in charge of Mrs. W. H. Myers, sold $72,400 worth of bonds.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Louis C. Washburn, rector, has secured $14,850 to date. Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, chairman of the Central Committee, reported.

Up to last Tuesday night St. Francis' Junior Auxiliary of the Alliance of Catholic Women had sold $47,500 worth of bonds at the booth in front of the Heppe piano store, on Chestnut Street.

The Girl Scouts of Philadelphia are now over the $500,000 mark, having sold $581,650 worth of bonds. Troop No. 57 leads with $155,000.

Mrs. Edward Beecher Finck, chairman of the Alliance of Catholic Women, reported the following totals:—

North Philadelphia, Mrs. Walter Nash, sectional chairman, $145,550; central city, Mrs. Miller Forbes, $9350; West Philadelphia, Mrs. Franklin Smith, $104,000.

A total of $3,983,200 for New Jersey Counties to date was reported yesterday to Mrs. Henry D. Jump, chairman of the Third Federal Reserve District, by Miss Anne McIlvaine, of Trenton, associate chairman.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the Schools' Committee, announced an additional $395,200. This brings the grand total to $6,788,050.

Mrs. Freeman, South Philadelphia chairman, yesterday reported the following subscriptions, entered after her day's total had been tabulated:—

Globe Ticket Company $44,000; John Wills, $10,000; Major W. W. Keen, the noted Civil War surgeon, $30,000.

William J. Matthews bought a $100,000 bond at the booth of the National League for Women's Service, in front of the Franklin National Bank.

Mrs. Stotesbury sent word that the total of the civilian employes of the Philadelphia Navy Yard is now $2,230,800. This sum has been subscribed through the Navy Auxiliary of the Red Cross, of which Mrs. Stotesbury is chairman.

The Navy Yard employes now reached Berlin and are camping in the Wilhelmstrasse, right under Prince Max's window, according to the large sign in front of the gates.

Mildred Miller and Lillian Armstrong, members of "Leave It To Jane" Company, assisted the Emergency Aid aides in the sale of bonds at the Wanamaker store yesterday afternoon.

Almost $3,000,000.

With each member trying to outdo the other, the North Philadelphia Women's Liberty Loan Committee had obtained subscriptions up to noon which totaled almost $3,000,000. The official figures were $2,880,300, of which $400,550 had been turned in since Mrs. Cheesman Herrick, chairman, made her daily report to the Central Committee at noon on Thursday. A tremendous last minute effort is being made throughout North Philadelphia and the women are more than confident of going "over the top" when final returns are tabulated upon the wind-up of the campaign tonight.

The Young Friends' Association, which has a booth outside its headquarters, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, has quickened the pace which it set at the outset of the drive. Thus far its workers have turned in to the North Philadelphia Women's Committee more than $260,000, of which $250,000 was received through the booth. Mrs. Walter Linville, wife of the principal of Friends' Central School and system, has been in charge of the work at this booth. The women of the Forty-seventh Ward, one of the smallest wards in the North Philadelphia district, have turned in subscriptions amounting to $450,000, and with additional ones received yesterday afternoon they were rapidly approaching the half-million dollar mark. Mrs. Emil P. Albrecht is chairman of the Ward Committee.

From Colored Women.

The colored women of North Philadelphia, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Emily Henderson, are also making a good showing. Their total sales up to noon were $25,550. One of the most ardent members of their committee is Mrs. M. de Forest, a vocalist, whose husband is in France. Not only is she working daily in booths and singing wherever it will help sales, but she is buying two bonds, one for herself and one for her infant, out of the allowance she receives as a soldier's wife. When the campaign is over she intends to send her arm band and the two Liberty bond honor buttons to her husband to let him know that she has been working for the Loan and is backing him up in the second line of defense. She recently received a letter from him requesting that she do everything she could to make the present Loan a success.

MORE THAN MILLION ONE DAY'S OFFERING

GALVESTON PURCHASES $1,264,800 WORTH OF THIRD LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
APRIL 7, 1918

"Galveston made a splendid start in the third liberty loan campaign today by subscribing for $1,264,800 worth of bonds," was the message sent last night by Louis A. Adoue, Galveston County chairman for the campaign, to J. W. Hoopes, deputy governor of the Eleventh Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas.

One million dollars' worth of bonds were purchased by Hutchings, Sealy & Co. and the South Texas Bank for themselves and their customers.

The remaining subscriptions were as follows: Texas Bank and Trust Company and customers, $125,000; First National Bank and customers, $125,000, and City National Bank and customers, $14,800. Galveston County's quota in the third liberty loan is placed at $1,851,895, leaving $606,895 yet to be subscribed. The county's maximum quota is placed at $2,178,700.

"I certainly am pleased with the showing made here yesterday and the results convince me that Galveston County will subscribe its maximum quota," said Mr. Adoue. "The county's quota in the second loan was $1,980,000 and it was oversubscribed by $788,800. The results of the opening day of the campaign give me assurance that the people of Galveston County are going to buy all of the liberty bonds they can."

The general public did not believe that the sales on the first day would be large. The weather was rainy and the banks closed at noon in accordance with the usual Saturday custom. But five of the banks had made arrangements to subscribe for themselves and customers and their subscriptions have convinced the campaign leaders that Galveston County has entered the campaign to go over the top. The American Bank and Trust Company, W. L. Moody & Co., Ed McCarthy & Co. and the People's Bank have not yet announced subscriptions they have received.

Four-Minute Men Speak.

The four-minute men of Galveston have organized to make speeches in the theaters in behalf of the campaign until Saturday, May 4, when the campaign will close. Two of the four-minute men made liberty loan talks last night. Judge Clay Stone Briggs spoke at the Queen Theater and E. A. Sims spoke at the Dixie Theater No. 1. Negro four-minute men spoke in theaters patronized by their people. J. R. Gibson spoke at the Princess Theater and J. T. Maxey spoke at the Star Theater. During the week arrangements will be made for four-minute men to make liberty loan talks in the mainland towns of the county.

A feature of the campaign here will be the liberty loan address of Charlie Chaplin, the famous motion picture comedian, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 25. Mr. Adoue is now making arrangements for Chaplin's appearance in the city. It is expected that several thousand people will turn out to hear the noted movie star.

Mr. Adoue is also making arrangements for the campaign to be carried on as extensively as possible throughout the remainder of the month. The banks are taking much interest in the campaign by encouraging their customers to become subscribers and they will keep open longer than usual while the campaign is in progress. The treasury department has made arrangements so that the working people as well as the wealthy people can buy bonds. This opportunity also was offered in the first and second loans. Both $50 and $100 bonds will be sold on the time deposit plan.

Sales To Be Recorded Daily.

Miss Ida M. Cherry, secretary of the county campaign, will make a record of the sales each day. She has given assistance in making plans for the campaign and will have charge of the distribution of a large amount of the campaign literature and posters.

"Buy Bonds or Fight" is the title of a drawing which Howard Chandler Christy has contributed to the campaign. The drawing shows a beautiful American girl waving the stars and stripes. In the background soldiers are marching. Posters containing this drawing will be distributed over the city soon.

The treasury department has sent out the following appeal:

Uncle Sam says: "I want to see a third issue liberty bond in every American home."

One bond at least in every home—and two or three more in others—just as many, the very most that each of us can afford!

Money is needed, needed constantly. The men over there must be fed. To carry the food, ships are needed. To defend their lives, the men must have guns and ammuntion and more and more ammunition. They must have clothes and bedding and housing in and behind the trenches. For this more money is needed—billions and billions.

Shall we argue, quibble, debate?

When the call is for funds to feed our boys, to save their lives, how shameful then to stop for a little "talk" about the causes of the war, about the theories of pacifists, and the failures of the bolsheviki.

First of all, let us see to it, each of us, that we do our best for the soldiers who are giving their all.

There are reasons, weighty reasons, for carrying this war on to the victory of right; there are stupendous, overwhelming facts to prove that this is indeed the fight for world liberty against world autocracy—we may talk about these facts while we save and give. But be the argument what it may, the one outstanding fact at this moment is that the boys in the trenches need our help; they must have flying machines to protect them from German aviation; they must have heavy artillery to shield them, and we must supply the means now.

Shall we meditate over a cigar, stop at a cafe and indulge in theoretical discussions and political themes while these facts are facts?

Let us hope that there be but few traitors, few cowards, fewer slackers among us back here.

Germany Fears Our Resources.

The American soldier is as brave as any soldier in the world. But others are

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brave, too. Our man power is but a fraction of the whole. It is in resources that our country is supreme, the resources already developed and the vast undeveloped resources. Germany in spite of gains in Russia sees her resources waning. She fears the American troops and the American aviators, but she fears most of all the unlimited resources of America.

We here in America are not sleeping in mud tonight; we are not lying in caves with the murderous thunder and lightning above; we are not munching a cracker and a piece of cold bacon, nor standing with gun in hand looking over a parapet into darkness with death lurking in front, by the side, and above.

Unlike those others over there, we are not privileged to give our all for America. We are privileged only to do the best we can. So we want to help carry in our little feeble way the terrible burden that of which every true soldier gladly bears his share.

CHAIRMAN PERRIN THANKS WORKERS

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD
OCTOBER 20, 1918

L. W. Perrin, County Chairman of the Loan Drive, Gives Unstinted Praise to All Who Contributed to Success.

L. W. Perrin, county chairman of the Liberty Loan campaign, on being interviewed last night, expressed himself as being more than delighted with the results of the campaign in Spartanburg county. "The wonderful response from every section of the county shows the deep interest felt in the war by all of our citizens." said Mr. Perrin.

The Cannon Brothers.

"Unstinted praise should be given to John B. Cannon, cashier of the Bank of Spartanburg, for the magnificent campaign in the county outside of the city. He has worked both night and day since the campaign opened, and has built up an organization that can hardly be equaled in the United States. To him and his able corps of assistants the county of Spartanburg owes a great debt that cannot be measured in words.

"The work of Simpson (F. Cannon), as chairman in the city campaign, speaks for itself, but I want to add that his untiring work made it possible for the city to make the fine showing it has. The teams working under him responded in a manner that assured me early in the campaign that we had nothing to fear as to the ultimate result. Hundreds of men and women left their work and devoted all of their time to the matter of raising the amount allotted to us. I feel deeply grateful to every one of them, and I wish it were possible for me to see and thank every single man and woman in Spartanburg who has participated in the campaign.

Ladies Are Thanked.

"To the women of the city and county we must all take off our hats. Workers among the smaller subscribers in the city they never once lagged in their enthusiasm and their remarkable showing is one that should make every single one of them proud of the fact that she did her part in it. Mrs. R. B. Cleveland, the able chairman of the women's committee of the county, has erected to herself a monument that will outlast any that may ever be erected to her. We expect to publish at some later date an accurate and complete list of the number of subscriptions secured by the ladies and the amount.

Grateful to Gen. Carleton.

"To Gen. Carleton, the committee wishes to express its great appreciation of his liberality in lending us his bands and anything else that he had that we could possibly use. Repeatedly he told us that anything he had was ours, and never once did he refuse a request made by us.

Work of Colored People.

"The negroes in the city and county responded in a way that made us glad. Whenever approached they listened respectfully to the solicitor, and if it were possible for them to do so they would subscribe for as many bonds as they could. The interest shown by the colored workers was fine and we are giving out a statement for publication from W. S. Duffield, chairman for the colored people in the city. In this statement he gives the names of the loyal workers that have assisted him."

COUNTY QUOTAS ALL "GO OVER"

WACO TEX TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 20, 1918

Several large subscriptions were received Saturday, the last day of the Liberty Loan campaign. One of these was from the Aetna Life Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., for $12,000. The subscription was authorized in a telegram to E. W. Marshall & Co. local agents. The telegram read:

"We authorize your immediate subscribing through the Waco committee $12,000 in coupon bonds of $1,000 denomination on behalf of Aetna Life Insurance company to fourth Liberty Loan, drawing draft to cover.

A letter of acknowledgment and the thanks of the Waco committee was immediately sent by President H. B Mistrot of the Liberty Loan bank.

$10,000 Purchase Recorded.

A subscription of $10,000 came from the Grand Court Order of Calanthe, an organization of colored women. Mrs. N. U. Kirk is secretary and treasurer of the organization, and she made the subscription through the Liberty Loan bank, explaining that every cent was subscribed by the colored women.

"Moody is over the top" with some to spare. This was the telephone message that came from Dr. E. K. Kline, Moody chairman, Saturday afternoon. Moody had a quota of $75,000, is hard hit by the continued drouth, and it was expected that some difficulty would be encountered in raising the quota. According to officials at the Liberty Loan bank, the report yesterday that Moody had raised $7,500 above its quota, tells as nothing else could of the hard and conscientious work performed by the Moody committee. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at which amounts of subscriptions were announced, and when it was found that the subscription was not up to the amount set by the committee, the subscriber was publicly called on to increase it.

Out in the County.

West reported a total of $135,250, which is $10,250 above its quota.

Elk, with a quota of $12,500, reported last night a total of $18,000.

The quota at Ross was $7,500, and a total of $9,500 has been sold.

Gholson reported a total of $11,050, against a quota of $10,000.

According to figures received at the Liberty Loan bank Robinson is the only community in the county to report more than double its quota. J. W. Mann, chairman at Robinson, turned in subscriptions amounting to $21,200.

Axtell is close behind and reaching out for the distinction of having raised double its quota. With a quota of $10,000, a total of $19,700 had been reported, with the committee still working and hoping with outstanding subscriptions to be secured last night to report a double subscription.

McGregor at $97,600.

McGregor, with a quota of $65,000, made a total subscription of $97,600. McGregor oversubscribed its quota the first day of the campaign and has been resting easy since that time. According to Chairman L. E. Baine several thousand dollars in new subscriptions have passed through the hands of the committee in the past two days.

Chairman J. G. Sheppard reported last night that Chalk Bluff had raised its quota of $6,000. At this place the young ladies did the major portion of the soliciting, premiums being offered to the winning team.

The Missouri State Life Insurance company, with headquarters in St. Louis, telegraphed to their general agent in Waco, P. M. Shaw, authorizing him to subscribe through the local committee for $4,000 in bonds of the fourth issue.

Mart Went Over.

Mart, with the largest quota in the county outside the city of Waco, reports a total of $217,400, against a quota of $175,000. T. M. Wilson is chairman of the campaign in the Mart community, and long before the campaign started he had perfected a working organization that is responsible for the 20 per cent oversubscription in his territory.

Elm Mott reported a total of $8,700 against a quota of $5,000.

Leroy, with a quota of $30,000, reported $28,250 up to last night.

Negroes Make Plans for Big Loan Drive

BEAUMONT TEX ENTERPRISE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

The Beaumont Negro Business league met at Live Oak Baptist church Friday afternoon. T. T. Pollard, chairman of the war service committee, made a report of the work accomplished by the committee in organizing for the fourth liberty loan drive. He stated the city was to be divided into three districts. Captains and helpers were appointed to canvass the districts thoroughly and solicit subscriptions from all negro residents. A call was issued for a meeting of solicitors on Tuesday night, October 1 at 8 o'clock at the chamber of commerce. It was ordered that each captain should make a report of his work each day during the drive to the director of the fourth liberty loan. The aim of the league is to secure $100,000 and workers will make an active effort to reach this amount.

THE NEGRO MINISTRY

Christian Science Monitor
1918 Oct 28

The negro preacher wields a tremendous influence over a large share of the population of Georgia; and because of that fact the war savings stamp movement opens to him a way whereby he may intensify his service to his race and at the same time materially aid the government by encouraging his people to save their money and lend it to their country.

According to census reports, the negro population of Georgia is around 45 per cent of the whole; and most of it is affiliated with some religious denomination. That being true, the negro clergy exerts a wide range of power.

In this war crisis the federal government is seeking to enlist all of its citizens in its service in one capacity or another; and to muster all of the country's resources, financial and otherwise, in behalf of the cause for which it is fighting.

The war savings enterprise is a feature of the grand plan whereby to recruit the nation's entire strength and bring it to bear against the enemy, and it is one which should appeal with particular force to the colored ministry, for it affords a splendid opportunity for him to instill into his people the principle of self-dependence and to encourage the habit of thrift—two of the foundation stones of character and good citizenship.

In mapping out and organizing the thrift campaign, the government has expressed full recognition of the negro and his importance by creating a negro department of the national war savings committee unit in each state having extensive proportion of colored citizens; and in doing that the government has placed upon its negro citizens full responsibility for their share of what is to be done to win the war.

In line with that policy the leaders of the colored people have been appealed to help see that duty is performed, and the negro preachers of every religious denomination have been asked to organize war savings societies among their respective flocks.

The colored lodges and the colored schools are also expected to promote this movement, and doubtless may be relied upon to do so to the full extent of their capabilities.

The public will watch with interest to note the extent to which these forces contribute their efforts and their influence to this patriotic cause.

By doing what it is possible for them to do, they will be helping their country and doing an invaluable service to their race.

SPLENDID SHOWING OF COLORED PEOPLE

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD
OCTOBER 20, 1918

W. B. Duffield, Chairman of Colored People's Organization, Tells of Work Done in Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

W. S. Duffield, chairman of the Colored People's Organization for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, yesterday issued the following statement to the people of Spartanburg:

"I wish to most heartily thank all of my committees for their very earnest work and support in soliciting for the sale of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. And it gives me much gratification to report the excellent showing of $9,400 subscribed.

"The report of the committees by districts, with their chairmen, is as follows:

"District 1, Rev. Dunlap—$1,650.

"District 2, Rev. C. F. Whittenburg—$1,000.

"District 3, Prof. R. M. Alexander—$100.

"District 4, M. H. Wright and K. M. Littlejohn—$1,500.

"District 5, J. W. Woodward—$650.

"District 6, B. F. Thompson—$1,000.

"District 7, Jessie McDowell—$700.

"District 8, Mildred Brown—$800.

"District 9, Dr. J. W. Sexton—$550.

"Others bringing in subscriptions were: M. P. Woodson, $150; F. D. Young, $50; Rev. E. W. Bowen, $1,000; Olie Barber, $200; Rev. E. S. Earle, $50.

"The following colored people had booths: Kida M. Littlejohn, Olie Barber, M. H. Wright and Rev. E. W. Bowen.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the much needed services of Ida Henderson and Bennie Wright as office assistants, whose services were volunteered throughout the bond campaign.

"I also appreciate the courtesy of Mr. L. W. Perrin, city chairman, and Mr. John B. Cannon, county chairman.

"I hope and believe that Spartanburg has gone over the top."

CHOW W V TIMES
MAY 11, 1918

Negroes are furnishing cumulative evidence of their readiness to do their part in the war. Only good reports have come regarding the negro soldiers who form a considerable part of the nation's new army. Negroes in Jacksonville, Fla., fixed $50,000 as their proportion of the Third Liberty Loan. At the close of the campaign the total subscriptions by these patriotic negroes was reported at $61,000; but later returns have made it fairly certain that the amount will reach $75,000. That is going "over the top" to some effect.

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Liberty Bonds

Negroes Oversubscribe Liberty Bond Quota in Jackson, Miss.

Herald 6/10/18

NEGROES OVERSUBSCRIBE LIBERTY BOND QUOTA IN JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the recent Liberty Loan drive the Daily News took occasion to congratulate the Negroes of the state on the splendid showing they made in that campaign.

The Red Cross drive has closed, and the Negroes have again responded whole-heartedly to a patriotic appeal. In a great many smaller communities, the Negroes subscribed the entire quota, leaving the white citizens to furnish the ove-subscription.

There is something appealing about this response of the Negroes to those of us in Mississippi who know them. The European war is removed an incomprehensible distance from them.

A great many of them cannot read and many more read only with difficulty. Even the better educated ones find difficulty, no doubt in understanding all the complexities of the European situation.

Certain it is that thousands of our white citizens are in the dark even yet as to the underlying causes of the war, and as to the many sided political jhases of of it.

But the beautiful fact remains that the Negroes and whites both gave to the Red Cross when its mission of mercy was explained to them. Their hearts were touched when they were told of wounded soldiers tenderly cared for, of hungry babies fed, of war refugees sheltered and wa med.

As surely as the world lasts, these responses of the Negroes aregoing to have their effect after the war is over, or before. It is not easy to overcharge a man who has just given of his small store of money to keep your son from suffering on the battlefields of France

It is not easy to sit idly by and watch a "dollar-deputy" or one of thepestiferous tribe of crooked constables misuse a Negro who has just given to the Red Cross—given that a Belgian baby might have its empty little stomach filled.

These things are going to be remembered. The best element of the South has alwoys been in favor of fari treatment of the Negro, and the best element is growing. The Negro himself has a great opportunity at the present time to win respect and admiration of the white people, and he seems to be taking advantage of it.

When justice, tempered with mercy for the shortcomings of a race that is in many respects yet in its childstage, rales our dealings with the Negro, the "Negro problem,, about which persons like Senator Vardaman like to prate, will be a long way toward settlement. —Jackson, (Miss) Daily News.

NEGROES PLEDGE THEIR LOYALTY

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES APRIL 12, 1918

Many Bonds Subscribed For at Thursday's Mass Meeting.

That the negroes of Shreveport are behind the Liberty Loan campaign was evidenced Thursday at a mass meeting at the City Hall, which was attended by several hundred negroes and many white citizens.

J. S. Williams explained the purpose of the meeting, which he said was to encourage the buying of Liberty bonds, and introduced Rev. J. M. Carter, pastor of the Keatchie Baptist Church, who presided.

The first speaker was Rev. G. W. Mills, pastor of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Temple. Rev. Mills spoke in a direct manner of what the negroes had done and are expected to do in this great crisis. He urged that those who have money in the banks invest it in Liberty bonds instead of taking it out of the banks and burying it in the ground.

In speaking of the part that the negroes are to play in the war, Rev. Mills said that the black sons of Ham from Louisiana and other Southern states are going over there and that they are going to help to take the kaiser. Rev. Mills was humorous at times in making a comparison clear of explaining a certain part of his address.

Alfred Lawless, superintendent of the educational work of the home mission board of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, introduced the main speaker of the evening, Dr. Harry M. Kingsley, of Talladega, Ala. Dr. Kingsley graduated from several negro schools in the South later Yale University. He is an eloquent speaker and uses just enough of humor to hold the closest attention of his audience.

Dr. Kingsley discussed the occomplishments of the negro race and told what is expected of them in this great crisis. He spoke of German brutality and of conditions should Germany win the war.

Dr. Kingsley spoke of the progress of the negro race since slavery and while deploring conditions that exist today, as caused by the war, he said it was one of the best methods of education that the negroes had ever received.

"The negro has no lyalty to defend," said Dr. Kingsley, "for he has never been disloyal." Dr. Kingsley discussed the failure of Germany in Africa, on account of brutality that she practiced at that time, and said that the negro men are responding today to aid in checking the brutality that Germany is still trying to practice. He said that the end is not soon and that every one must be prepared to face what is before them.

"I had rather wear one of President Wilson's old hats," said Dr. Kingsley, "than a German crown." The negroes at times have been accused of all being Republicans, but if so, today we are all Woodrow Wilson Republicans.

Dr. D. A. Smith, chairman of the negro Liberty Loan committee, delivered an interesting address, in which he urged that those who could not buy Liberty bonds buy thrift stamps.

There was special music by an orchestra of the Choral Club of the Colored High School, and songs by the congregation, accompanied by R. E. Brown, principal of the school. A duet on the piano was rendered by Leila Johnson and Allie Jane Woods.

At the conclusion of the meeting several old-time negro songs were sung, which Dr. Smith said, was the only original thing in America.

Applications for 36 bonds of the denomination of $50 and $100 each were received and many pledged themselves to arrange to buy bonds Friday.

The meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Dr. W. M. Hicks, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church. Ben McElroy, chairman of the ushers, was in charge of seating the members of the audience.

ATLANTA WENT OVER TOP IN UNITED WAR WORK DRIVE

The Atlanta Independent 11-23-18

J. W. Davison.

All loyal and patriotic citizens of the great City of Atlanta rejoice to know that the great drive for $250,000.00 for the comfort and happiness of the soldiers at the front and in the various cantonments came to a successful end. Atlanta's quota has been raised and the amount asked of the colored citizens of the city has been more than put "over the top." They were asked to raise $60,000, but went one better by raising $64,500.

The various colored churches, universities, colleges, schools, societies and individuals far surpassed the most sanguine expectation of their most optimistic friends. It was the largest sum ever asked of the Negroes of this city, and there was some question as to whether the amount would be raised, but it was done. There never was in the history of the people such great enthusiasm and unanimity of spirit.

The campaign was under the direction of Rev. A. B. McCoy, of Americus, Ga., State Executive Secretary, and Dr. P. James Bryant, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, this city, City Secretary. Their plans were systematically mapped out and ably executed, and were like clock work; and every agency that could contribute to the end in view was employed. It was a splendid example of system and co-ordination. The various churches—large and small—the schools and colleges, without regard to denomination, secret orders and societies, the business and professional men of every description, were appealed to to do their part according to their several abilities, and they did it with a vengeance. Never was there a greater concentration of forces. They worked together as if inspired.

Just two days before the time for the close of the campaign—last Monday night—they lacked $1,798.00. A meeting was held at Big Bethel church, and the leaders were casting about as to the ways and means by which this sum could be quickly raised. Then it was that Hon. B. J. Davis, who, on account of business engagements, had not been able to attend the meetings, appeared on the scene. He was called upon to address the meeting assembled.

Mr. Davis commended Dr. McCoy, State Executive Secretary, and Dr. P. James Bryant, City Secretary, and their splendid co-workers in what they had accomplished. He declared that they deserved great credit; and to show his appreciation said he would give half of the amount that was still to be raised, which was $1,798.00. He agreed to give them $899.00, leaving only $899.00 to be raised. The house broke into a paroxism of joy, and it was a long time before the applause ceased, and a little time afterwards the entire amount was raised. Thus one of the greatest events in the history of colored people was pulled off in the great United War Work Campaign.

Dr. McCoy and Dr. Bryant, and all who were associated with them in putting this great campaign over for the soldiers of our great country, deserve great praise. It teaches also a great lesson, It shows what black men and women can do when they present a solid front. It shows that they can do big things, and that there is nothing that is impossible to them when they pull together. Let us learn this lesson, for just as we succeeded in putting this great war work drive over, we can put other enterprises over so vital to the race.

The Independent congratulates Drs. McCoy, Bryant, Mr. Howard W. Russell, head of the West Side, and C. L. Harper, of the East Side, and all that army of noble men and women who helped to put this campaign over.

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LOAN WORKERS TO ROUND UP SLACKERS

Many Men Of Means Have Not Yet Subscribed To Help Win The War.

DAILY NEED IS $11,900,000

Queen Anne's County The First In Maryland To Go "Over The Top" With Its Allotment.

BALTIMORE, MD NEWS OCTOBER 16, 1918

Despite the fact that the most energetic campaign ever waged to put over a Liberty Loan, the appeals of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Governor of Maryland, to say nothing of the ending of the dream that peace is near, the big war loan continues to lag and the good name of the State is in the balance.

The Liberty Loan Committee, however, is making a supreme effort to arouse the people to their duty

to subscribe the balance of the quota by the time the drive closes on Saturday night. Never has the situation been as desperate as it is now, but the committee is not discouraged. Indeed, it is more determined to push the State "over the top." The time is short—only three days to raise $35,941,700.

Need Nearly $12,000,000 Daily.

Subscriptions must come in at the rate of more than $11,900,000 daily if the State is to remain on the roll of honor. The increase in the total reported for the 24 hours ended at 10 o'clock this morning was only $2,223,050.

The executive committee of the Liberty Loan Committee met at noon today to canvass returns from banks. Every pledge card was carefully examined to determine whether those who already have subscribed have bought bonds to the limit of their resources. The committee also has a list of the names of those who have not subscribed, and these will be waited upon at once and urged to do their duty. Corporations in a position to do so will be appealed to to increase their subscriptions and wage-earners will be asked to do more to make the loan a success.

Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, who is now in Santa Barbara, Cal., and who telegraphed the Baltimore Trust Company yesterday to invest for him in Liberty bonds, was not satisfied with the $50,000 worth of bonds which the Trust Company wired him it had bought. Another telegram from him this morning directed the Company to buy him $100,000 worth of bonds, or more if necessary to help to put the State over the top.

Queen Anne's county is the first one in Maryland, the only one as yet, to go over the top. The quota of Queen Anne's is $466,000; it has subscribed $484,900, practically $19,000 more than was necessary, and subscriptions are still coming in. The chairman of the county, William McKenny, has been untiring in his efforts, as have the other men who form the Liberty Loan machinery in this campaign.

Official Totals Announced.

Official totals reported at 10 o'clock this morning were as follows:

Maryland's quota.....$82,180,000

	Allotment.	Subscription.
Allegany	$3,158,000	$1,337,550
Anne Arundel	800,000	505,550
Baltimore	2,600,000	1,400,850
Calvert	200,000	118,400
Caroline	652,000	546,600
Carroll	2,076,000	1,064,300
Cecil	713,000	318,300
Charles	360,000	95,250
Dorchester	758,000	585,850
Frederick	3,365,000	2,257,700
Garrett	440,000	234,750
Harford	705,000	406,700
Howard	320,000	207,650
Kent	543,000	268,050
Montgomery	704,000	396,050
Prince George's	800,000	256,450
Queen Anne's	466,000	*484,900
St. Mary's	340,000	60,500
Somerset	520,000	336,150
Talbot	685,000	422,050
Washington	2,622,500	739,800
Wicomico	560,000	303,100
Worcester	620,000	376,300
Baltimore city	60,695,000	33,515,700
Totals	$82,180,000	$46,238,300

*Oversubscribed.

Negro Workers Take Bonds.

At the Park plant of the Bartlett-Hayward Company there are employed 235 colored men. Each has subscribed to a Liberty bond. This 100 per cent. subscription from the negro employees totaled $12,900, making an average subscription of $55 each.

"The home army must not turn the victories of the field army into defeat!

"The home army must not render valueless the bloody sacrifices of our heroes!"

These statements in the telegram from William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to Governor Harrington, urging that Maryland do its part in making the Liberty Loan campaign a complete success, voice the call the nation is making in the hour of its stern need to all of its loyal citizens.

With only four days of the campaign remaining and with the subscription list still far below the required mark, the prospect for raising the State's quota is extremely gloomy, and it will require heroic efforts on the part of everybody to save Maryland's name from disgrace.

Governor Appeals.

In response to Mr. McAdood's request Governor Harrington has issued a proclamation to the people of the State appealing for immediate aid in the Liberty Loan Campaign.

"I urge each of you," he said, "as loyal, liberty-loving citizens of Maryland, to subscribe at once not only for as many bonds as you can pay for now but for as many more as you can take with the assistance of the banks.

"The banks invite these loans and will make you special and liberal terms.

"For you the purchase of these bonds is the safest investment that can be made, but for your country the sale of them is a necessity.

Must Not Falter Now.

"Maryland has never yet faltered when the country called, and she must not falter now. We must 'Go over the top!' and not be a laggard in the race. For Maryland to fail would not only be a calamity but a crime.

"I call upon every man, woman, boy and girl of Maryland, rich or poor, to subscribe to the extent of ability to pay or borrow."

Tars Doing Good Work.

The plaza committee of the Liberty Loan Committee is doing excellent work at the Liberty Loan Theater and the bank in the Courthouse plaza. Every day an attractive program is presented there with numbers by the Frolicking Tars, the gay navy minstrels from the Hampton Roads station, as special features.

Yesterday the total subscriptions at the plaza amounted to $131,200. Twelve hundred dollars of this was subscribed by one family.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company yesterday an additional sum of $150,000 was subscribed in Liberty bonds, making the total subscription of the Company and its employees in the present campaign $400,000.

The Crown Cork and Seal Company is announcing that the Company and 100 per cent. of its employees have subscribed $502,600 to the Fourth Liberty Loan and that it is the intention to take an extra $100,000. Five minutes after the decision was taken to increase the amount nearly $13,000 was subscribed. The ultimate per capita of the Crown Cork and Seal subscription will be $250.

The Company is challenging shipbuilding plants, industrial concerns, public utilities, department stores, groceries and drug stores to match this record.

The various theaters in the city were piling up big returns in the Liberty Loan campaign when the local houses were closed as a precautionary measure against the "flu." Robert McKean Barry was chairman of the theatrical committee and Everett P. Donnell was captain of the Baltimore Bargain House team, which contributed $930,000 to the net result.

HARLEM BUYS MANY BONDS

$200,000 Worth of Fourth Liberty Bonds Subscribed Up To Wednesday Evening

The Times 10-12-18

BIG MEETING NEXT TUESDAY

War Pictures of Colored Troops in France Will be Shown on the Screen at Palace Casino—Hon. Marcel Knecht, French Representative Will Speak On This Occasion.

More than ordinary interest is being shown by the residents of Harlem—white and colored alike—in the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, and up to Wednesday evening over $200,000 had been subscribed.

The work of directly reaching the people has been systematized and organizations have been perfected among the various professional and business interests. Each evening the headquarters at 2280 Seventh avenue is a bee-hive of industry, and the feeling prevails that Harlem will make a most creditable showing.

Prizes are to be awarded those selling the largest number of bonds. A friendly rivalry exists among the volunteer workers. Mrs. Theresa L. Rose is leading, having sold $6,520 worth of Liberty Bonds.

Others deserving of mention at this time are Miss Lily L. Max, $6,000; St Philip's P. E. Church, $5,000; Miss Adele Mitchell $3,100; Miss Louise Yates, $2,150; Mrs. I. C. Crampton $2,000; Southern Beneficial League $2,000; Mrs. Grayce Nail, $1,900; Mrs. V. Harris, $1,700; Miss Maud Jones, $1,400; Miss Lillian Campbell, $800; Mrs. Ida Hilton, $750; Mrs. Marie Payton, $650; Mrs. Rosalie McClendon, $250.

A feature of the drive is the speaking of women who are making appeals for subscriptions from vans. This phase of the work is under the direction of R. C. McPherson.

One of the largest meetings of the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive will be held next Tuesday evening at Palace Casino, 135th street, near Madison avenue, on which occasion the Hon. Marcel Knecht, a representative of the French Government will speak and motion pictures of our soldiers "over there" will be shown. Col. Roosevelt has been invited to speak. J. F. Leech of the Liberty Loan Committee and Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will make a talk and Col. William J. Schieffelin will preside. The Clef Club, 15th Regiment Band of the New York State Guard and Miss Marie Johnson, formerly of the Williams Singers, will furnish the musical program.

The Fordon Brothers, proprietors of Palace Casino, have given the use of the casino for the big meeting.

NEGROES GET ROTARY'S 'BIT

EL PASO TEX HERALD
APRIL 11, 1918

Club's Subscription to the Liberty Bonds Goes to Lucky Committeemen.

El Paso Rotary constituted itself into a Liberty bond committee at its weekly meeting Thursday and when subscription books were passed around, members subscribed to a total of $3750 bonds. The meeting then adjourned and Rotarians marched in a body into the main Sheldon dining room, where the Liberty bond committee was in session, and presented the subscriptions, which were to be given the team which drew the lucky number from a hat. Team number 24, the negro citizens' team, presided over by William Coleman, was the winner, and will receive credit for the subscriptions.

Arrange For Dr. Hillis.

A brief but busy regular meeting preceded Rotary's Liberty loan session. Secretary F. B. Fletcher announced that the directors had arranged to have Dr. Dwight Hillis, a national war lecturer, speak here the evening of April 23, under Rotary auspices at the courthouse auditorium. Half of the proceeds of the meeting would go to the lecturer and the remainder to local charity. The subject of the talk would be "German Atocities."

Expect Rotary Governor.

President Robert Krakauer announced that next week Rotary would meet with the chamber of commerce at its regular monthly luncheon, but that there would also be a night meeting April 18 or 19 for the entertainment of Rotary district governor Elijah Pool.

Tells of Jews' War Work.

Dr. De Sola Pool, representing the national Jewish war work committee, told of how Jewish workers go in soldiers' camps side by side with Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. workers. He said: "There is no difference between American and American, and if the war has done nothing else it has awakened us to this realization. Samuel Gersen, who will represent the same committee in El Paso, accompanied Dr. Pool and said he would not confine his labors to Jews in the army here but was ready to join in any El Paso civil movement.

Other Guests Respond.

Other guests who responded to introductions were: R. C. Butterfield, former regent of the University of Michigan, who said that "he comes as an American from Michigan to Americans in Texas," and expressed the opinion that Anglo-Saxon ideals would prevail in the world struggle; I. L. Butterfield, his son; F. B. Tirey, assistant United States attorney of Waco, who said El Paso was the cleanest city he had ever seen and "that I see you are coming clean with yourselves and that judging from the enthusiasm the Liberty loan is meeting, you will come clean with the government."

Bob Seeds Leaving.

M. L. Hutchins and W. N. Small were introduced as new Rotarians, while the resignation of Robert Seeds was received, Mr. Seeds saying he would shortly leave the city for business reasons.

Rotary Subscribers' Names.

President Krakauer then announced the Liberty loan plan and the following signed up, for a total of $3750: E. W. Kayser, A. R. Scott, D. Clark, Claiborne Adams, W. H. Shelton, W. R. Schutz, W. B. Miller, F. W. Norton, E. G. Perry, W. S. Crombie, W. H. Wagner, J. W. Lorentzen, H. D. Camp, W. N. Small D. C. Booth, O. A. Davidson, T. A. Thurston, E. C. Davis, O. J. Allen, C. L. Gregory, C. H. Finley, E. W. Mitchell, J. C. Baugh, O. J. Binford, T. H. Rogers, W. R. Winch, Harry Swain, F. W. Seward, K. L. Simons, Ed Sanders, M. L. Hutchins, R. J. Tighe, Dr. R. L. Ramey, W. T. Hixson, J. M. Evans, Leo Ferlet, Walter L. Kohlberg, C. W. Croom, M. T. Sherman, F. B. Fletcher, Robert Krakauer, DeKyle Smith, A. E. Rowlands, George R. LeBaron, P. C. Thede, H. R. McClintock, J. P. Sheehan, Mrs. Sam Given, J. R. Hunter, Ed Lachman. All of these subscriptions were in addition to what the individuals had subscribed otherwise.

Sing and Hear Song.

Singing "America," Rotarians then marched in a body into the Liberty loan meeting, at which president Krakauer announced Rotary's contribution.

Dan Scurlock, accompanied on the piano by Joseph M. Evans, sang a new song, "What Are You Going To Do For the War?" following which the Rotary meeting was absorbed into the general meeting. E. W. Kayser was appointed a committee to secure the first payments on Rotary subscriptions and deliver them to the Coleman team.

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Liberty Bonds

CITY TURNED IN OVER $150,000

WAR SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE WAS BIG SUCCESS, WITH ONLY PARTIAL RETURNS HEARD FROM.

The Various Committees Working in the City Reported Splendid Success and Feel Certain That Quota Will Be Reached.

HOT SPRINGS ARK. SENT. REC
JUNE 29, 1918

A one day's campaign has never before been tried out in Hot Springs in any of the numerous drives for raising money for patriotic and war purposes until yesterday. The taking of pledges for the purchase of war savings stamps has the distinction of being the first drive of its kind in the county. The total results of this canvass cannot be published because of the incomplete returns both in the city and the county.

It is practically assured that Hot Springs will have to its credit not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a result of the efficient and faithful work of the committee yesterday.

The county has been heard from only incompletely owing to the difficulty in getting telephone communication with the remote school districts. However, the meagre returns last night, indicated that Garland county has subscribed more liberally to the war savings stamps than to any other patriotic fund thus far.

Antioch neighborhood, Fouche Luke school house, was the first district to go over its quota. This was made possible by the enthusiasm of the people of that section largely under the direction of Mr. John W. Davis. He added the last subscription or pledge that brought that district up to its quota. Other districts are very near the mark and when the complete returns are in many of them will be found to have pledged all that was assigned to them.

The various committees of women, who canvassed the residential sections of the city, did heroic work. Many of these were in sections where the pledges were necessarily small, but none of them was discouraged; they were all united in seeking the end, a war savings stamp in every home and as far as possible in the hands of every man, woman and child.

In the business sections of the city the men made a rapid but thorough canvass. They met with a good response from the business and professional men of the city.

The canvass among the negroes was left entirely to committees of that race. They gave their time freely and with enthusiasm they visited throughout their various neighborhoods. These committees turned in pledges to the amount of $12,040. Of this sum $1,175 was subscribed by the negro churches and $415 by the negro lodges. As they made their canvass they had in mind that large company of boys of their own race who left the city last week for the cantonments. They are proud of the fact that their boys have a part in defending the rights of humanity and they are prepared to give of their time and to the utmost of their ability of their means to support these boys at the front.

Mrs. Connell, who is county chairman for the women's work, had her forces well organized and she is deeply appreciative of the work they did and their achievements.

In many places visited by the committees the people were away from home; others, because of the purpose to complete the work in a single day were missed. Any of these can make their pledges today by calling at headquarters next to Oliver-Finnie Grocery Co., or they can make their pledge over the telephone.

The Limit Club is still open. Those who desire to become members of this can do so today by notifying headquarters. Also, the same is true of the five hundred, two hundred and fifty and one hundred dollar clubs. If you can join these do so today.

The headquarters, telephone number five, will be open all day today Mr. James Stallcup, county chairman will be glad to receive your pledge if you have not made it already to some of these committees.

RACE LOYALTY SHOWN IN THE 4TH LIBERTY LOAN

The Birmingham

COLORED PEOPLE CAME FORWARD IN BIRMINGHAM AND JEFFERSON COUNTY AND AGAIN MADE RECORD FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

ALL WORKED WITHOUT MURMER OR COMPLAINT

White Friends Open the Way and the Leaders Step in and the Results Are Surprising and Are Complimentary.

(An Editorial.)

Birmingham and Jefferson County have never been behind in any of the activities, exercising its patriotic duty in all matters to a successful conclusion of the war. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive for nine million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars for Birmingham and Jefferson County closed Saturday night. Quite twelve million five hundred thousand dollars was subscribed by all classes of citizens within the city and county. This work was not accomplished by any small effort, but it was by all hands working together and realizing the full purpose of the bond issue. It was done by team work and confidence in the leaders of the several armies in the district.

Birmingham will never fail in her allotments as long as the spirit and the interest of the races are as pronounced as were shown in this campaign and previous ones. More people subscribed in this Bond issue than before, more were required to subscribe—more money was exacted and more money was needed than ever before. The pride of the city and county was called upon and its loyalty was tested. Birmingham is the greatest section on the map for full-fledged patriotism, and this is with no regard to race or sections. The Reporter ventures the assertion that there are more humble people, of all races, in Birmingham and Jefferson County, supporting the Government in its plans to win the war than in any other section of our great country.

The colored people have re-established an everlasting record—a record that is surprising even to the race leaders themselves—not surprising in loyalty, but a surprising effort on the part of the more humble people of the district to make the sacrifice to buy Bonds, cut out things that had been considered necessities that the money might go overseas, in cantonment camps and used in a thousand different ways that the soldiers may be protected and encouraged, that the efforts of the Allies for world Democracy and a peace that would set the world free would be had and speedily accomplished under the Allied forces directed by our great President and those of foreign countries. The colored people in this district are happy they are congratulating themselves they are expressing good will for their white friends for offering the opportunity to get in the campaign in a a big way, to get in the greatest effort of any country, to help raise six billion dollars to become a part of the working forces of America in a tangible way—in a way that will make history, in a way that record such as was made, will redound to the everlasting good and progress of the American Negro.

The colored people were thoroughly organized. They had their leaders as did the white workers; they recognized and respected them, they followed their lead and the work was accomplished. The Four-Minute Men and the Women's Division of the Four-Minute Men, headed by Mrs. A. W. Harney, might be considered the forces that immediately perfected such an organization that brought about the results and acquainted the public with the Fourth Liberty Loan Bond. The churches were open to the speakers and many mass meetings were held under the direction of Mr. W. B. Driver, who was publicity man among colored people. Our people made a wonderful record. The Reporter has always contended and still contends that all the colored people in this district want is a chance, and opportunity, and we are frank to confess that in this district, as in other districts of this section, they are being given just such chances as are accorded other citizens who are worthy and whose ability will permit them to join in such a responsible activity. We had but one strange incident which seemed to have been general as expressed by canvassers, and that was the more humble people of the race could not understand that the Government really expected them to buy Bonds, and that their small effort of one Bond would be appreciated. This misapprehension being removed, it is now a fact that a greater number of all classes of citizens have bought Bonds in this drive than in all other Bond Campaigns combined. It was surprising to see the record made by the women, washer women, cooks, nurses and ordinary laborers because it was they who made the record so pronounced and so attractive for the colored division. This campaign more than any other offered another very pronounced observation, and that was that leaders of both races became more acquainted and thereby established a sympathetic relation between the two; such relation as should exist among civilized people, this is being done largely through the Four-Minute Men organization and the women's division of Four-Minute Men.

The State Chairman, Murray Brown, Mr. Frank J. Rushton, Field Marshall, the heads of the various Allied Armies, as well as their immediate associated, the press and other agencies are generally thanked by the colored people for the encouraging manner in which their affairs were and are being treated, in a way that shows appreciation and respect. Dr. I. B. Kigh, Mrs. Wilson Hobson, Mr. H. Strawbridge, Dr. J. E. Thomas, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. J. W. Williams, Mr. C. M. Harris, Dr. J. C. Johnson, Dr. A. L. Brown, Dr. B. J. Anderson, Mr. R. B. Maclin, Dr. F. G. Ragland, Dr. U. G. Mason, Mr. W. B. Driver, Dr. D. L. Johnston, Dr. Wm. P. Saunders, Rev. G. L. Thornton, Mr. J. O. Diffay, Rev. R. M. Davis, Mr. R. T. Jackson, Rev. W. L. Boyd, Attorney E. A. E. Brown, and Rev. John W. Goodgame are among those who subscribed large sums as well as sacrificed their time whenever called upon to speak or join committees in canvassing the people. In the Women's Division Mrs. H. C. Davenport, Mrs. B. E. Huckabee and various sub-committees are particularly responsible for the drive among the colored women.

This being accomplished to the satisfaction of all, let us redouble our efforts, reinforce our organization, strike out the impediments and move forward, being always ready to answer the call of our overnment and humanity.

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Negroes Will Start Campaign Friday For W.S.S.

Ad-Advertiser 7-6-18

Arrangements have been completed by the leaders of the negro race in Montgomery to conduct the drive for War Savings Stamps, which will be launched tomorrow.

Preliminary work, looking to enlisting the support of the colored people in this endeavor, was performed last Sunday when four rallies were held at as many churches, when pledge cards were distributed those present, after interesting addresses had been delivered.

The central committee in charge of this work, and which is exceedingly anxious that the negro race do its part, is composed of Dr. J. W. Beverly, chairman; R. W. Harris, Prof. M. J. Moore, Dr. D. H. C. Scott, Revs. William Madison, W. M. Marshall, W. W. Matthews, P. A. Callihan and L. M. Arrington; J. S. Fountain, G. E. Bewstell, T. J. Jenkins, Dr. J. A. DeRamus, Dr. A. J. Stokes, Dr. P. W. Walls, Dr. D. R. W. Smith; Morris Smith, secretary.

GROWING BRIGHTER

That there is a rapid change in sentiment and feeling for the Negro throughout the South there can be no doubt. The ripest editorials of the leading papers are making their daily and weekly appearances on this the greatest issue aside from the war. The patriotism and loyalty of the colored man to this Government in past wars and in the present national crisis, is taking the punch out of every criticism, leveling up deals and changes that were not on the square, and is proving to be the most potent vindication of justice for the race in all of its history in this country. The following editorials were clipped from the Tallahassee Record, edited by Col. T. J. Appleyard, and the Sanford Herald, the latter contributed by Mrs. A. E. Phillips, a broad-minded white woman of the Celery City:

The Negro.

The editor-in-chief of the Record is Southern to every drop of his heart's blood. Born and raised under the old conditions in Virginia, "befo' de wah,' knowing the old darkey from childhood up, he has always had a warm spot in his heart for the Negro of the South. The war between the States came on; the slave was the guardian of the wives and children of the soldiers; the master placed implicit trust and faith in him; he was true to the trust.

Then came the end of the war—and reconstruction. The camp followers of the Northern army persuaded the Negro away from his best friends. He was given the right to vote. While those who guided him off were responsible, there was a feeling among a large number of our people that he was a willing subject, and a severe enstrangement resulted and the white and black line politically entered into affairs in this Southland. Intelligence must rule; and no Negro of education in the South today would insist for one moment that ignorance should be in control. The white men of the South redeemed their land from the ignorant domination, and in doing so, every State constitution adopted provided for the liberal education of the Negro. Today he is prospering, and those who work, and will do, have the respect of their white friends.

And it was just at this period of reconstruction that we of the South made our mistake. We should have taken hold of the Negro before he had been led away by the promise of "forty acres and a mule."' Had we done this in time, none of the trouble we had afterwards would have occurred, and a better feeling between the masses of whites and blacks would have been the result.

But this is past and gone. A new era has developed. In an address before the Stetson student body last Friday we took occasion to say that there was no longer a Mason & Dixon Line, but one America; and the boy of the man in blue would keep step with the son of the man in grey. This week we were shown a check from the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias (colored) by E. A. Pottsdamer. The amount was $10,000, and was part of an appropriation of $25,000 from that organization for the Florida jurisdiction, and allowed to be counted in Leon county's quota for the Liberty Bonds. Great, wasn't it? Sunday's papers tell us of 5,000 Negroes marching in a parade that was reviewed by President Wilson in Baltimore. In the marching column in Jacksonville Saturday night there were a like number.

The best thing is happening. The war is bringing a better understanding between the whites and blacks of the South that will be of great benefit to all concerned. Treated right, the Negro is the best farm laborer we have. As a result of the present troubles, he will feel more reliance on his white friends; and the white man will have more confidence in him We shall have a new era of prosperity when the clouds roll by, as a result of mutual good-feeling, that no carpetbagger will ever succeed in stopping.

The Negro of the South, at a critical moment, has been given a chance to show that he still clings to our old traditions, and he has not disappointed us.

Our Relations With Colored People.

It is always safe to follow the ex-never man spake," and who acted as a principle of justice that man has never man acted, and who inculcated a principle of justicve that man has found, and still finds, very difficult to embrace—expressed in terse English "God is no respecter of persons."

The person might be black with "blue" blood, or black with "red" blood, or a "yellow peril," but it makes no difference with God. He prefers a black skin with a white heart, to a white skin with a black heart.

He realizes, having created them Himself, that they have "feelings." They can laugh and rejoice; they can grieve and weep. They can being human and not beasts, appreciate kindness, or be wounded when slighted. We old slave-holders, who held them in bondage for two and fifty years, are familiar with these facts.

They used to dandle us on their knees and sing us to sleep on their faithful breasts; and during the war—that awful Civil War—when their enfranchisement hung in the balance, they stood by the homes of masters like sturdy, loyal yoeman.

It is quite fitting that the story of their devotion shall be perpetuated as some one has suggested, by a monument in every capital to the faithful slaves of the Confederacy.

They have demonstrated their patriotism by their gallant service at San Juan; in the blistering, hot sun and sands of Mexico, following Gen. Pershing. They are responding to the call to the colors in every part of the Union. They are going abroad later, if necessary, to fight for the democracy of Nations.

Their efforts in the great Red Cross campaign deserve commendation and encouragement; and shame to any organization that ever should wound them by a slight, in their commendable endeavor and patriotic zeal!

Reports Fom Various Districts Indicate Generous Response to the President's Appeal

Afro American

BALTIMORE IN LEAD

May 10, 1918.

Over Thousand Dollars Worth Sold at the Afro-American Office on Last Day.

The third Liberty Loan has mounted way over the top and the colored people of the country have done their part by subscribing many millions. From East and West and North and South comes the news that the colored people did not lag behind in showing their patriotic interest in the big effort that the United States is making in helping to crush the German monster.

Well, the colored people did their share and it stands to their credit. From Florida comes the tidings that the colored people in every community did more than their share. When the white committees in each town were told what they were expected to raise, they went to the colored people and pro-rated them a share of the total. In every instance the colored people did more than their share. In Jacksonville, for example, the Negroes were asked to raise $50,000. They not only did, but raised $2,000 additional. The Pythians of that State also subscribed $25,000 and received a commendatory telegram from Secretary McAdoo.

From New Orleans, Atlanta, Dallas Savannah, Charleston, Birmingham Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, Richmond, Norfolk and other Southern communities also did their part. Thirty-cent cotton has added to the prosperity of the Southern colored farmer and he did his share by "coming across." The North Carolina Mutual Provident Association made another big subscription.

Then the West did its share, and in places like Chicako, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, where large numbers have migrated to become workers in industrial plants, the colored people responded liberally.

In Boston, New York city, Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Steelton, Wilmington, where the colored workers have gone they did the handsome thing, according to reports.

MARYLAND IN PROCESSION

The District of Columbia did well, and our own Maryland—well, it was there "with the goods." In the counties the colored people helped to swell the totals, and along with that subscribed in Baltimore city, the race lent Uncle Sam hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One big concern in and around Baltimore, employs about 600 colored men. Every one subscribed, and the amount exceeded $30,000. The hundreds of colored men employed by such big firms as the Bethlehem Steel Company, Smith, Hauser and McIsaac Inc., and Riggs, Distler and Springer, came up nobly. Liberty Loan buttons are being worn by thousands of colored Baltimoreans.

Then there were the little fellows who swarmed every financial institution in the city with their subscriptions. One fellow—Thomas H. Smith of 665 Sarahann street—said a $50 bond was not enough for him, and he took a $100 certificate.

"It is saving a little of the money I usually waste," he said, "and besides, Uncle Sam needs it."

His spirit characterized many, some of whom who had taken the other two issues. Over $4,000 was subscribed at a meeting held at Grace A. M. E. Church, Catonsville, last Friday night.

Many fraternal and social organizations were in the procession, the Arch Social leading with $500 cash for a bond.

The Afro-American office received quite a number of ubscritions, thus doing the same thing it did in the two previous campaigns. Many were the inquiries received at the Afro-American office, and some of the inquirers took their subscriptions direct to banks.

The following amounts were subscribed thru the Afro-American office:

Afro-American Co.	$300
S. S. Booker	50
Lewis N. Frisby and wife	50
Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Brooks	50
Mrs. Maggie Comegys	50
Harry Jenkins	50
Edw. G. Sorrell	50
Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Bee	50
Henry Saunders	50
John W. Holliday	50
Birdy O'Brien	50
Carroll W. Johnson	50
James Montague	50
Charles Dorman	50
Alta Wilson	50
Edw. C. Simms	50
Douglas Warren	50
School 108	50
Richard J. Lewis	50
Walter Alston	50
Mrs. Fannie Barnes	50
Mr. R. Willis Tolson	50
Helen F. Murphy	50
Mrs. Nettie Gilbert	50
Enoch Makel	100
Mary Makel	50
John E. Hill	50
Howard E. Jones	50
Samuel Kelso Aquilla	50
Sophia V. Wheeler	50
Sarah E. Brown	50
Franklin F. Johnson	50

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ST JOSEPH MO PRESS
NOVEMBER 2, 1918

NEGROES' BOND PURCHASES.

Committee in Charge of Canvass for Fourth Liberty Loan Submits Detailed Report of Subscriptions.

The committee in charge of fourth liberty loan subscriptions from members of the negro race, Dr. W. S. Carrion, chairman, has submitted its report to E. A. King, who directed the loan drive here. Individual subscriptions are, grouped under the general head of firms where the men and women are employed. Under the head of the packing plants, for example, is shown the total amount of bonds purchased by negroes who work there. The list follows:

Morris & Company	$18,650
Swift & Company	16,500
Hammond Packing Company	8,950
Burlington shops	1,650
St. Joseph Tanning Company	1,350
C. T. Phelps	1,100
Burlington freighthouse	950
Connett Brick Company	450
Livestock Exchange	350
S. M. Mays	300
A. G. Carpenter	100
Rock Island shops	50
Cash subscriptions	1,750
Women's subscriptions	3,550
Total	$55,700

SUBSCRIBES FOR $50,000 IN BONDS

Freeman 11/16/18

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PURCHASE A LARGE AMOUNT OF BONDS FROM GOVERNMENT.

Special to The Freeman.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—The Standard Life Insurance Co., with home offices in Atlanta, has subscribed for $5,000 worth of Liberty bonds. In addition Messrs. H. E. Perry, H. H. Pace and other officials, took $1,000 apiece and other employes $3,550, making $55,550 from the home office alone. Little Rock, Ark. branch subscribed $5,000. The Standard Life, the only regular old line legal reserve life insurance company, owned and operated by colored people, can justly crow over this financial feat.

TREZEVANT NEGROES PROVE PATRIOTISM

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MAY 26, 1918

Special to the Banner.

Trezevant, Tenn., May 25.—As evidence that the Negroes of this section are patriotic, a meeting was held at Wingo's Chapel, a Negro Church near here on Thursday night, and Rev. A. Parr, pastor at Brownsville, spoke. After the speaking a donation of $54 was raised. Rev. Parr also spoke to a good sized audience in the business section of the town Friday. He formerly lived in this place and is one of the hardest war workers in this section.

Soldiers — 1918 59

Liberty Bonds

[illegible] OVER

Savannah must hurry along in getting its quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Savannah must not fail to pass the $6,000,000 mark set for her. The money is here, the idle money, and we must pay it over, and do so at once.

The Liberty Loan Committee, directed by Mr. William Murphy for the district, and Mr. J. Peace Wheeless for the city and county, have perfected a most effective working organization of the canvassers and solicitors; the districting and suddividing of the work seems admirable, and we do not doubt that we shall reach the goal. All that is lacking, is that the rank and file of the people shall realize the tremendous and important issues which are at stake and the grave, individual responsibility which rests upon each of us to see that these issues are sustained, these principles upheld. If all the people who can and ought to do their share will come forward, we shall succeed.

We must not refer to responsibility already undertaken; we must not remind canvassers that we have not paid out our subscription to the Third Loan. We must subscribe again and pay out both. We can do it. A great many of us have done so already.

Hundreds of men in Savannah, white and black, can purchase a bond with their wages of this very week alone. A great many can buy a hundered dollar bond in the course of a month out of current wages, and without embarrassment.

We are lending the money, and getting paid for the lending. We are not giving,, sacrificing, as thousands in Europe have been doing for years, for our safety and protection. We are merely asked to lend.

Colored people, in the Third loan, through the Wage Earners Bank, alone, subscribed for more than $75,000 worth of the bonds. In the city and county at large, it is estimated they subscribed for $250,000, much of this being taken at the great industrial plants about the city.

A great many have paid for their bonds; and a great many could have done so, who have not.

We urge our people to pay up on the old, and subscribe for the new; and subscribe liberally. Negro organizations with idle funds should invest heavily. This investment is already gilt edged security, and always a bulwark against financial embarrassment. We should not hesitate.

We fight for Liberty and Democracy. We above all people desire it, because we need it most. We must do everything to see these lofty and eternal privileges established and enthroned.

We call upon every colored citizen who is well and working, to go up to some bank or to some canvasser and subscribe today.

All the Negro banks are taking subscriptions. All will serve you. But today.

N. A. A. C. P. Objects To Forcing Negroes

Savannah Tribune

IN LOUISIANA COUNTY TO BUY WAR SAVINGS STA[illegible]

N. M. W. Tu

Also Wants to Know What [illegible] To be Made of Case of [illegible] Tribbet and Private Jones

New York June 22—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a letter sent to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo directing the Secretary's attention to what the association describes as brow-beating tactics in regard to Negroes adopted by the chairman and other members of the committee in charge of the War Savings campaign in Caddo Parish, La. th principal city of which is Shreveport. The Association sent the Secretary a clipping from the Shreveport Times carrying the heading, "Adopt Force to Get Negro to Buy War Savings Stamps." The association calls attention in its letter to the loyal cooperation of the Negroes of the country in Liberty Loan and War Savings drives and remarks that the method taken by the committee is exactly the wrong way to secure the Ngro's coopration. The letter follows:

Hon. William G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

May we direct your attention to the enclosed clipping from the Shreveport Times of June 12 which carries the heading, "Adopt Force to Get Negro to Buy War Savings Stamps." We believe that you will agree that such brow-beating tactics as this as the press story reports are an abuse of the prestige conferred on committee chairmen by their association with such a patriotic interprise as the War Savings Stamp movement. Further, this is exactly the wrong way to do it if the cooperation of the Negroes of Louisiana is desired. One of the speakers is quoted as saying that the employers of Negroes will see to it that the Negro buys because he, the employer, knows the Negro's financial means.

Everywhere throughout the country we are receiving reports of the local co-operation of the Negroes of the country in Liberty Loan and War Savings Drive. Last week in Jacksonville, Fla., the Field Secretary of this association participated in a meeting during which the Third Liberty Loan committee presented an honor flag to the Negroes of the city who subscribed $390,000 during the Liberty Loan campaigns. We have before us a recent issue of the Jackson, Miss., News which states that the Negroes of that city have responded whole-heartedly to the patriotic appeal for the support of the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan. A Macon, Ga., paper reports that the Negroes of Brook County, Ga., subscribed their minimum quota for the Red Cross on the first day of the campaign. Similar testimony comes from all over the country.

We do not know what the facts are in the Caddo Parish in Louisiana, but it is probably safe to assume that no Negro has been invited to serve on the committee which is in charge of the War Savings Stamp campaign.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wishes the government War Savings Stamp campaign to be an unqualified success and has voted to make special efforts in the Crisis, its monthly publication, with 78,000 circulation and among its 117 branches, to help the campaign among colored people. The colored people, like other people, will do more by appeal to their loyalty than by threats of personal violence, ever if such threats were justifiable, which they are not.

Addresses Letter to Secretary of War

The Association also makes public a letter adressed to the Secretary of War in which the Association asks for a ruling on the attitude of the War Department in the case of a colored private, S. P. Jones of St. Louis, who while on his way to Camp Cody, Deming, Mexico, traveling on train and trasportation furnished by the government, was ordered out of a Pullman car by the train conductor at Texarkana, on the border between Texas and Arkansas. The Association's letter says in part, "This incident seems to put squarely up to the War Department for decision whether the Department will insist that enlisted men traveling under government orders shall be accorded the kind of service authorized by the government and provided for by the transportation furnished, to wit, service without discrimination in Pullman cars when Pullman service is authorized and provided by the Department."

In a statement concerning this case Mr. Shillady, "addressed an inquiry involved the question of whether the government was going to allow its soldiers, because they were colored, to be denied Pullman accommodations even though the government had ordered and paid for such accommodations, merely because prejudiced elements in the South were disclined to allow colored people to sit in th same coaches with them. Mr. Shillady referred to the case of First Leut. Tibbet who on March 2, while travelling under similar circumstances upon Pullman transportation furnished by the government was taken from a Pullman coach at Chickasha, Okla., arrested, and fined five dollars and cost, approximately twenty dollars in all, without redress. "The Association at that time," said Mr. Shilladay, "addressed an inquiry to the War Department which was acknowledged during Secretary Baker's absence in France, with the explanation that the matter had been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. No further action, so far as the Association knows, has been taken in the matter by the War Department."

Following is the Association's letter concerning the case of Private Jones:

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The St. Louis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People advises us that on Wednesday June 19, S. J. Jones of St. Louis, colored, who voluntarily enlisted as a private in the United States Army, while traveling on train and Pullman transportation furnished by the government, and on government order to proceed to Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, was ordered out of a Pullman car by the train conductor at Texarkana. The train conductor having declined to honor the United States government Pullman transportation, Private Jones left the train at Marshall Texas.

This incident seems to put squarely up to the War Department for decision whether the Department will insist that enlisted men traveling under government orders shall be accorded the kind of service authorized by the government and provided for by the transportation furnished, to wot, service without discrimination in Pullman cars when Pullman service is authorized and provided by the Department.

The uniform of the United States at such a time as this should protect any citizen from indignity. Can the government of the United States consent to invidious distinctions between her soldiers, all alike, whether white or black, offering themselves in the service of their country? In the name of the 117 active branches of this Association with a present membership of 35,00 0and in that of the many more thousands of loyal colored Americans, we ask your sympathetic consideration of the problem presented by the case of Private Jones which is typical of the treatment either accorded or likely to be accorded to hundreds, if not thousands, of his fellow American soldiers.

Chatham Co. Negroes Subscribe $200,000

Savannah Morning News 6-26-18

TO THE WAR SAVINGS DRIVE DURING LAST WEEK

Savannah

Two Hundred Young Women Canvass From Street Corners—First Bryan Baptist Church Turns in Largest Amount with F. A. B. Church, Bolton Street, Highest Membership Percentage

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The Negroes of Chatham county subscribed nearly $200,000.00 in the War Savings campaign on Friday of last week, National Pledge day. In complete returns in the office of the county committee indicate that this county will rank well with the others of the state in the final count.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among all the people throughout the city, with hundreds of men and women making up the various committees, canvassing the city, both home and workshop, as never before. All the canvassers, whether they worked directly for the general committee or for their churches, gave eminently satisfactory service, and there were individual instances of service bordering extreme sacrifice. Men left their work, women left their homes, and children joined in, to see that every colored person in Catham county registered his loyalty and support to the government in this great effort.

Prominent among those who gave very effective service, were a dozen busy, but loyal, business men, headed by P. Edw. Perry, the Broughton street through his several committeemen Mr. Perry took subscriptons amounting to nearly $40,000. So admirable and painstaking and thorough was the service of all his chairmen and committee men, that it would be impossible to single out those whose services were conspicuous above the rest. This committee will remain active throughout the month of July at least. It is their plan to see that every church, every organization, and every minister, professional man, business man and other persons of good wages or means join the Hundred Dollar Club. This will be easy for organizations, churches and many business men and women.

Many of the smaller congregations of the city, notably, F. A. B. Bolton and St. Augustine Episcopal church, turned in high percentage of th[illegible]em

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bership on the basis of $20 per capita. First Bryan Baptist church, not only led Savannah and Chatham county, in total subscription but will rank as one of the leading congregations in the state of Georgia. The unusaul sowing in this church is due to the thorough organization of its forces under the the direction of A. H. Dunbar, president the Chatham Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Dunbar has the most complete and well planned working organization that could be found anywhere, with everyone intensely loyal both to the church and to the Negro state organization, headed by Director M. W. Reddick. If all the churches of the city would inaugurate the thorough campaign instituted by Bryan, the Negroes of Chatham County would raise a subscription of over a half million dollars within the next few weeks.

"The campaign's just begun, said State Director M. W. Reddick, and the Chatham County Committee desires to have every minister, through his officers and members, to take hold again, organize his forces, divide his following into clubs and press the campaign until every church shall have exceeded its quota of $20.00 per member.

The Chatham county committee desires for use in its offices, a complete membership roll of all the churches of every denomination in the city. It is hoped to publish the complete record of the subscription of every church, and to have each pastor and church clerk keep on hand such a record for his information and that he may the better help to carry out the purposes of the campaign.

It is hoped to have each pastor subscribe at least one hundred dollars in order that a good example may be set for the people. One pastor subscribed for a single five dollar stamp, which means that he will save or loan to the government during the next six months a maximum of $4.23. This subscription became known and it determined the subscription of nearly every member of his congregation at $5.00. It must be added, however that two members of this congregation subscribed to the Hundred Dollar Club.

N. J. NEGRO BUREAU IS DOING GOOD WORK FOR RACE

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
MAY 1, 1918

HAS RAISED $25,000 FOR LIBERTY BONDS—EMPLOYMENT FOR COLORED MEN.

FREED CONVICTS PLACED

A report called for by Governor Edge from the officials of the negro welfare and employment bureau, which was legalized by the last legislature in what was known as the "migrant bill," shows that this new activity has succeeded in securing employment, not only for negroes migrating from the south, but also for negroes suddenly released from penal institutions and otherwise under a handicap. Branches of the work have formed in many counties of the state, resulting in free medical treatment of migrants, improvement of housing conditions, care of stranded soldiers, subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan totaling $25,000, and various other activities.

Although the law was not enacted until March, colored men personally interested in the work organized the activities of the bureau at their own expense as early as October last. The welfare bureau was created within the department of labor and Governor Edge has made an arrangement with Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant whereby the bureau will become an officially maintained sub-department of the department of labor henceforth.

The report submitted to the Governor by Isaac N. Nutter, of Atlantic City, director of the bureau, follows:

"Number of men placed in employment at Hog Island, Pa., with the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, 300; number of men on railroad job at Mt. Holly, under Contractor E. L. Bader, 105; number of men on jobs with Farmers Supply and Product company, 30.

"Number of men released from state prison and employment found, 7. Employment has also been secured for all colored men released from state prison on December 20, to begin work as soon as state prison officials pass upon conditions. These men, through Rev. H. C. Van Pelt, have pledged themselves as social workers to break up crime among their former associates, and all of them have been placed under the jurisdiction and care of bureau. Among the number of men given employment are young men considered as confirmed loafers, and they are making good in their positions.

"Reports from sheriffs show there has been no increase of criminality from the migration of negroes from the south, with the exception of Salem county, particularly in and around Penns Grove, where the Dupont Powder works are located, which Sheriff William T. Mifflin says, considering the increase in population, is about normal; also in Hudson county, where Sheriff John Magner says that there has been an increase, but they have it well in hand and it is diminishing to normal, due to the efforts of James W. Roberson and Robert S. Hartsgrove, who are representing the bureau in Hudson county, and who are members of the Negro Welfare league of said county, and are co-operating with the various civic organizations and officials of that county, including Judge Carey, Judge Tennant, Judge O'Brien, Judge Sullivan and Hon. James J. Haggan.

"Free treatment has been given migrants under the direction of Dr. Hawkins by various colored doctors in the mill sections until clinics can be arranged to take care of all urgent cases of illness.

"The housing conditions are well in hand in all sections except Newark, which are being looked after by the bureau through Mrs. Pauline Baxter, Alfred C. Gibson and George Bates in their co-operation with the various civic organizations of Essex county. A social aid organization has been organized by the bureau under the supervision of Mrs. Pauline Baxter, of Newark, who is co-operating with the teachers of the various school districts and the ministers of the state, and who is looking after the juveniles, getting them back in school and rectifying their home environment.

"The bureau has placed ten boys with the Postal Telegraph company of Atlantic City, and it is about to place 500 employes at the Bethlehem Proving Grounds in Mays Landing, N. J. The company is furnishing us a special work train morning and night to convey the employes.

"The bureau, to date, in the Third Liberty Loan, has raised $25,000 worth of subscriptions and is endeavoring to reach the $35,000 mark.

"It has furnished fare for all stranded soldiers on leave, where they have proven to our satisfaction that they have lost their money or railroad tickets.

"There are three on the pay-roll, Dr. P. L. Hawkins, $1,200; T. Thomas Fortune, $720, and Julia H. Dorsey, $480. Five bureau representatives are to serve at offices of the federal-state employment agency.

"These representatives have given their labor without any expense to the bureau. The director himself has paid all expenses, including hall rent, printing and traveling. The bureau is receiving support from sheriffs and officials of the various counties."

NEGROES PARADE IN WAR DEMONSTRATION

12,000 People Form Biggest Procession in City's History.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
MAY 9, 1918

PROCLAIM THEIR LOYALTY

Hour and a Half Required to Pass Given Point.

If any one in this city ever doubted for one moment the popularity of this war with the colored people of Savannah, their doubts must have been removed yesterday when vast numbers of the race turned out in what was quite the largest parade ever staged here.

Every society, fraternal organization, trade, school, church and patriotic league, was represented in most praiseworthy and inspiring numbers and fully twelve thousand negro men, women and children marched in what appeared a never-ending line, requiring exactly one hour and a half to pass a given point.

Dignified and orderly in every way the marchers made an impressive showing both by the greatness of their numbers and the correctness of their manner. And the feeling of earnestness that was shown in that lengthy line of citizens commanded the respect of those who watched the demonstration from the sidewalks.

Among the numerous organizations and bodies taking part in the parade which was primarily for the purpose of pushing the sale of thrift stamps, were the insurance representatives, the Central of Georgia Railway men, branches of boy and girl scouts, the Star Laundry Workers, men and women workers at the Hotel Savannah, the fraternal order of the Elks, the barbers of the city, the colored chauffeurs, the bricklayers, the Mutual Benevolent Society, the city employes, the Spalding Construction Company's force, Civil War veterans, the Georgia infirmary nurses, the Savannah Photographers Union, the Toussaint L'Ouverture branch of the Red Cross, the Beach Institute students, the mail carriers, the war savings committee, the United Knitters, the public schools, the hospital garments committee, the Royal Knights of King David, the Soiree Club, all of the negro Baptist and Methodist churches, the children of West Broad Street School, the steamship boys, the National Biscuit Company employes, the Savannah Home Association, the Seaside Workingmen's Association, Y. M. C. A., the Royal Roosters, the Savannah Butchers and Plasterers, the Savannah bricklayers, the Feay Drill Corps, the Wage Earners Savings Bank, the employes of Frank's leather working shop, children from all of the negro schools, kindergartens and playgrounds and many others. In some parts of the line the children sang as they marched and in others they kept step to the music of two bands and a drum corps.

The numerous banners were particularly interesting to the onlookers many of them bearing words of advice to the Kaiser which were very much to the point. One of the banners bore the legend, "Mr. Kaiser, lay down your gun for steady black will never run," while on another banner carried by the West Broad Street School children was written "ninety-five parents of the West Broad Street School children are already in France," and on another, "Black men's blood has dyed every battlefield in every war."

After reviewing the colored patriotic demonstration yesterday afternoon Mayor Pierpont said: "Savannah has no reason to be ashamed of its colored population. I do not believe any city in the United States could present a healthier looking, better clad, better appearing, more patriotic mass of colored men, women and children than that which took eighty minutes to pass me to-day. It was really a wonderful parade and a genuine revelation as to the type of colored people we have in this city. It was an exceedingly well handled procession and the intense interest the colored people felt in it was apparent from the beginning to the end. I understand that there was a keen desire to outdo the Atlanta parade, which was reviewed by the Governor, Mayor and other officials and won much praise. I am satisfied if they had been here yesterday they would have given the colored people of Savannah the palm. Those who are stimulating the spirit of patriotism and encouraging habits of thrift and investment in war saving stamps among the colored people have met with a well deserved success. The forty odd thousand colored population of Savannah will undoubtedly be heavy buyers of stamps between now and the close of the year and do their part in taking up the one million, six hundred thousand dollars which the Savannah postoffice is expected to dispose of this year, our pro rata being $20 per capita."

M. W. Reddick, assistant state director of the war savings campaign, with headquarters at Atlanta, was the guest of the local war savings committee for the occasion. The local committee is composed of Sol C. Johnson, E. H. Burke, J. G. Lemon, Revs. W. G. Alexander, Dan Wright, E. W. White, W. L. Cash and W. H. Blair.

At the beginning of the program in the Park Extension, and while "America" was being sung, the great crowd began waving the Stars and Stripes and the vast spectacle presented and resembled a sea of red, white and blue. It was a beautiful sight and stirred the great crowd with enthusiasm.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Dr. P. James Bryant of Atlanta, a noted negro orator, and his appeal to the colored people in the great thrift campaign and the reasons he advanced for negro loyalty and patriotism provoked much enthusiasm and applause. Dr. Bryant recounted the loyalty and courage of the negro people in all wars and pledged that they would be just as loyal in this crisis.

There is a great awakening among the colored people all over the country to the great causes of saving and thrift as well as renewed enthusiasm and patriotism, said the speaker. In Savannah alone it is estimated that negroes purchased around a quarter of a million of the third Liberty bonds, the Wage Earners Savings Bank having sold nearly $80,000 worth.

The war savings committee of Chatham county will now go to work at organizing the war savings clubs in every church, club, society and other organization and business among colored people. It is expected that all organizations which participated in the parade will organize at their next meetings and make a report of their organization and its progress to the Chatham county war savings committee, in care of E. H. Burke, ecretary, at the Savannah Tribune.

The Chatham county committee is determined to make the greatest showing in this campaign of any county in Georgia.

Marshville, N. C., Home
June 11, 1918

The colored people of Marshville are manifesting their patriotism in an admirable manner. Rev. J. D. Massey, pastor of Elizabeth Baptist church, raised $29.00 in his congregation Sunday for the Red Cross. Rev. Massey also raised $5.00 at this church in the first drive several months ago. He raised about $70.00 at the three of his churches recently. Romie Gillespie purchased $100.00 worth of War Savings Stamps Friday day and expects to buy $400.00 or $500.00 more. Ellis Lytle also expects to invest at least $500.00 in war stamps. Quite a number of colored citizens are becoming interested in the war stamp proposition. The colored population of this section are loyal to the core. There is no pro-Germanism among the colored folks of Marshville and surrounding country.

Soldiers - 1918

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Liberty Bonds.

87-YEAR-OLD NEGRO GIVES ALL OF HIS MONEY TO WORTHY CAUSE

Gilbert Denman, an ante-bellum Butler county negro, 87 years old and bending under the burden of his age, caught the "drift" of the appeals sent from forth by the speakers from the war relic train at Greenville Friday and volunteered to give his all toward the cause of the United States government. His worldly wealth consisted of only 15 cents but this he drew from his ragged pocket and tendered at an official of the train.

An onlooker, a citizen of Greenville, was moved deeply by the negro's earnest desire to help his country in its hour of peril, and immediately supplemented his contribution with a quarter of a dollar. The total of 40 cents was accepted by George S. Lowman, train chairman, with the announcement that the money would be sent to the Red Cross.

The incident was related by one of the train officials upon the arrival of the special in Montgomery. He declared that the negro listened attentively to the talks and "caught the drift" of why America needs all the money that its people can rake up to win this war. He was willing to sacrifice all he had, although it was only 15 cents.

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

The Negro in War Work

In the drive for the third Liberty Loan the colored citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., were asked to raise $50,000. When the returns were all in it was found that they had subscribed for bonds to the value of $250,000—five times the amount requested of them. The executive committee in charge of the work among the colored people was headed by Charles H. Anderson, treasurer of the National Negro Business League. In recognition of this splendid showing the general committee awarded an honor flag to the colored citizens of Jacksonville, and at a mass meeting the flag was formally accepted.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
APRIL 30, 1918

NEGRO VILLAGE IS EXTREMELY PATRIOTIC

Calhoun, Okla., a mining town of 1,500, mostly negroes, is about as patriotic as they make them. It has bought $16,000 in third Liberty Loan bonds. This is the word that Mrs. W. H. Hollis of Calhoun, who is visiting her son, Dr. L. T. Hollis, 2827 Charlotte street, brings to Kansas City.

Calhoun has been a frequent and generous contributor to the smokes for soldiers fund, and has given freely to the Red Cross and other war funds.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JUNE 21, 1918

COLORED RED CROSS HAS RAISED $1,394.6

The colored Red Cross auxiliary reported to the Red Cross campaign committee yesterday $1,394.69; $913.4 cash pledges for the war fund.

This amount does not include a large sum contributed by colored people in the navy yard, naval base, industrial plants and manufacturing centers.

Rev. S. S. Morris, chairman of Colored Red Cross Auxiliary, has invited the Excelsior band to accompany the drafted men to the station tomorrow afternoon. A committee representing the Red Cross will act as an escort.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JULY 5, 1918

COLORED PEOPLE BUY WAR SAVINGS TAMPS

Special to the Banner.

Jackson, Tenn., July 5.—After addresses Tuesday by Judge Ross and T. A. Murray at Greer's schoolhouse, in the Fifth civil district of this county, a community composed of colored people, $5,150 was subscribed by the colored population of the community to buy war savings stamps. One subscriber purchased $1,000 worth, the full limit allowed by an individual subscriber. It is believed one other colored citizen of the vicinity will subscribe a like amount.

N Y C HERALD
JULY 14, 1918

DAUGHTER OF A RICH NEGRO GIVES CATTLE TO RED CROSS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The woman who is head of the Colored Red Cross work in Chattanooga, Tenn., is an enthusiastic and efficient worker in all war-relief agencies, according to Bishop Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Her father, who is a negro of wealth, had donated fifty head of cattle and sheep to the American Red Cross. The proceeds of the sale of the cattle and sheep will be used for the furtherance of work in the State and for the purchase of Red Cross supplies.

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
APRIL 10, 1918

NEGRO DOCTOR BUYS $500 LIBERTY BONDS

A $500 purchase of third issue Liberty Bonds and a $100 donation to the Red Cross have been made by Dr. J. W. Anderson, a colored physician of 1718 Jackson street. Dr. Anderson paid spot cash for the bonds and said as he handed it over the counter:

"What we need is less talk and more money from those who can't go across. I will do anything I can to help defeat the kaiser." He went to the Red Cross office and handed the treasurer a crisp yellow-back.

BUFFALO N Y TIMES
NOVEMBER 22, 1918

COLORED MEN'S RECORD.

The Colored Men's committee of the United War Work campaign, of which Waldron Johnson, steward of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, was chairman, made a splendid showing in their drive for funds. The quota alloted to this committee was $1,000, but they exceeded this by 200 per cent., turning in a total amounting to $3,025.

BIRMINGHAM ALA LEDGER
OCTOBER 2, 1918

NEGRO BUYS $500 OF LIBERTY BONDS

John Rogers, a middle aged negro, who has been with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company for many years, as office boy, subscribed $500 to the Fourth Liberty Loan Tuesday. John stated that he knew paying $50 per month, which he agreed to do, would mean a great deal of self-denial on his part, but said he was glad to be able to help win the war.

NEGROES OVER-SUBSCRIBE QUOTAS

The Mutual Savings Bank, of Portsmouth, Va., was assigned $12,500 as its quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan. A Federal Reserve Bank official of Richmond reports its total subscription as $115,000.

The Atlanta chairman of the Fourth Loan campaign stated to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce that the largest subscription in proportion to the subscriber's resources made in the city was that of the Standard Life Insurance Company, a colored institution, which subscribed $50,000. Employees added to this $5,000 of personal subscriptions.

The quota of Warren County, Ga., for the War Work drive, was $3,000 for both races. Before the drive opened the Negroes had subscribed this amount, and $250 over. In the same way the colored people of Wilson County, N. C., over-subscribed the $14,000 quota of the county before the drive opened; and the county chairman had to have the quota raised to $30,000 to give the white people a fair chance.

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
JULY 12, 1918

FIVE MILLIONS RAISED BY COLORED WOMEN

Colored women of the United States raised about $5,000,000 for the Third Liberty loan, according to a report from Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, president of the National Association of Colored Women. "Savannah, Ga., alone raised a quarter of a million dollars," Mrs. Talbert reports. "Poor colored women in a tobacco factory at Norfolk, Va., subscribed $01,000. Macon, Ga., subscribed about $20,000."

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Liberty Bonds have been purchased by colored people as follows: In Richmond, Va., $37,550; at Tuskegee, Ala., by one graduate, $20,000; at Augusta Ga., $10,000; at one industrial plant near Baltimore, $10,000; at Philadelphia, through Browns and Stevens, bankers, $400,000; at Atchison, Kansas, $8,000; ~~and at Jacksonville Fla., $51,850;~~ at Jacksonville, Fla., $51,850; at Madison Ky., one colored farmer, $4,000; at Baltimore, Md., one colored boy, $300; at Albany Ga., $11,000; at Washington, D.C., $100,000; at Little Rock, Ark., $32,000 of the third loan, makinging $112,000 for the three loans by one organization, the Mosaic Templars; at Dallas County, Tex., $50,000; at Millettsville, S.C., one colored farmer, $1,000; at Memphis, Tenn., by the two colored banks, $30,700.

The Crisis, July 1918, P.135.

Colored people of Maryland subscribed $1,000,000 to the first two Liberty Loans, and $1,000,000 to the third; $10,000 to War Savings Stamps through colored agencies and $65,000 more through white agencies. For the Red Cross they contributed 2,000 one dollar members in the Christmas drive and $1,600 since; made 1,500 comfort kits and 350 pieces of knitted wear. Five thousand of their men have been called through the draft. The Crisis, October 1918. Page 293.

The colored people of Evansville, Ind., have planted more than 1,000 war gardens. They hold $500,000 worth of real estate and bought $70,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and contributed $8,000 to the Patriotic Fund. The city has furnished 500 colored drafted men. The Crisis, Oct. 1918 p. 291

Negro women in Little Rock, Ark., in an eight-day campaign, raised $2400 for emergency war relief work among Negro girls of the city.

The Crisis, July 1918. P. 134.

The colored people of Louisville, Ky., raised $4,000 for the Red Cross.

The Crisis August 1918. P.188.

Colored people of Chatham County, Ga., have bought $200,000 worth of War Savings Stamps. A single church, the First Bryan Baptist, bought $20,000 worth of stamps. One group of young colored women worked on the street corners and raised $25,000. The chairman of the movement is J. G. Lemon.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 237.

Soldiers — 1918 61

Liberty Bonds.

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Colored people of Portland, Oregon, are estimated to have bought $25,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

The Crisis, July 1918. P. 134.

The first home Flag Awarded Negroes for exceeding quota in 3rd Liberty-Loan drive went to Jacksonville, Fla. Presentation was made June 5, 1918 Blue, Duval County Army.

Colored people in Hickory, N. C., who were taxed $4,000 for the last War Savings Stamp campaign, pledged $500 over their quota. They gave $550 to the Red Cross. Dr. P.M. Smith headed the committee.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 237.

The Ada Young Red Cross Auxiliary of Oakland, Cal., raised $1,200 in a recent drive.

The Crisis August 1918. P. 188.

In Memphis, Tenn., Negroes pledged $174, 823 in Thrift Stamps; the colored city of Mound Bayou, Miss., subscribed, $1,105 in War Savings Stamps.

TheCrisis, September 1918. P.238.

The people of Lynchburg, Va., subscribed $41,500 to the two Liberty Loans. Miss Georgia Whitten took $12,500 and Mr. A. Humbles $5,500, the Knights of Pythias $500, and the People's Undertaking Company $2,600.

The Crisis March 1918. P. 244.

Colored people of Muskogee, Okla., invested in one day $6, 500 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

The Crisis August 1918. P. 188.

Negroes in Sumter County, Ga., bought $18,000 of War Savings Stamps and contributed $654 to the Red Cross; 87 Negro farmers produced 32,007 pounds of meat, 4946 pounds of lard, 16,839 bushels of corn and 21,000 bushels of peanuts in addition to their usual cotton crops. They have forty-six acres devoted to corn demonstration work and sixty-six to wheat. There are ninety-nine voluntary demonstrators. Negroes raised 96,000 in Sumter County, Georgia, by Jenkins, Negro Director of War Savings Stamps for the United States.

Five thousand colored Elks were assembled at the nineteenth annual session of Elks in Baltimore, Md., at Bethel A. M. E. Church. They paraded and voted $10,000 toward the next Liberty Loan. Armand W. Scott was re-elected Grand Exalted Ruler.

The Crisis, October 1918. Page 294.

The colored people of Floyd County, Ga., purchased over $15, 000 worth of Liberty bonds.

The Crisis August 1918. P. 188.

Soldiers - 1918 61

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The Crisis, July 1918. P. 134.

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The Crisis August 1918. P. 188.

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Cory Adams, a colored city mail carrier of Findlay, Ohio, sold Thrift and War Savings Stamps to the amount of $9,115.25, standing fourth in the United States in the April report of the U.S. Official Postal Guide.

The Crisis August 1918. P.187.

At Scranto, Pa., it is reported that the colored auxiliary of the Red Cross as raised over $3,000.

The Crisis, July 1918. P. 134.

The Booker Washington Auxiliary of the Red Cross in Fort Worth, Texas, raised $4,484 in one week.

The Crisis August 1918. P. 187.

The colored people of Washington, D.C. have 4,900 men in the Army; they have purchased $64,800 worth of War Saving Stamps and invested $1,020,000 in Liberty Bonds. The Crisis, September 1918. P. 237.

A colored civic league in New Iberia, La., raised $5,305 by the sale of War Savings Stamps among 2709 persons.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 237.

The colored people of Colorado Springs, Colorado, recently raised $500 for the Red Cross. The Crisis, October 1918. Page 291.

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Loyalty of Negroes

LOUISVILLE KY POST
APRIL 4, 1918

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

The Evening Post has received from more than one source authentic information of what appears to be a crafty and somewhat carefully worked out propaganda among the colored people of Louisville for the purpose of weakening their interest in the great war, in which they have, as a matter of fact, as much at stake as their white neighbors.

What steps the agents of the Department of Justice are taking to counteract this propaganda we are not advised; presumably they are not asleep and the colored man who permits himself to be made the dupe of the agent of a foreign enemy is apt to find himself in trouble. We prefer to pass this side of the question by, however, and direct what little we have to say to the honesty and patriotism of our colored citizens.

What the negro in the United States needs more than anything else is justice. He does not always get it. Here in Louisville we are spending public money liberally to improve the negro schools, and our Board of Education and School Superintendent are as solicitous to improve the colored schools as any others. We are doing something for the negro in other ways and the negro is doing many things for himself; what we should most actively strive for, however, is the eradication of that baleful spirit of race prejudice which would deny, and does sometimes deny, the negro that justice to which all citizens of the republic are entitled.

For one, the Evening Post has nothing but a feeling of satisfaction when we hear ourselves alluded to as the friend of the negro. We have never failed to protest against a political campaign founded upon an appeal to race prejudice, and that record we will maintain. We have long advocated the repeal of the odious registration certificate act, which was forced through the Legislature by certain incurable partisans and has worked only for the promotion of bribery. The greatest satisfaction we have drawn from the campaign against the social evil is the effect it has had in purifying the sections of the city in which negro children live and form their earliest impressions of life.

Something has been done to secure justice for the negro, but much, very much, remains to be done. In the meantime, the hour has arrived for the negro to do something for his country. We do not doubt that he will respond. The testimony of officers of our local draft boards is that nothing could surpass the spirit manifested by nearly all of the young negro men who have recently gone to Camp Taylor for military training. These men are true American citizens; they will prove obedient and industrious during the period of training, and they will fight bravely when they get into action.

Nothing is more absurd than the password of the German propagandist that this is not "the colored man's war." The colored man is an American ,and this is his war as much as that of any other. We wish we had the space to put before our colored citizens the story of what German militarism has done in German South Africa, and the unspeakable cruelty with which men whose only offense has been that their skins are black have been treated by Prussian officers. What these agents of autocracy have done in Africa they would do in America if given the chance. The hour of opportunity for the colored citizen of America has come; we do not doubt that he will be loyal to the test.

WILMINGTON DEL NEWS
APRIL 15, 1918

AMERICAN NEGRO AND PATRIOTISM

Men of Color Are Loyal and Faithful by Serving Country.

Editor Wilmington Morning News:

Sir: While there have been innumerable discussions and articles regarding the Negro and patriotism, I feel that any word that might be written or spoken is unnecessary, for the Negro at heart is a loyal citizen. Of course I realize that at times this loyalty may become slightly deadened by some indiscrete acts of some of the American white men, such as the great number of lynchings that occur in the Southland, jim-crowism, segregation and the inequality of justice; yet while these disagreeable acts keep on occuring, the Negro in his humble way cries out: "I know no land but the country which gave me birth, to this I owe all." To this end he strives, always willing and ready to serve in any crisis, and why is this? The answer stands out in prominence written in the life blood of Negroes since the beginning of American Independence, for what man of this great American Republic does not revere the acts of such Negroes as Crispus Attucks, whose blood ran crimson on Boston Commons in defense of American independence; the Negroes who fought side by side with Perry on Lake Erie; the illustrious and noble deeds of Negroes in the Civil War who, not knowing what the outcome would be, but confident in their belief that God would aid them in the cause for which they were fighting, who were rewarded by the Emancipation Proclamation.

More recently I might mention the glorious service which the Negro troopers rendered in the Spanish-American war. This war alone serves to show the Negroes not only as true Americans but as born fighters, fearless and brave in the face of overwhelming odds. The last but not the least of these loyal acts can be shown in the stand that the gallant Tenth Cavalry made at Carrizal. There ambushed, surrounded on all sides by sneaking and cowardly Mexicans, these handful of Negroes with their white commanders, fought like fiends, the outcome of which is hardly necessary to mention here. Can patriotism be shown in a larger sense for all the Negroes who died in those wars gave their last full measure of devotion to the country which gave them birth?

Now our great American Republic is engaged in another war, a colossal struggle in which the pride of American manhood has been called to take part, both white and black. As yet none can say what the outcome will be, but I believe I can safely predict that these Negroes will in no sense belittle the courageous deeds of their ancestors and will fight until their last drop of blood has been spilled in this great fight for a world-wide freedom; and with this freedom may come in our own land justice on an equal basis for all regardless of race, creed, color, or previous servitude—abolishing of lynchings, and that segregation and jim-crowism may be relegated to the same fate as "German Kultur."

To every Negro housewife who has given a son, brother or husband in this struggle I appeal, for upon the observation of economy and the keeping up with food saving rules you are playing your part in no little way, for every little saved means a great deal to our boys "Over There." And in the different camps to which they are sent, you can make these boys happy by sending them books, magazines, boxing gloves, baseball equipments and "smokes." This is your part, and I know you can not fail by the way for your patriotism has been shown by so nobly giving your sons to your country.

The last but by no means the least I appeal to every Negro to lay aside the thoughts of sectionalism, prejudices and indignities, and pray as did those Negroes of the Civil War period that a new birth of fredom will be ours with the closing of this war. But we cannot sit idle. Those of us who are not able to give our services on the fighting line must give help in a financial way. You can do better do this than by buying "Liberty Bonds" and War Saving Stamps. This is your "Bit." Do not put off until tomorrow but buy now, for your sons must be clothed and fed, ammunition and guns are a necessity if we are to be victorious in this war, and victorious we must be. Subscribe early, and by so doing you put your patriotism on a basis that has to be recognized; and when we do these things we are but doing a duty to over 3,000 Negro men who are in the service of the Government ready to fight to sustain the principles of the United States and the betterment of our cause.

Can patriotism be found any greater in any race?

JOHN H. W. AYERS,
First Lieut. M. R. C.,
311 Kennebec street,
Wilmington, April 14, 1918.

REVEALS GERMAN PLOT TO INCITE THE NEGRO

Dr. Moton's Disclosures Authorized by War Secretary Baker

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JANUARY 29, 1918

Attempts of agents of the Kaiser backed by German gold to stir up an insurrection and rebellion among negroes of the Southern States were recently revealed to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and the conspiracy crushed in its shell, according to a statement last night at the Academy of Music by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskeegee University and successor of Dr. Booker T. Washington. The meeting was held in the interests of Fiske University.

Unable to be present in person to tell the startling story, Mr. Baker commissioned Dr. Moton to make the disclosure.

"Very recently," said Dr. Moton, "a propaganda was started by a certain West Indian negro agitator of New York urging the negroes of the South to organize and strike a treacherous blow at the United States and the Southern State governments. The propaganda was intended to play upon the real or supposed wrongs of the negroes relating to disfranchisement in the black belts and was aimed to gather resentment from lynchings and discriminations, the 'Jim Crow' car and the segregation policy in certain sections.

"One of these letters of the Kaiser' agent was addressed to a prominen North Carolina negro physician wh promptly gathered all the information l could and turned it over to Secretar Baker. In Mr. Baker's absence I am a thorized to say that the Washington go ernment gives ungrudging praise to t negro race for its loyalty."

Governor Brumbaugh, who presided the meeting, stated that $6500 had be pledged towards the renewal of the $1 000 annual guarantee of the work Fiske University and the object of meeting at the academy was to raise balance. "It would not be an educat al institution worth supporting if i not need large sums of money," said Governor. "Although Philadelphia i most maligned city in the world, the best city in the world and more than any other to feel the call to d

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY PATRIOTIC

RICHMOND VA. VIRGINIAN
SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

War Work Assisted by 15,000 Colored People in Twenty-seven Counties in Virginia.

The patriotism of the colored citizens of Virginia has been shown in the meetings held by the Negro Organization society in twenty-seven counties during the past few weeks. There were about 15,000 colored people at these meetings, at which prominent speakers were heard. Ex-Governor William Hodges Mann spoke in Nottoway and division superintendents, commonwealth's attorneys, and other county officials were among the speakers. The meetings were held to tell the colored citizens about the war and the part they may play in the many war activities. The financing of the meetings was in the hands of the National Security league and the State War Savings committee.

The sixth annual convention of the Negro Organization society will be held in Lynchburg, November 12-15. Each community will report through its school improvement league.

The counties in which the recent meetings were held were: Albemarle, Amelia, Appomattox, Bedford, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Gloucester Greensville, Isle of Wight, James City, Lancaster, Louisa; Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Northampton, Northumberland. Nottoway, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince George, Richmond, Southampton, Surry Sussex, Westmoreland, York.

Officers and members of the Negro Organization society who gave a week or more of their time speaking at these meetings were Major Allen Washington, president; E. A. Long, secretary; W. T. B. Williams, treasurer; T. C. Erwin and T. C. Walker, field agents; Rev. L. Downing, J. H. McGrew, Rev. R. H. Bowling, Rev. W. L. Ransome, W. E. Woodyard, D. C. Jacox, W. H. Crocker, Rev. L. E. B. Rosser, Rev. W. T. Johnson, J. B. Pirce, A. W. Holmes and E. L. Morris.

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NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 21, 1918

PATRIOTIC SONG WRITTEN FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Prof. W. J. Nickerson, a local colored music teacher, has composed a patriotic song, "The Colored Soldier Boys of Uncle Sam," which is being sung with great enthusiasm by the colored population.

The words are full of patriotism and greatly aid and encourage the soldiers in their patriotic duty to their country. The music is published by the Grunewald Co. and the piece, it is said, appears destined to become the song of the colored troops. The music gained such popularity that it was necessary to order a second edition two weeks after the first.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 8, 1918

Appeal to Colored People.

To the Editor of the Banner:

In my former address to several large audiences in and out of Nashville I have appealed to and urged the race not to abate their time-honored loyalty to the old true and tried flag, for there are no grounds for apathy.

There is no use to disguise the fact, that despite the life-long efforts of our ministry and heads of many fraternal orders to arouse the race to realize the stupendous crisis now confronting our nation, the necessity of the race to make every sacrifice to help win the war. Yet among the less-informed of our people there still exist a state of apathy and unconcern at this crucial moment in the history of our country. Some fail to remember that the race is on record for loyalty to our flag through every war from Bunker Hill to Carizzal, and will prove no less loyal in this the darkest hour of our national existence. Because of our stand as a race in the past we have made thousands of people belonging to the white race our friends, and their defeat in this world war will be our defeat, and will mean defeat for the Negro in his hope for the future enforcement of civil and legal rights as American citizens. I call the attention of those who are less informed to the fact that those of evil and sinister intentions who teach our race, especially those who are ignorant, of the stand they should take in this war: "that the stars and stripes is not our flag and that this is not our country," are enemies of the race, and for us to follow such instructions and advice will alienate from us our best friends.

It is imperative that we teach that our only hope in the final attainment of our rights as American citizens is to win the proud distinction of continued loyalty to friends, country and flag in this hour of great peril in connection with our allied friends in this mighty struggle for right and justice for all men. If it were not for the best blood among the white people, North and South, in this country, conditions for us would be intolerable. So any other course on our part except continued loyalty to friends and flag would be, to us, all to lose and nothing to gain.

W. HENDERSON YOUNG.

Nashville.

N Y C GLOBE
OCTOBER 19 1918

Negro Loyalty Ill Requited.

Editor Globe: Permit me to thank Miss Isobel Field for her straight-from-the-shoulder sentiment expressed in her letter of Oct. 1 concerning prejudice against the employment of colored men in the government construction work at Bethlehem, Pa., and bracketing them with enemy aliens.

Miss Field's statement is the spirit of true democracy.

When I noticed Miss Field's letter I also noted in the adjoining column immediately beside her letter a strong editorial on "New York's Negro Regiment." I am now wondering where all the enthusiasm has vanished that was displayed by the white citizens of this city when the "Fighting Fifteenth" and the 367th (Buffaloes) marched down Fifth avenue prior to their respective days of embarkation. Both of these black regiments are more than fulfilling all that was predicted of them on those particular days, and yet in the art displays on Fifth avenue in this Fourth Liberty Loan drive only one sculptor, Mahonri Young, and one artist, Orlando Rouland, have remembered the Negro is fighting, too, in this war. Think of it, in all these artistic tributes to valor and courage these two men alone had the courage to display Negro subjects. How different from America's closest ally France, who made posters, some life-size at that, as a tribute to the valor of her black soldiers from her colonies. W. & J. Sloane were democratic enough to display them in their windows a short time ago.

Miss Field is right. Only a handful of colored nurses have been enrolled out of the 3,000 that are ready to go and have been ready ever since Europe opened the war. They are merely enrolled, not even called. Still there is a frantic appeal to the womanhood of this country for hundreds more nurses. I, too, echo Miss Field's question, "Is a white face so necessary?" What's the matter with the black face? There is no black blood, no black money. No one ever heard of any, and yet Miss Field says the Red Cross accepted $3,000,000 from colored people. I see no drawing of the color line there.

The Negro has fought in every war of this country from the War of Independence down to this world war for democracy, and just as he has won every concession by his own indomitable effort, so shall we carry on the fight for every right accorded mankind in this war for world democracy, using as our slogan this quotation from President Wilson's latest speech: "The interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest."

MINNIE BROWN.

New York, Oct. 8.

DIFFERENT COMMITTEES
VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
JULY 2, 1918

Residents of Warren county, who claim to be familiar with the facts concerning the tarring and feathering of DaveCook, white man, and Dr. J. A. Miller, colored physician, state that the committee which waited on the to above mentioned alleged disloyalists, had nothing whatever to do with the outrage committed in the city Tuesday night, when a negro woman was pulled from her bed and smeared with tar. The two vigilance committees are entirely separate, and their acts were directed by differen leaders, it was stated.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
MARCH 26, 1918

NEGRO RACE IS LOYAL.

To the Editor:—Allow me to congratulate you on the splendid article on your editorial page of March 23.

I trust that you will write such articles from time to time, as the Negro race will certainly warrant it before the smoke clears away from their rifles.

I can state without feeling that I have unduly favored my race, its soldiers will conquer the foe or report to God the reason why.

I am a former corporal in Eighth Illinois infantry, discharged for physical reasons.

Soldiers – 1918 186

Loyalty of Negroes.

Pro-Germanism at Work in Kansas City

Kansas City Sun

Veiled Attempts at Stirring Up Racial Enmity Being Promoted by German Sympathizers.

7-13-18

SECRET SERVICE MEN ARE INVESTIGATING.

The Colored residents and property owners on Park and Olive streets were thrown into a high bit of excitement early in the week by an anonymous letter that was sent to Judge Porterfield of the Circuit Court, and by him turned over to Mr. J. J. Mattjoy, the Colored Juvenile Officer of this county. The letter, which evidently was written by an unlettered and ignorant person, is as follows:

Kansas City, Mo., July 1, 1918.

To the Judge of Jackson County Court:

Unless the Negrose are not off of Park and Olive streets there will be a great blowup. The people are kicking about them living among the white people. If they are not off by the 1 of August I will take my gang of men and blow up ever house that a Negro lives in. You had better get them told to get west of Brooklyn.

FROM THE UNKNOWN.

The Sun is fully convinced that this is but another form of the insidious German propaganda that an attempt is being made to spread in all of our communities where there is a large number of Negroes, in the hope of creating such feeling between white and Colored people, that both enlistments and war activities will be seriously hampered. This matter has been laid before the United States Secret Service Department and during the meantime the Colored people in that vicinity have made preparations to protect their homes and property, believing that a man's home is his castle and that he has a right to protect it against all illegal invasion. The Negroes could only possess these homes by working hard, saving their money and purchasing them at the white man's price, and now that they have them, which in many cases represent all their earthly possessions, they mean to protect and defend them at any cost. All Mr. "Unknown" has to do is to show his head and act in a suspicious manner and there'll be somebody to inquire as to his purpose.

HUNS USED PASTORS IN NEFARIOUS WORK

The Morning Oregonian

Lutherans Called On to Spread Propaganda—Negroes Were Incited

Oregonian 12-15-18

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The story of how enemy propagandists used German Luthern pastors to preach love for the fatherland and devotion to its cause, and tried in vain to stir up negroes in the United States with reports that if Germany won part of this country would be assigned exclusively to them, was told today to the senate committee investigating propaganda by Captain George B. Lester, of the army intelligence service.

The witness also continued his testimony of yesterday seeking to show "pro-German, anti-English and anti-American" policies of William Randolph Hearst's newspapers, as directed by William Bayard Hale, Hearst correspondent at Berlin, after breaking of relations with Germany.

The hearing will be resumed Tuesday when several men whose names have been mentioned by witnesses during the inquiry, including Samuel Untermyer, of New York, will be heard.

Preachers Used

Some German Lutheran preachers spread the doctrines promoted by the German government, both before and after this country entered the war, Captain Lester declared, and a few who continued these utterances after joining the army are now in prison. Many church leaders recognized the pro-German tendencies of the ministres, and tried assidiously to have them removed, the officer explained.

The efforts to stir up race troubles among American negro leaders failed said Captain Lester, but it persisted until a congress of negro leaders in July, last, formally recognized the propaganda and denounced the movement.

One cablegram from Hale at Berlin to the New York American read to the committee, was interpreted by Captain Lester as proving that the German government did not regard the notorious note, disclosing a movement to involve Mexico and the United States in war "as a frame up by the British."

American Negroes and the War

UNIONTOWN PA HERALD

22, 1918

Thirteen colored [illegible] from the First Fayette county district left last evening to prepare to take their part in making the world safe for democracy and putting an end to Kaiserism for all time.

The sense of uncertainty which war brings to us all was well expressed by a colored citizen who is reported by the Chicago News to have said that he felt as if he had one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel.

This epigram is characteristic of the happy-go-lucky and courageous spirit in which many American negroes are facing the war. They have furnished their share of the fighting force, both officers and men. The way in which negro civilians, and especially negro women, are supporting the war policies at home is not so well known. The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense in Washington is enthusiastic over this co-operation. In the south especially their part is important. Of 70,000 women who registered for war service in New Orleans 22,137 were colored.

The response of the negroes to the Nation's war need is the more creditable because they have been the object of special propaganda by enemy aliens. Spies, in the guise of book agents and insurance solicitors, have sought to mislead the colored population by a series of absurd falsehoods.

Colored people have been warned not to deposit their money in the banks, because it would be confiscated by the Government. They have been told that food conservation is stinginess, and therefore contemptible. They have also been informed that if the Germans captured the United States the colored population would be much better treated than now.

It would have a country of its own, probably the state of Texas, with a sort of German protectorate over it. These agents have also sought to make them believe, like the Indian quoted by President Wilson, that a war for democracy means simply a war for the benefit of the Democratic party.

This particular brand of German propaganda seems to have been based upon a serious underestimate of the negro's intelligence and of his loyalty as a citizen. For the colored population everywhere has given ample proof of its patriotism.

Patriotic work among colored people is being carried on through a variety of agencies, in Maryland the Government has appointed a colored Council of National Defense, doing excellent work. In Baltimore a colored patriotic mass meeting was recently held, at which 1,000 negroes were present. In many States negro societies use their organizations for patriotic work, while in other States subsidiaries of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense have been organized.

Our colored people are engaged in contributing a fine chapter to the great war record which this country is so sublimely recording.

NEGRO PATRIOTISM.

Charlotte Observer.

Mecklenburg County has developed a negro patriot whose name ought to find place on some sort of an honor roll at Washington. Major Boulware is his name and he had been going along quietly doing his duty as a productive factor and buying war stamps occasionally from the rural mail carrier, when there came an accidental meeting with a soliciting committee from town. Boulware was inclined to feel that he had been slighted and in making purchase of $1,000 worth of stamps, indicated that he would welcome opportunity to do something more for the government in that line. In fact, he had been thinking over the matter and had come to the conclusion that if the government needed it, he would give his profits for the year from his farm—and these profits are not inconsiderable, because Boulware operates an 11-horse farm and is known to be one of the most prosperous land tillers in Mecklenburg. This colored farmer proved to have been an overlooked opportunity and the spirit with which he welcomed the chance to come to the assistance of the government is worthy of all admiration.

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TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE

JUNE 27, 1918

THE NEGRO'S LOYALTY

Some weeks back the Tribune took the position that the effort of Northern leagues to send speakers and workers to the South to counteract German propaganda among our negroes, was uncalled for, unneeded, and would be a useless expenditure of money, save for the one purpose of paying somebody a salary to travel and have a good time. We declared our confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the negro, and predicted that when he went to the front there would be shown all that is needed to prove his worthiness to be trusted.

The recent report of General Pershing on the conduct of the negro troops on the front and in battle is proof of the truth of our predictions. No higher praise and commendation was ever given troops than that handed the negro soldiers of the United States in this report of the commanding general.

Hereafter when we hear remarks about the disloyalty or unpatriotic behavier of the negroes, set it down as emanating from a pro-German source, and as being spread about in the hope and for the purpose of lessening our confidence in this race, and to scare the country into keeping white soldiers home to put down a "negro uprising."

Commenting on this phase of the pro-Germanism, a reader of the Tribune says:

"In my opinion, it would be far better to discover the source of this evident effort to frighten the American people and to encourage our enemies by leading the public to believe that the negro race is disloyal and in sympathy with the Huns.

"Doubtless there are a few 'smart niggers' who have been following the lead of pro-German sympathizers, as have, unfortunately, been a number of our whites, led by such men as Tom Watson and other resisters of the draft. It would require no great effort on the part of the government to discover and punish a few of these pro-German agitators; and possibly a few 'smart niggers,' particularly 'nigger wenches'; and also some of the newspapers who spread these rumors and instances largely of importance, on the parts of a few negroes; thus leading the American people to believe that the negro race is a menace and in sympathy with the Huns, which is by no means a fact.

"This is very similar to the scare induced

by the publication of unauthentic 'glass scares' and other similar frightfulness."

What he says comes pretty close to our formerly expressed views; and it is a good suggestion he gives that we get to work discovering the source of this evident effort to frighten the American people.

Of course, the effort to frighten will fail—has failed—but that is no reason why we should permit the perpetrators to go with impunity and have opportunity to hatch up something else along "scare lines."

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
APRIL 11, 1918

SOUTHERN NEGROES.

The Macon News says some good things about the patriotism of the Southern negro. It refers to the fact that Germany sought to stir up race hatred in this section by making the negro disloyal to America and calls attention to the fact that the plan failed. It says:

> But the Hun reckoned without his man for once. He did not know the negro any more than he did the Belgians, for example, or the British or the French. Every effort, with almost negligible exceptions, has been a failure, and the negro today is doing his military duty as patriotically as the white man, and in civil life is holding up his end.

There seems to be no question of the loyalty of the negro. The negro women are working with the Red Cross and the negro men are taking their places in the ranks of the soldiers when called upon to do so. Many of them are volunteering for service, and everywhere there are evidences of their loyalty. So far as we have been able to observe, there is no more discontent expressed among the negroes than among the whites because of some of the sacrifices that have to be made because of the war.

The negroes' loyalty was given a pretty thorough test in the Civil War. Those who were left in the South to care for the women and children and to provide as best they could for the families of the Southern men who were in the service were true to their trust. The present generation seems to be willing to serve where negro men are most needed.

SOCIETY WOMEN WILL ATTEND NEGROES' FIRST

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
JUNE 12, 1918

LOYALTY MEETING HERE

The first public loyalty meeting of the negroes in St. Louis will be held to-morrow night at the Coliseum. This demonstration will be given by the colored women's unit of the Council of National Defense. A parade will precede this gathering.

The 3,000 negroes who are to be called this month to military service will be guests at this meeting.

All of the negro fraternal and social organizations in St. Louis and members of the negro churches will form a parade at 7 o'clock at Grand and Lawton avenues and march to the Coliseum.

Festus J. Wade, State Director of the War Savings Committee, and Postmaster Colin M. Selph will be the featured speakers at the Coliseum meeting. Mrs. N. A. McMillan and members of the women's division of the Council of National Defense, have assisted the negro women's unit in making tentative plans for the meeting. Many of the society women in St. Louis have reserved boxes and will attend this patriotic demonstration.

WHY IS IT THUS?

The Washington Bee

Never in the history of this country has race prejudice and discrimination been so prevalent. No country but America would tolerate such injustice to a people as loyal as colored Americans. If the colored man had ever been a traitor to his Government or disloyal to any cause in which his Government was involved there would be some excuse for this injustice toward him.

Why is it thus? What has the colored man done to those who are oppressing him?

President Wilson has appealed to his countrymen to be fair and just, but his appeal doesn't seem to be heeded. What must he do next? He must do as he has done with the Senatorial opposers of his policies and his administration, such as Blease, Vardaman and others, who are to feel the blow that these two obstructionists felt. Without a word the colored Americans respond to the call and requests of their Government. Is there another such nationality?

The Bee takes this occasion to appeal to President Wilson in the name of twelve million loyal and patriotic citizens to issue an order to every department of his Government to recognize the merits of his faithful allies. See that the barriers of discrimination and segregation are eliminated. See that worthy young colored women who have passed the civil service examination and certified by the Civil Service Commission are appointed when they present themselves. The colored man is doing his duty, Mr. President. Then why should those who are serving under you be permitted to treat your faithful citizens with such unfairness? The colored man will continue to appeal to the conscience and loyalty of your Government until God in His own time shall see fit to adjust the wrongs that the enemy to the race continues to inflict.

In this hour of distress, when the very veins of the colored Americans are being stretched to withhold the blood within them, it would seem that the conscience of those who are the actors would stay the hand of oppression. The question is, "Why is it thus?"

GERMAN AGITATOR NARROWLY MISSES LYNCHING AT EPPS

Advertiser 4-24-18

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23.—Fred Jones, negro, charged with being a German agitator among negroes of Sumter county, was brought to Birmingham today by federal agents and placed in the Jefferson county jail, after only the most aggressive action by Special Agent Stewart, of the department of justice, and Mayor Anderson of Eppe had prevented his being lynched by a throng of white and negro loyalists at Eppe Saturday night.

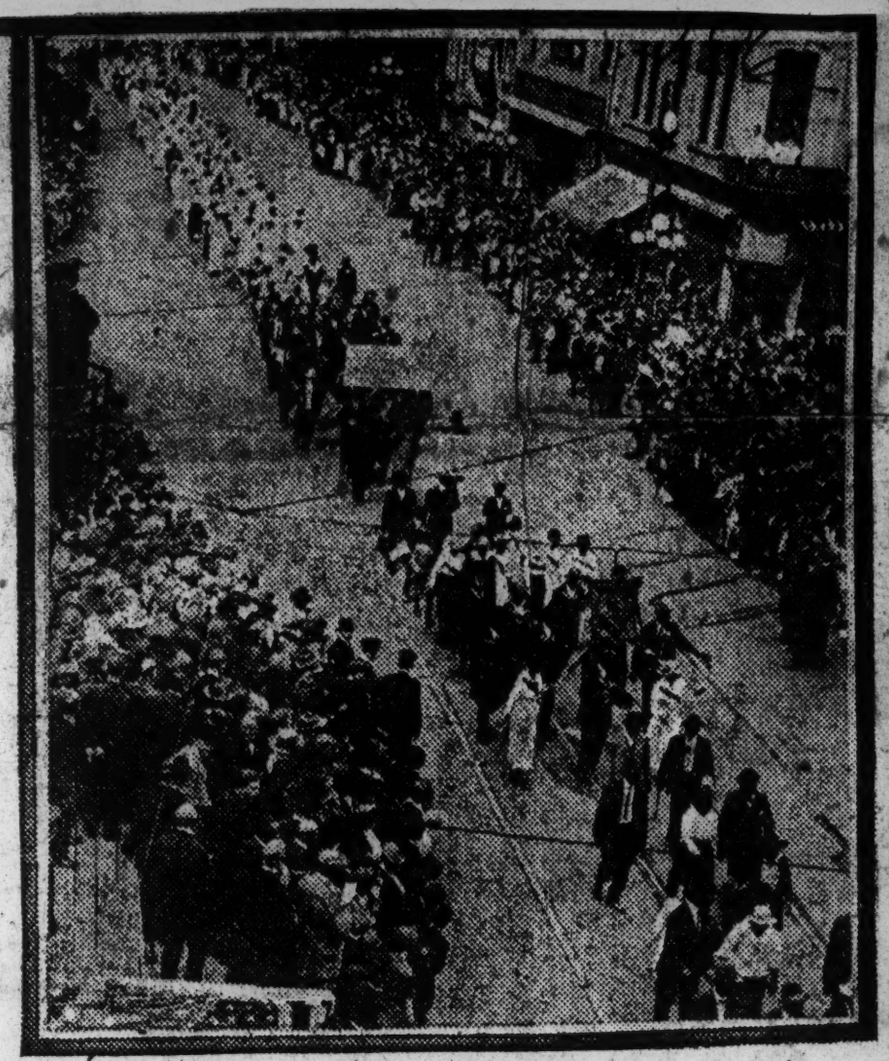
Jones is said to have confessed to his pro-German utterances, but declared that he had been inspired thereunto by a white man of Sumter county, whose name is being withheld until the negro's story can be investigated. Special Agent Stewart said that before his departure from Eppe the people there had frankly told him that if they could discover the identity of the white disloyalist, no earthly power could prevent prompt and summary vengeance.

Aged Negress Jailed Charged With Breaking New "Pro-German" Law

Constitution 6-24-18

Charged with violating the recently enacted "pro-German" ordinance, Annie Montgomery, an old gray-headed negro woman, was arrested at her house in the rear of 81 Garnett street late Sunday afternoon by Officers Barfield and Anderson, on complaint of Mrs. Katie Badgett, of 131 South Pryor street, who stated that the woman had made unpatriotic remarks about Uncle Sam's soldiers.

The old negro woman, who is employed as cook by Mrs. Badgett, claims that her mistress was angry with her because she did not come to work Sunday. At the police station, she said that she had told Mrs. Badgett that another negro woman had said to her the other day she wished the Germans would blow up all of the American soldiers, but denied she, herself, had made any unpatriotic remarks about the United States army. The case will be tried in the police court Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock.



Top: Detachments of colored troops from Camp Gordon, who led the parade passing in review before Governor Dorsey and Mayor Candler. Bottom: A section of the fraternal organization's division.

Literary Digest 10/26/18

ELEVEN STARS IN HIS CROWN.

This patriotic Georgian has eleven sons in the service of his country, and three more at home ready to go.

Soldiers – 1918 187

Loyalty of Negroes

GRAVE AND WEIGHTY.

Washington Bee 8-31-18

President Wilson in his letter to Mr. Emmett J. Scott anent the conference of colored newspaper men held in Washington in June, at the urgent solicitation of the War Department, said: "The problems considered by the conference of special importance to the people whom they represented are grave and weighty, and the whole state of feeling throughout the country will be helped by the frank and calm consideration given to these matters."

The colored men in that conference, and the white Government officials who participated, were aware of the problems being "GRAVE AND WEIGHTY," and they DID approach them with calmness, born out of intense loyalty, and they DID speak of them with FRANKNESS. That was what they were called to Washington for.

We wonder if subordinate officials in the various Government departments—department heads, bureau chiefs, and petty division chiefs—have caught the full import of the President's "GRAVE AND WEIGHTY" terming of the "problems" considered?

We wonder if that "grave and weighty" problem of segregation of colored employees in the Treasury and other departments, and the discrimination practiced in the appointment of colored applicants to positions to which they become eligible by reason of passing civil service examination, and which the colored newspaper men petitioned be abolished, appealed to appointing officers?

We wonder if the dead line for colored officers in the army—one of the "grave and weighty" problems suggested by that conference—has made an indent in the brain cavaties of responsible officials in the War Department who are subordinates to Secretary of War Baker?

That conference, earnestly disposed, as the President said, to help "the whole state of feeling throughout the country by a frank and calm consideration," recommended fourteen specific things as absolutely necessary to the best possible morale, both among colored civilians and colored troops, in order to make of all the most efficient contenders for world democracy.

Although two months have elapsed, but three of the fourteen specific recommendations, each and every one of which was "grave and weighty," have been favorably acted upon.

The discrimination against colored eligibles for appointment to Government positions, and the segregation of colored employees in the Treasury and other departments, still remains in full force and effect.

The confining of colored passengers on trains running through a democracy that is fighting "to make the world safe for democracy," even of colored soldiers in uniform, in jim-crow cars, and while the railroads are under Government control, still continues as a monument to inconsistency.

The dead line for colored officers in the army—even the failure to give us an equitable number of officers BELOW the dead line—still remains the accepted policy of subordinates to our splendid Secretary of War, who declared he would not countenance discrimination.

Have subordinates in the Government service—department heads, bureau chiefs, and petty division chiefs—heard the President's characterization of these problems as "GRAVE AND WEIGHTY," or have they, in defiance of him, and with a determination that has no perceptible dividing line between it and "lending aid and comfort to the enemy," decided that the voice of the President is not the voice of JUSTICE?

Determined, as we were previous to the President's letter to Mr. Scott, to continue ABSOLUTELY loyal; ABSOLUTELY consecrated to "service and sacrifice," while at the same time contending for JUSTICE—nothing more nor less—for our oppressed peoples, we have been encouraged to continue our plea for EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW by the President's denomination of our problems being "GRAVE AND WEIGHTY."

Our bill of particulars is before you, Mr. President; they are known to your subordinates. We asked for nothing but what was JUST and in consonance with your declaration "to make the world safe for democracy."

We only asked for those things which will cause our fallen heroes on foreign soil to bivouac in peace, and to make their bereaved loved ones left behind glad that these fallen heroes "fought the fight and kept the faith" for the land that gave them birth.

Our problems ARE "grave and weighty," and they appeal for adjudication at a time when our men are cheerfully spilling their blood—far from home—for an ideal world democracy.

Aged Negro Woman and Grand Children Help to Fill Barrel

Emma L. Meadows, a poor old colored woman over fifty years of age who lives eight and one-half miles from town on the Selma road has done a big thing for Uncle Sam and his soldiers and she deserves many thanks for the example she has set us all along patriotic lines.

She and her little grandchildren gathered nearly two bushels of nuts and brought them in to help fill the Liberty Barrel at Nachman and Meertief's store.

Last spring she picked berries and sold them to obtain sugar for canning which she saved until her fruit was ripe, using this sugar to make 12 quarts of apple jelly, pear preserves and pickles of various kinds which she brought in to Nachman and Meertief's.

Emma said: "I want to help win the war for Uncle Sam and I want you to take these preserves out to the Base Hospital for the sick soldiers; and that I bring them with this prayer:

"O Lord we humbly pray for Thy blessing upon our American troops; O Lord will Thou deliver them from the hands of the enemy in this deep, dark hour of sorrow that our country may be delivered and from the hands of the enemy that this grand old Union will be at peace once more.

The preserves and pickles were taken to the Base Hospital Saturday night and delivered to the proper authorities. Emma has one son in France and two more who will shortly join the army.

Emma is certainly a credit to her race and with practically nothing to work with has done a wonderful work.

NEGRO LASHED FOR ATTITUDE ON WAR

ST. PAUL, MINN. NEWS
APRIL 4, 1918

Dragged From Home, Beaten and Warned to Get Out of City.

John McHie, negro, 3008 Grand ave. s., Minneapolis, was dragged from his home Tuesday night, taken by four masked men in an automobile to a lonely spot on the Ft. Snelling road, given a whipping, and told to leave the city before Saturday night under penalty of repetition of the treatment.

It is said the punishment was administered after alleged remarks by McHie to the effect "The American army is no good," "German may soon be ruling the United States" and "the department of justice is no good, either."

McHie denies having made any of the remarks, but says he was forced to admit having said them when his assailants threatened him with a revolover and slipped a rope about his neck.

It is said department of justice agents warned McHie some time ago to refrain from derogatory remarks directed against the administration.

GERMAN MONEY IS USED TO INFLUENCE NEGRO DRAFT MEN

Montgomery Advertiser 5-2-18

(Associated Press)

JACKSON, MISS., April 1.—The first concrete evidence that German money is being used to influence Mississippi negroes to dodge the selective draft is furnished in a report filed at the adjutant general's office from F. K. Etheridge, state inspector of local exemption boards.

The report shows that it has been practicaly impossible to get negro registrants to respond to the notices to report sent out by the local board of Holmes county, and Inspector Etheridge made an investigation which disclosed that C. H. Mason, pastor of a negro church known as "the church of God in Christ," has been preaching pro-German sermons and advising negroes to resist the draft.

Three weeks ago, according to the inspector's report, a foreigner named Dirmitrims Giannokulion conducted a meeting for a period of one week at this church; that while in the town of Lexington this foreigner received a message in code, which Mr. Etheridge attaches to his report. No translation is available.

An investigation made of "the church of God in Christ" shows that it has headquarters at Los Angeles, California, and seems to be well supplied with money, for in August of last year a $10,000 brick church was built at Lexington, for which local negroes furnished only a small part of the building fund. It is also shown that the pastor, hitherto an obscure negro preacher, recently erected a $25,000 brick and stone residence on a valuable lot in Memphis.

That the draft dodging propaganda is having the desired effect is shown by the figures from Holmes county where 123 registrants were called for entrainment on March 5, and only 39 reported, four of the latter number deserting before they were entrained. To fill the difficulty the local board then called 63 negro registrants and only 31 reported. Call was next issued for 43 registrants and only 6 reported.

Adjutant General Scales has published a list of seventy persons in Holmes county who have dodged the selective draft, after being called for service, and offers a reward of $50 each for their capture and delivery to the nearest military post.

HOWARD'S SERVICE FLAG DISPLAYS 168 STARS

Marion Star 3-28-18

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—The Howard service flag was dedicated Saturday evening last at Rankin Memorial Chapel. Dean George William Cook made an eloquent address in praise of the 168 Howard men who willingly offered their services to the nation. His address was highly appreciated by the audience and student body. Addresses were also made by President Newman, A. H. Hilyer, Prof. Turner, the Rev. D. E. Wiseman and Mr. Foster, president of the local Alumni Association. The vocal solo of Miss Revella Hughes of Washington, accompanied by Miss Mary Edmonds of Harrisburg, won a great deal of commendation.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

LOOKING IN THE WRONG QUARTER.

Down in El Paso, Tex., they had a jury locked in the jury room for three days. The jury was trying to arrive at a verdict in the case of E. Hegstrom of Chicago, on trial in the United States District Court on a charge of interfering with the enlistment of Negroes in the United States army. After being unable to agree on a verdict, the jury was discharged.

Rumors and alarms about pro-German propaganda among Negroes in various parts of the country have been spread, but we do not know of a single case in which it has been proved that there was any real foundation to the charges. But even supposing that there are some fool pro-Germans who think they can inject their propaganda into the colored people of America, we say that they are wasting their time and efforts. They will have no more effect on the American Negro than they would have on the British Cabinet.

There are several qualifications of the American Negro that may require apology or defense, but his loyalty to the nation is not one of them. Regardless of the actions of political parties or men high in office or authority, the Negro is and has always been loyal to the nation. He has deep faith in the spirit of the nation for justice and right, and he believes that although that spirit may be at times turned aside and defeated, it can never be destroyed, and will some day triumph. The Negro may resent the policies of parties and men but his loyalty to the nation of which he feels himself a part remains the same.

So we say, if there are any pro-Germans who think they can influence colored Americans not to fight the battles of the country they are wasting their time, and we wish to say to the Government that it is wasting time in paying attention to these rumors.

We wish further to say that if there were any danger of dampening the ardor of colored Americans to fight for their country, it would not come from the pro-German element in the United States, but from the anti-Negro element. If there were any such danger it would be more likely to come from the nonenforcement of rules requiring that the same treatment be accorded to all men of like rank wearing the uniform. It would be more likely to come from incidents in which Negro officers of the army traveling in uniform and under orders are put out of Pullman cars and told to get into the car for "niggers." It would be more likely to come from such incidents as "Bulletin 35" issued by General Ballou, in which colored men in the army are told to forego the commonest rights of citizenship and democracy, in order not to irritate those who are breaking the law and taking away those rights.

The anti-Negro propagandists that are at work in the country ought to receive some attention from the Government, because they are not only trying to defeat common democracy, but are doing what will tend to weaken the arm of the nation when it needs all of its power to strike.

SERVICE LISTS.

According to lists made public in the current issues of the Howard University Record and the Tuskegee Institute Student, the first named institution has 229 former students enlisted in some branch of the army or navy, among them 62 officers; the latter nearly an equal number, 223, among them 37 officers. The highest rank of officer is that of captain. The Tuskegee list shows five of her former students to have reached this grade. The Howard Record lists no officer above the rank of First Lieutenant.

This brings up the point that the lists are far from being complete. Not every former student who has entered the service has taken the pains to write to his Alma Mater to appraise the school secretary of that fact. It has come to our notice that Captains Charles H. Garvin and Edwin H. Lee, of the Medical Reserve are both former Howard men, and everyone who reads over the list can doubtless suggest other names that have been omitted.

The encouraging thing about these service lists is that it indicates the intenion of school authorities to keep records of students and graduates in the war. When it is time to write the history of the Negro in the war, these lists will prove of greatest value.

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
JULY 2, 1918

GERMANY AND THE NEGRO

In times past The Observer has been puzzled over reports of German propaganda among the negroes and it has been frankly skeptical, despite some evidences of actual activities in Southern sections of German agents. An arrest made in New York the past week brings evidence which goes to sustain the charges of German influences among the negroes. A well-educated German named Freudenheim has been taken in charge by Secret Service agents and stands indicted under seven counts for seditious work. It is the first arrest of the kind under the espionage act and Freudenheim, if convicted on all counts, may be fined as much as $70,000 and sent to prison for 140 years. It may turn out that in this propagandist the Secret Service men may have a prisoner who might be able to give some light on the propaganda in the South. It is possible that he had worked the Southern negroes through those who had come under his influence in New York. And what he has been telling the New York darkies fits in pretty well with what it was understood the Southern negroes are being told, wtih one new feature developed. The negroes are not being promised "40 acres and a mule"—that old gag would not work. However, they are promised something far more enticing. "Germany," they were told, "loves the negroes and when Germany wins the war she is going to take charge of the United States and divide it up, giving the negroes a certain number of States for their own." The particular States were not named. This indictment for spy activities among the negroes gives promise of entertaining developments, and maybe we shall have some light on the mysterious operations that have caused some unrest in parts of the South.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
APRIL 16, 1918

NEGRO PREACHER HELD ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

Rev. Blain Barker, 27 years old, a negro preacher, was arrested in Du Quoin, Ill., yesterday by United States Marshal Cohlmeyer and brought to East St. Louis today to await action of federal authorities on charges under the espionage act.

The negro is alleged to have told his congregation last week that negroes in the draft ought to try to evade it, as the white men set them free in the civil war and had no right to conscript them now. Barker denied the charge today. He was a preacher in an East St. Louis church prior to the race riots last June, but moved to Du Quoin at the heighth of the trougle.

COLORED PREACHER WOULD BE CHAPLAIN; SIX SONS IN SERVICE

Thomasville, Ga., July 31.—(Special.)—Rev. A. J. Sims, a well-known colored preacher, is very anxious to get in the colored division of the army as chaplain.

Sims has six sons in the service, some of them not yet having reached the draft age, but who enlisted for service.

BIRMINGHAM ALA LEDGER
APRIL 23, 1918

ALLEGED DISLOYAL NEGRO NARROWLY ESCAPES LYNCHING

Sumter County Black Accused of Pro-Germanism

After a narrow escape from lynching at the hands of a mob of white men and negroes at Eppes, in Sumter county, Saturday night, Fred Jones, a negro, alleged to have been engaged as a German agitator in Sumter county, was brought to Birmingham and lodged in the county jail Monday. Only the prompt action of Special Agent Stewart, of the department of justice, and Mayor Anderson, of Eppes, saved the negro's life. He was rushed to jail at Tuscaloosa and then brought to Birmingham.

It is stated that while in jail at Tuscaloosa the negro made a statement admitting his pro-German utterances, and stating that he had been inspired by white men in Sumter county. It is stated that people in Sumter county freely said that prompt and summary vengeance will be meted out to these men if their identity can be learned.

It is stated that the negro, who is about 20 years of age, had been making incendiary speeches to the negroes of Sumter county, and that last week a big meeting was held and that he urged the negroes, if drafted, to desert to the Germans. He is alleged to have told the negroes that the Germans are the friends of the negro and that when the United States had been conquered the Germans would set up a negro government here.

It is stated that as soon as the negro was arrested a large crowd of white men and negroes gathered with a rope, and only after strong arguments by officials did they abandon their determination to take charge of and deal with the negro.

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EDUCATORS AND EDITORS' CONFERENCE

Chicago Defender — 7-6-18

Newspaper Men and Leaders in Important Conference

Chicago Defender 7-6-18

Discuss Ways to Best Help Nation Win the War; Personnel of Gathering

Washington, D. C., July 5.—By the authority and direction of the war department and the committee on public information Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, called to Washington this week for a conference thirty or forty representatives of important newspapers of the Race throughout the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among our people, to consider methods by which the millions of people of our race may best assist the nation in the winning of the war.

Proceedings Marked by Dignity and Unity

The conference formally opened on Wednesday morning, June 19, in the main auditorium of the new building of the department of the interior, 18th and F streets northwest, at 10:30 o'clock, and continued throughout Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21.

Mr. Scott presided at all of the sessions which were marked by an earnestness of purpose, a broad grasp of the questions at issue and an unwavering loyalty to the flag of the nation, as well as by an intense devotion to the highest interests of the "Colored Americans" for whom they came primarily to speak.

The discussion covered a wide range and the conferees were given an opportunity to present their views, reflecting the state of mind of the people of our Race, with the utmost freedom and frankness, unhampered by parliamentary restrictions or any effort to direct opinion in any particular channel—save that of utilizing in the most effective manner every resource at the command of the Race to bring victory to the American arms in its present struggle for liberty and world wide democracy. Mr. Scott's admirably tempered addresses at various stages of the deliberations repeatedly admonished the conferees to voice their sentiments fully and fearlessly, laying all grievances and suggestions for their redress upon the common altar, with the view of strengthening where needed the patriotism and morale of the people. So fair and impartial were the rulings of the chair upon every point raised or principle enunciated that at no time was a single exception taken to them. Every conceivable shade of individual opinion was represented in the body, but there was from the outset a firm disposition to subordinate private and personal considerations to the general good, without regard to politics, creed, faction or section. This lofty aim was adhered to most religiously. Dignity of statement, harmony of thought and unity of action were the predominating features of the three days' session. The document reported by the special committee appointed to summarize the expression of the conference as to the best plans for the mobilization of the resources of the 12,000,000 Negroes of the republic in support of the war aims of the government, was adopted by a unanimous vote, given heartily and enthusiastically. "America" was sung with fervor and unction as final adjournment was taken.

Notable Addresses by Officials of High Station

The conference was addressed in sympathetic vein during the sessions by the following notable officials of high station:

Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board.

Maj. Joel E. Springarn, attached to the general staff of the United States army.

Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn of the medical reserve corps, national army.

Gen. Paul Vignal, military attache of the French embassy.

Maj. Edouard Requin and Maj. L. P DeMontal of the French high commission.

Personnel of the Conference

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference:

R. S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, editor the Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Mitchell, editor the Planet, Richmond, Va.

Charles W. Anderson, former collector of internal revenue for 2d district of New York city, now assistant commissioner of agriculture for state of New York, at present serving on exemption board, New York city.

Robert L. Vann, editor The Courier and assistant city solicitor, Pittsburg, Pa.

George L. Knox, proprietor and publisher of The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 South 18th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Manning, publisher of the World, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Ernest Lyon, chairman Colored branch of the Maryland Council of Defense and consul general of the republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

Ralph W. Tyler, former auditor for the navy department and contributing editor of The Cleveland Advocate.

W. E. King, editor the Dallas Express, Dallas, Tex.

George W. Harris, editor The News, New York city.

Edward A. Warren, editor The Amsterdam News, New York city.

P. B. Young, editor Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

W. E. B. Du Bois, editor The Crisis, New York city.

Fred R. Moore, editor The New York Age, New York city.

H. C. Smith, editor The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. Mitchell, editor The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. K. Robinson, editor The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

Nelson C. Crews, editor the Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

Benj. J. Davis, editor The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

George E. Haynes, director Negro economics, department of labor, Washington, D. C.

J. Finley Wilson, editor The Eagle, Washington, D. C.

W. Calvin Chase, editor The Bee, Washington, D. C.

William H. Steward, editor American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Robert R. Moton, principal Tuskegee N. and I. institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Maj. Allen W. Washington, president Virginia Organization society, Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.

Charles N. Love, editor The Texas Freeman, Houston, Tex.

Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, member of

city council, representing the Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

Henry Allen Boyd, publisher of The Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, former president National Medical association, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Grimke, president Washington branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D. C.

John R. Hawkins, financial secretary A. M. E. church, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor 19th St. Baptist church, Washington, D. C.

James A. Cobb, former assistant to United States district attorney, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, judge Mississippi court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

George W. Cook, secretary of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C.

P. B. S. Pinchback, former governor of the state of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

John C. Dancy, secretary of church extension board of A. M. E. Zion church, Washington, D. C.

The following gentlemen were invited, but were unable to be present:

Kelly Miller, dean of Academy of Arts and Sciences, Howard university, Washington, D. C.

William H. Lewis, former assistant attorney general of the United States, now attorney at law, Boston, Mass.

William Monroe Trotter, editor The Guardian, Boston, Mass.

C. E. Bush, publisher The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark.

Extract From Resolutions Adopted

The following is an extract from the resolutions adopted by the conference:

"We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press which has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the Colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm, **first of all,** OUR UNALTERABLE BELIEF THAT THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND WHAT IT TODAY REPRESENTS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND TO OUR PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR.

"We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to our country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

"We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of Colored officers, of the designation of Colored advisers to the government departments and to other indications of a broadened public opinion; nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the Colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic co-operation of the national and state governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own government may be dangerous. * * *

"The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalog, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof—but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for VICTORY."

Social and Educational Diversions

To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments which included, among other interesting things, a theater party of fifty at the Howard theater Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question" by the Quality Amusement company of New York city; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster, and a tour of the city Friday afternoon in sightseeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of Colored Washingtonians.

On Thursday afternoon Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn presented at the Army Medical Museum a highly instructive moving picture entitled "Fit to Fight," emphasizing the value of physical health in the army and depicting the dangers to which soldiers are subjected in the matter of disease and dissipation, with suggestions for recreational centers and other agencies for wholesome and moral diversions for the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

Committees That Rendered Service

The committee appointed to summarize the proceedings of the conference was composed of the following: Dr. Robert E. Jones, chairman, Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, The Crisis, New York city; John Mitchell, Jr., The Planet, Richmond, Va.; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; B. J. Davis, The Independent, Atlanta, Ga., and Fred R. Moore, The New York Age, New York city, and W. T. Andrews, The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

The committee to co-operate with the office of the surgeon general of the army to improve hygienic conditions among soldiers was made up of J. H. Murphy, Afro-American, Baltimore Md.; George W. Harris, The New York News, New York city; John Mitchell Jr., The Planet, Richmond, Va.; Dr Henry M. Minton, Philadelphia, Pa, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C.

The Washington committee on en

Reading from left to right: First row—Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of La.; Chas. W. Anderson, Ex-Collector of Port, New York; Maj. Requin, Attache French Embassy; Emmett J. Scott, Maj. L. Peter DeMont, member French Embassy; Judge Robt. R. Terrell, District of Columbia; Maj. R. R Moten, principal Tuskegee Institute; W. E. Dubois of the Crisis; Maj. Joel Spingarn, Chris Perry, Philadelphia; Ernest H. Lyons, Ex-Minister to Liberia.

Second Row—W. H. Stewart, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C.; P. B. Andrews, editor of the Daily Herald, Baltimore; Wm. Davis, secretary to Emmett J. Scott; B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; R. S. Abbott, Chicago Defender; John Mitchell, Jr., Richmond, Va.; John H. Murphy, Baltimore; Geo. L. Knox, A. E. Manning, Indianapolis.

Third Row—Dr. A. M. Curtis, Jr.; Dr. Harry Minton, Philadelphia; Roscoe C. Bruce, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Dancy, Ex-Register of the Treasury; H. C. Smith, Cleveland; Al H. Warren, Amsterdam News, N. Y.; C. K. Robinson, St. Louis Clarion, St. Louis; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus, St. Louis; Ralph W. Tyler, Ex-Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; R. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; N. C. Crews, Kansas City.

Fourth Row—Dr. A. C. Furnace, Indianapolis; Ex-Consular, Dr. R. E. Jones, Louisiana; T. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.; Geo. C. Harris, New York News, N. Y.; Rev. Walter H. Brooks, District of Columbia; Attorney Coobs, District of Columbia; John R. Hawkins, financial secretary, A. M. E. church; Chas. Love, Houston, Tex.; Mr. Singleton, District of Columbia; W. H. King, Dallas, Tex.

Top Row—Maj. Washington, Hampton, Va.; Editor Van, Pittsburgh Courier; Dr. A. C. Grimke, Washington, D. C.; Prof. John H. Cook, Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Spingarn, Sergt. General Staff, Washington, D. C.; Fred Moore, New York Age. These men were invited to Washington as the guests of the U. S. government.

NEGROES PLEASED BY CELEBRATION

MACON, GA NEWS
JULY 5, 1918

ASKS CONFERENCES OF THE LEADERS OF RACES TO SOLVE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THEM IN SOUTH

By L. J. MAY.

The spirit of democracy as enunciated by our president was manifested in the big patriotic parade which culminated in the program carried out at the city auditorium, which was truly representative of all the people. The colored citizens were represented on the program by Rev. J. T. Hall, pastor of the Steward A. M. E. church, who read the resolutions given below, which had been previously adopted by the Evangelical Ministerial union, of which Rev. W. R. Forbes is president, and Rev. J. A. Martin, secretary.

The resolutions have the right ring, and they were well received by the vast audience, Rev. Hall being applauded frequently as he read.

Signs of Improvement.

There are many signs appearing for improved conditions among negroes of the south, and if at frequent intervals the best of each race can meet together and discuss the problems that confront us we will understand each other better and a way will be easily found to adjust all of our racial differences—for, after all, much of the friction in the south is due to a lack of understanding, which can be easily remedied through gatherings of the kind of Thursday, which, let us all hope, will not be the last.

The resolutions follow:

The Resolutions.

"Whereas, The Declaration of Independence, the adoption of which we have met here to commemorate, is one of the strongest protests against unjust and discriminating laws (including taxation without representation) to be found upon the pages of history.

"And, Whereas, This has been styled by our government as a very befitting occasion for the citizens of the United States to repledge their loyalty to their government in this great war for world wide democracy, which means the safeguarding of the rights and privileges of all the people, white and colored, rich and poor, against the intrusion of foreign and domestic foes.

"And Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Macon and Bibb county, feel very keenly the great necessity of a better understanding between the races of our own state and country, and the existence of a co-operative spirit between all of the races of this country, that peace and harmony may be maintained at home, and that the divine favor of Almighty God may rest upon us and bring us to a speedy and lasting victory against our foreign foe.

"And Whereas, We have always contended, first in the time of peace, and now in the time of war, that we are citizens of these United States and entitled to all of the rights and privileges of citizenship, and bound by all of the legal obligations to stand loyally by this, our country in the time of war for the perpetuation of the principle of justice to and righteous dealing with all men.

"And Whereas, We, as a race, have always shown our loyalty to this, our country, first by the blood of Crispus Attucks in the Boston massacre, which was the first human blood that was shed for American independence; second, by the 178,595 colored soldiers that enrolled in the war department during the civil war, and by the love and loyalty of those who stayed at home and supported and protected the mothers, wives and children of those who went to war; and, third, by our patient endurance under the deprivation of some of the most fundamental rights and privileges of citizenship, and our willingness, even now, to forgive and forget the past, if only these rights and privileges are assured us.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Macon and Bibb county do hereby, on this sacred day, repledge our loyalty to this, our country, and proclaim to our president, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, our willingness to sacrifice to the limit of our physical, intellectual, financial and moral powers, for the perpetuation of these just and righteous principles for which our country stands.

"Be it further Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ouselves to put forth our utmost endeavor to suppress and annihilate shiftlessness, indolence and crime among us, and sincerely ask that the pulpit, the press and public sentiment take a firm stand against lawlessness and mob violence that the guilty may be punished by the strong arm of the law and the innocent be unmolested."

Adopted and signed by the Evangelical Ministerial Union of Macon, for the colored citizens of Macon and Bibb county.

NEGROES PLEDGE FULL SUPPORT OF FIGHTING TROOPS

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 4, 1918

Governor Whitman Arouses Enthusiasm at Rally by Tribute to Fifteenth Regiment

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PROMISE TO PURCHASE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

At a War Stamp rally of negroes in the tented church of the Seventh Day Adventists, 136th street and Fifth avenue, last Tuesday night, Governor Charles S. Whitman said:—

"Recently I told an audience that I have held public office for eighteen years and one man jumped up in the crowd and said:—'Why don't you get out and give somebody else a chance?' I don't intend to get out, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to stick."

As the Governor was escorted to the rostrum and introduced a tall negro arose in the centre of the crowd, with one arm bound in a sling, and waving his hat with his other hand, shouted at the top of his voice:—

"Hurrah for the greatest War Governor that ever lived. Hurrah for Wilson!" and the people present responded with a will. When the noise subsided the man's voice rose again to a high pitch, and he said:—

"Oh, I wish I could holler the Governor into the White House!"

Frederic W. Allen, War Savings Director for New York, delivered the address of welcome and appeals to buy Thrift Stamps were made by Governor Whitman and F. D. Waterman, chairman of the War Savings Committee of Manhattan.

Fred R. Morris, editor of the New York Age, spoke also. Colonel Edwin H. Havers, presided. The speakers were enthusiastically received. The audience made chorus pledges to buy stamps and support the men at the front.

Governor Whitman made an earnest appeal to the negroes of Harlem to buy Thrift Stamps.

"I know you people," he said, "will do everything in your power. You are not going to let the men of the Fifteenth infantry want for anything, are you?" With this utterance came a chorus of "No!" that could be heard for more than a block.

The Governor said:—

"Our boys are 3,000 miles across the seas and it is for us to see that they have everything they want. They are splendid men. We have white soldiers and black soldiers We have the boys of the Sixty-ninth and that regiment so dear to you, the old Fifteenth, and I am positive that there are fathers, mothers and sweethearts of those boys right here in this tent to-night.

"They are slowly, steadily and surely driving the Germans back. It is our support that is going to make victory certain for the Allies. We should feel justly proud. Colonel Hayward, of the Fifteenth, recently wrote me that a German paper was dropped behind the lines in which it said:—

"'We have been fighting for ten days Americans, both white and black.'

"Ladies and gentlemen, the results are known all over the world.

"I raised the Fifteenth regiment, and I know them. In the executive chamber in Albany a glass cabinet was completed the day I left for New York. In it I am going to place regimental standards that the fifteenth." With this announcement the audience cheered lustily.

"Why, I suppose is going to grace it first? the battle-scarred banner of the old Fif-

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Loyalty of Negroes

EDITORS DISCUSS WAR PROBLEMS WITH SCOTT

Afro American 7-6-18

Consider Methods by Which the Race May Best Aid the Nation in Winning the War.

ADDRESSES BY BAKER AND CREEL

Free and Frank Discussion of Many Vital Issues Affecting Colored Americans Characterize Gathering

Washington, District of Columbia—By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, called to Washington this week for a conference, thirty or forty representatives of important colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro people, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

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The discussion covered a wide range and the conferees were given an opportunity to present their views, reflecting the state of mind of the colored people of the country, with the utmost freedom and frankness, unhampered by parliamentary restrictions or any effort to direct opinion in any particular channel—save that of utilizing in the most effective manner every resource at the command of the race to bring victory to the American arms in its present struggle for liberty and world-wide democracy. Mr. Scott's admirably-tempered addresses at various stages of the deliberations repeatedly admonished the conferees to voice their sentiments fully and fearlessly, laying all grievances and suggestions, for their redress upon the common altar, with the view of strengthening where needed the patriotism and morale of the Negro people. So fair and impartial were the rulings of the chair upon every point raised or principle enunciated, ttah at no time was a single exception taken to them. Every conceivable shade of individual opinion was represented in the body, but there was from the outset a firm disposition to subordinate private and personal considerations to the general good, without regard to politics, creed, faction or section. This lofty aim was adhered to most religiously. Dignity of statement, harmony of thought and unity of action were the predominating features of the three day's session. The document, reported by the special committee appointed to summarize the expression of the conference as to the best plans for the mobilization of the resources of the 12,000,000 Negroes of the Republic in support of the war aims of the government, was adopted by a unanimous vote, given heartily and enthusiastically. "America" was sung with fervor and unction as final adjournment was taken.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES BY OFFICIALS OF HIGH STATION.

The conference was addressed in sympathetic vein, during the sessions, by the following notable officials of high station:

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War;

Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information;

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy;

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board;

Major Joel E. Spingarn, Attached to the General Staff, United States Army;

Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn, of the Medical Reserve Corps, National Army;

General Paul Vignal, Military Attache of the French Embassy;

Major Edouard Requin and Major L. P. DeMontal, of the French High Commission;

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following is extract from the Resolutions adopted by the conference:

"We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press which has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm first of all, OUR UNALTERABLE BELIEF THAT THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND WHAT IT TODAY REPRESENTS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND TO OUR PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR.

"We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

"We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments, and to other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous.

"The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof—but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for VICTORY."

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DIVERSIONS.

To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments, which included, among other interesting things, a theatre party of fifty at the Howard Theatre, Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question" by the Quality Amusement Company, of New York City; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster; and a tour of the city Friday afternoon in sightseeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings, and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of Colored Washingtonians.

On Thursday afternoon, Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn presented at the Army Medical Museum a highly instructive moving picture, entitled, "Fit to Fight," emphasizing the value of physical health in the army and depicting the dangers to which soldiers are subjected in the matter of disease and dissipation, with suggestions for recreational centers and other agencies for wholesome and moral diversions for the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

COMMITTEES THAT RENDERED SERVICE.

The committee appointed to summarize the proceedings of the conference was composed of the following Dr. Robert E. Jones, Chairman Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois The Crisis, New York City; John Mitchell, Jr., The Planet, Richmond, Va. Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; B. J. Davis The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.; and Fred R. Moore, The New York Age New York City; and W. T. Andrews The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

The committee to cooperate with the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army to improve hygienic conditions among the soldiers was made up of J. H. Murphy, Afro-American Baltimore, Md.; George W. Harris The New York News, New York City John Mitchell, Jr., The Planet,

COLORED EDITORS AND LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Atlanta Independent

Moulders of Public Sentiment Consider Methods by Which the Negro May Best Aid the Nation to Win the War.

7-6-18

Washington, D. C.—By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, called to Washington this week for a conference, thirty or forty representatives of important colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro people, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

Proceedings Marked by Dignity and Unity.

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General Paul Vignal, Military Attache of the French Embassy;

Major Edouard Requin and Major L. P. DeMontal, of the French High Commission;

Personnel of the Conference.

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference.

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, Editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, Editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, Editor the Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Mitchell, Editor the Planet, Richmont, Va.

Charles W. Anderson, Former Collector Internal Revenue for 2nd District of New York City; now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for State of New York; at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

Robert L. Vann, Editor The Courier and Assistant City Solicitor, Pittsburg, Penn.

R. S. Abbott, Editor The Defender, Chicago, Ill.

George L. Knox, Proprietor and Publisher The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Manning, Publisher The World, Indianapolis, Ind

Rev. Ernest Lyon, Chairman Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense and Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

Ralph W. Tyler, Former Auditor for the Navy Department; contributing Editor, The Cleveland Advocate.

W. E. King, Editor Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas.

George W. Harris, Editor The News, New York City.

Edward A. Warren, Editor The Amsterdam News, New York City.

P. B. Young, Editor Journal and Crisis, New York City.

Fred R. Moore, Editor The New York Age, New York City.

H. C. Smith, Editor The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. Mitchell, Editor The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. K. Robinson, Editor The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

Nelson C. Crews, Editor the Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

Benjamin J. Davis, Editor The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

George E. Haynes, Director, Negro Economics, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

J. Finley Wilson, Editor The Eagle, Washington, D. C.

W. Calvin Chase, Editor The Bee, Washington, D. C.

William H. Steward, Editor American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Robert R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee N. and I. Institute, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Major Allen W. Washington, President Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Charles N. Love, Editor The Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.

Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Member of City Council, representing the Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

Henry Allen Boyd, publisher of The Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, Former President National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Grimke, President Washington Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D. C.

John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Pastor 19th St. Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

James A. Cobb, Former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

George W. Cook, Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools, Washington. D. C.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Former Governor of the State of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

John C Dancy, Secretary Church Extension Board of A. M. E. Zion church, Washington, D. C.

The following gentlemen were invited but were unable to be present:

Kelly Miller, Dean of Academy of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

William H. Lewis, Former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, now Attorney-at-Law, Boston, Mass.

William Monroe Trotter, Editor The Guardian, Boston, Mass.

C. E. Bush, publisher The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark.

Social and Educational Diversions.

To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments, which included, among other interesting things, a theater party of fifty at the Howard Theater, Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question" by the Quality Amusement Company, of New York City; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster; and a tour of the city Friday afternoon in sight-seeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings, and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of Colored Washingtonians.

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Committees That Rendered Service.

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The Washington committee on entertainment included Dr A. M. Curtis, Chairman; James A. Cobb, Judge Robert H. Terrell, W. L. Houston, Dr. W. H. Davis, W. J. Singleton, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, R. W. Thompson and Charles A. Wilson, W. Calvin Chase and J. Finley Wilson.

NEGROES HOLD MASS MEETING AND DRAW UP RESOLUTION.

The Negro Star 2-8-18

Whereas, the great war has come to an end with victory on the allied side, the noblest triumph of right for men of arms in all the ages past;

And whereas, the gory struggle against autocracy and ungodly might involved the principal powers of earth, the leading races of mankind and affected helpless millions throughout the world's domain.

And whereas, the man of color has in this and all other wars proved his unquestioned loyalty to the flag, happy to stand the acid test of war's most exacting demands, cheerfully enlisting in the service of his country at home and abroad, and by merit commending as a worthy recipient of the blessings and joys of a purely democratic peace:

THEREFORE: Be it here resolved that we Negroes (citizens of African decent) of Greenwood, Leflore County Mississippi, in Mass Meeting assembled, do this day go on record commending our President's policy in the successful prosecution of the war and his express proposals for future peace and the safety of the weaker people, the shackling of the bloody hand of tyranny, the utter destruction of Militarism, the securing of just indemnities, the return of Alsace Lorraine to the tri-color standard, the acknowledgement of the Zecho-Slovak Government and the taking away of Germany's African possessions elicit our praise; and are but the incomplete answer to our prayers.

THEREFORE: Be it further resolved, that with a partial knowledge of German cruelties, (as depicted in document 296 2d Session 65th Congress and other semi-official records) continually imposed upon helpless black African Subjects, that these people too (our brothers in blood) be included with the poor untutored Peasants of Russia, the slaughtered and ill protected Armenians and outraged Belgians and that greed and profiteering be no longer permitted by any nation in this vast territory, formerly owned by Germany, more than 900,000 square miles.

Be it further resolved, that 11,000 Negroes here representing the best development of the race in mass, petition our government and the allied council to consider the setting apart of this territory as independent provinces under the protectorate of government, (the U. S. A.)

Be it further resolved, that the voices of 350,000 intrepid black Americans request as a guarantee of the world's appreciation for the part they so gallantly played, that this be done, and in behalf of more than one million Colonials, hailing from the Dark Continent and near by isles, who joined their brawny brothers from the west in this awful holocaust across the pond, we urge the petition.

Be it further resolved, that as patriotic citizens of the U. S. A., we pledge our most faithful support to perpetuate the glorious principles of true DEMOCRACY, and assist their spread to every land and people. Moved by the momentous question of re-adjustment and determined to contribute our quota toward securing the same.

The Colored Man and Loyalty

The Southwestern Reporter 2-9-18

Wiring from Jackson, Miss., last night, Secretary McAdoo, in acknowledging a subscription from Florida to the third Liberty Loan, paid this tribute to the colored people of America:

"I am proud of the Colored Knights of Pythias of Florida for their subscription of $25,000 and for the patriotism of the colored people of America in their loyal support throughout the country to the Liberty Loan as well as to the nation itself in this great war for freedom and democracy."

"Now, as heretofore, the colored man's loyalty is attested by the record. It rests, not upon proclamation, but upon performance. His position has not warranted proclamation. He could not have secured much attention at any time by merely proclaimining loyalty. It was necessary for him to show it: he has shown it. As a soldier he has much to his credit. He has endurance for the march and stomach for the battle. No white man who has ever commanded him in uniform has ever spoken in his dispraise.

But the colored man's loyalty as a soldier is not the only soldier is not the only loyalty he has shown. He has been tried in a fire hotter than that to which a soldier is subjected.

Soldiers—1918 190 190

Loyalty of Negroes

Conference of Some Leading Colored Editors

and colored citizens held in the City of Washington, D. C., June 19th, 20th, 21st, 1918. Called by Hon. Emmett Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War at the direction of the Government

Richmond Planet 6-29-18

Reading from left to right: Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, the only colored man, who was ever Governor of a State; Hon. Charles W. Anderson, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue of New York; a French Captain stationed at the French Embassy in Washington; Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; a Major in the French Army stationed at the French Embassy; Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute; Judge Robert H. Terrell; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor, The Crisis; Major J. E. Spingarn (white); Chris. J. Perry, Editor, Philadelphia Tribune; Hon. Ernest Lyon, Consul General, Liberian Republic. We append the names of the members as duly registered. Editor W. Calvin Chase was absent when the picture was taken.

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.; John M. Murphy, Editor, The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Andrews, Editor, Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.; Chris. J. Perry, Editor, The Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Mitchell, Jr., Editor, The Planet, Richmond, Va.; Charles W. Anderson, Former Collector Internal Revenue for Second District of New York City, now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for State of New York, at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

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W. E. King, Editor, The Express, Dallas, Texas; Fred. R. Moore, Editor The Age, New York City; George W. Harris, Editor, The News, New York City; Edward H. Warren, Editor, The Amsterdam News, New York City; P. B. Young, Editor, Lodge Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; W. E. B. DuBois, Editor, The Crisis, New York, N. Y.; H. C. Smith, Editor, The Gazette, Cleveland, O.; J. E. Mitchell, Editor, The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; C. K. Robinson, Editor, The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

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Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Public Schools, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Grimke, President, Local Branch, N. A. A. C. P., Washington, D.C.; Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Pastor 19th Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; John R. Hawkins, Secretary Financial Board, A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.; George W. Cook, Secretary, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Terrell, Judge, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.; Henry Allen Boyd, Editor, The Globe, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. A. M. Curtis, Former President National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.; James A. Cobb, Former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C. Chas. N. Love, Editor, Houston Texas Freeman; Dr. George E. Haynes.

NEGROES WILL TAKE PART IN MAN POWER CELEBRATION HERE

The Montgomery Advertiser

To Have Parade of Men of Their Race Affected by New Selective Service Measure

In order to stand with the Anglo-Saxons of Montgomery in the "man-power" celebration that is to be staged on next Wednesday, preceding the registration of the males of the class of 18-21 and 31-45 years of age, well known negroes of the city, at the request of Michael Cody, director of the forthcoming event, met yesterday and formed an organization to bring out as great a following of members of their race who are affected under the new man-power bill as will be possible.

V. H. Tulane served as chairman and presided at the meeting yesterday during which the following committees were named:

On Banners—T. J. Jenkins, Prof. W. T. Breeding, J. S. Burch, J. H. Fagain.

On Red Cross—Dr. W. F. Watkins, N. E. Abercrombie, F. E. Marvin.

On Music—J. H. Finley, Rev. E. E. Scott, C. Lewis.

On Soldiers—Prof. J. W. Beverly, Dr. W. M. Matthews, Dr. P. W. Walls.

On Publicity—W. J. Robinson, Dr. H. C. Scott, J. H. Phillips.

On Parade—E. D. Hatcher, J. E. Bewsfield, Morris Smith.

Plans have been perfected for the four-minute men to visit the different colored churches Sunday and Sunday night and fully explain that all men who are within the new age limits must register on the 12th inst., and to take part in the parade to be held on the 11th.

The above committees are to meet daily to report progress on plans.

N Y C SUN APRIL 24.

Negro Pro-German Rescued.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23.—Fred Jones, a negro, charged with pro-German agitation among Sumpter county negroes, was brought here for safekeeping to-day after officers rescued him from a mob of whites and negroes at Eppe bent on lynching him.

ALLEGED VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL BE TRIED IN CITY COURT THIS MORNING; 7 ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH OUTRAGE

Expressions of Condemnation From All Sources Regarding Tar and Feathering of Ethel Barrett—In Event Evidence Is Sufficient, Special Term of Criminal Court May Be Called in Order to Deal Adequately With Violators—Citizens Determined to Prosecute Vigorously.

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
JULY 27, 1918

Seven arrests have been made by the police department in connection with the tar and feathering of Ethel Barrett, colored woman, last Tuesday night by the alleged vigilance committee and there is every indication that the participants will be vigorously prosecuted.

Arrests made thus far include the names of O. R. Hoxie, Frank Patterson, Stewart Shaw, E. L. King, J. R. Dotson, J. E. Ford and Harry Price. All will be given a hearing in the city court this morning at 9 o'clock, and in event the evidence produced is sufficient to justify action on the part of the grand jury, it is probable that a special term of the Warren county criminal court will be called.

Expressions of condemnation could be heard from all sources yesterday regarding the outrage perpetrated on the Barrett woman, and representative citizens of the community are determined in their effort to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Considerable Interest In Trial.

From all indications there is more than usual interest locally, regarding the outcome of the trial, which in all probability will be attended by a number of citizens.

Frank Patterson and others of those arrested in connection with the outrage, deny having had anything to do with it, and stated yesterday that they were confident that they would be exonerated, after court proceedings. Patterson claims a complete alibi as he says he was at Valley Park.

The arrests were made upon evidence gathered from various sources by a special committee appointed at a meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms Thursday morning, for investigating the matter, with a view of prosecuting vigorously any and all of those who might in any way have been connected with the outrage.

Undisputable Facts.

The citizens' committee investigating the case has furnished The Herald with the following information:

Ethel Barrett, the woman who was dragged from her house and treated with tar about midnight Tuesday, has a husband, Charlie Barrett, who was drafted in the army and left here on February 27th for Camp Pike. Since then he was transferred to Norfolk, Virginia, and is now in a hospital there, having been discharged for physical disabilities, and is now awaiting his formal discharge, being expected home in about a month. He worked for Melsheimer Brothers and the Delta Ice Company not very long ago.

On December 20th she and her husband went up to the plantation of Mr. G. D. Andrews near Shiloh. He worked there as hostler and she as cook for Mr. Andrews' family until about the latter part of February when he was called for army service, and she came back to Vicksburg to live. Her mother is named Mary Ford and is employed as a maid at Cooper's Well. She has a child about 9 or 10 years old, the child by a former marriage and has been married to Barrett for about fourteen months.

She has worked for various families in Vicksburg, notably Mr. and Mrs. Ed Leyens, Mrs. C. M. Flanagan and others. She is now, and has been ever since her husband went to Camp Pike, doing washing for the family of Mr. Ernest Howard and for an Italian who has a store on the corner of Harrison and First North streets, and also for another Italian who has a store on the corner of Clay and First North streets. She claims that she has never been without work for several years past and is absolutely dependent upon her washing for the support of herself and her child; that she has received no allotment from her husband, who advises her that his pay has been delayed.

Aroused at Midnight.

She states that she was aroused from her sleep about midnight by five men. They knocked at her door and ordered her to come out. When she objected to coming, they tore open the screen door, took her out of bed and tore her night gown off and carried her out naked under the electric light which is just across the street from her house. One of them held her while the other poured tar over her neck and back. One of the party protested that she was not being properly treated to the tar and took the bucket out of the hands of the first man and poured more on her himself. She states that her child, who was crying loudly, was held by one of the party and that this party struck the child violently on the neck and in the back and threatened to kill it unless it stopped crying. When they had finished pouring the tar on her they notified her that unless she got some work to do she would have another visit from them in a short while. Her neck and back were badly burned and blistered.

The woman is a mulatto, slender build and apparently about 35 years old. She seems to be a thoroughly respectable woman and the families for whom she has worked all speak well of her and apparently know nothing to her discredit. She states that no one in the neighborhood or any part of Vicksburg, as far as she can remember, has ever asked her to wash for them and been refused. On the contrary she states that she wanted desirable work of this kind whenever she could get it.

Being a soldier's wife the Red Cross chapter here is required under the rules of the Red Cross to render her every possible assistance and the chapter will undertake to prosecute her assailants and endeavor in every way to bring them to justice and prevent any further outrages of this nature.

The following statement from O. R. Hoxie, regarding the part assumed by himself in the depredation committed Tuesday night, is taken from yesterday's issue of The Post:

"O. R. Hoxie, one of the men who was placed under bond this morning to appear for trial tomorrow, was seen this morning and asked if he would like to make a statement regarding the occurrences of Tuesday night, when he and several other citizens, also held for trial, were said to have tarred and feathered two negro women.

"'I will be very glad to make a statement,' said Mr. Hoxie, who was in consultation with Judge Piazza, 'for I feel that a great injustice is being done the entire party, and especially some of us, whose advice was not followed and matters were allowed to go a little too far.'

"'In the first place,' said Mr. Hoxie, 'I don't want to be put in the attitude of trying to make out a good case for myself to the harm of any other members of the party, but I would like to say that I had no actual part in the throwing of the tar on the one woman who was mistreated.'

Tells Start of Trouble.

Mr. Hoxie stated that the whole trouble started from the fact that two negro women, with no visible means of support, have been living in his neighborhood at the foot of Farmer street for some time, and that to his personal knowledge they have not struck a lick of work for three or four years.

"After the tarring and feathering of Cook and Miller on Tuesday evening he was conversing with some friends about the treatment accorded them and he stated that there were other idle ones in his neighborhood who deserved the same treatment, but that he thought the best way would be to give them a warning to either get to work or move out.

"'After discussing the matter for awhile,' said Mr. Hoxie, 'we decided to go out to their house and issue the warning. It was expressly understood before we went," continued Mr. Hoxie, 'that nothing would be done but give the warning.'

Party Decided to Issue Warning.

"'When we got to the house, we found that one of the women had moved up the street, and while one or two of the party went to interview her, the crowd knocked on the door of Ethel Greenwood's house, and when she came to the door I noticed for the first time that one of the crowd had a bucket of tar.

"'I did my best to keep them from putting any on her, but in spite of my efforts they threw it all over the upper part of her body. No feathers were used.

"'I didn't even touch her, and for that, a whole lot of talk about I being roughly handled is absolutely untrue.'

"'In the meantime, the other members of the party had returned without doing anything to the other man but issue the warning as been agreed upon.

"'The most that I ever did was tell the Greenwood woman that if didn't get to work, she would get same treatment as Dr. Miller, and before I could go any further the tar was being thrown.

Denounces Street Talk.

"'I have heard it said on the streets this morning that I had some sort of a grudge against the women, because I had tried to hire them at different times and that they had refused to work for me.

"'This also, is absolutely untrue for I have never spoken to either of the women before Tuesday night.

"'It seems to me outrageous,' concluded Mr. Hoxie, 'that a party of us should be hauled up, and all sorts of harsh statements made regarding us when there is nothing to it but street talk and before we have even had the formality of a hearing.'

"Mr. Hoxie stated that when they were all present in the court room tomorrow morning the facts of the case will be fully brought out and 'then will be the time for the public to form an opinion and not until then.'"

GEORGIA WHITE WOMEN CONGRATULATE RACE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ATLANTA, GA.—The Georgia Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is composed of the heads of every organization of white women in the State. At their recent executive meeting in Atlanta the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The colored people of Georgia have shown an increasing consciousness of their share in the issues of this war; and

Whereas, They have responded liberally and loyally to every demand of the government of the United States, not only in the valuable service of their men as soldiers, but along every line of production, conservation, investment and contribution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive board, Council of National Defense, congratulates the colored people of our state upon so excellent a showing of Americanism upon the part of their race; and that this board offers to any organizations of colored women in Georgia who may express a desire for them to the chairman, such instructions for war work among women as may come to this committee from Washington.

Atlanta, Augusta and other cities are already co-operating with the colored women in war work, and some notable things are being accomplished.

German Agents Among Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A somewhat amusing instance of the failure of German propaganda, through a total misunderstanding of the psychology of the people toward whom it was directed, has come out during the visit of an old Southern "mammy" to her "white folks," now living in New Jersey. I offer it as another bit of consoling proof that we have little to fear, in the long run, from similar nefarious efforts.

It appears that German agents went from community to community in the South, just after America entered the war, making addresses in the negro churches, in which they urged the negroes to rise against the whites in case they were ordered to fight the Germans. These worthies explained to the negroes that Germany had no quarrel with the negroes, and did not want to fight them; that the cause of the war was a disagreement with a few white men over some ships, a matter which did not concern the negro in any way whatever; that the white man simply wanted to make the negro do his fighting for him.

The negroes in Georgia discussed these statements among themselves for a time; then they resolved to inquire into the truth of the statements made by the strangers from some of their white friends. From these they soon learned the facts of the situation, and the explanation that, if Germans do not want to fight negroes, it is because the Germans "feel themselves too good" to fight a negro, to quote the "old mammy."

"But," she added, "they got to fight us, whether they want to or not. Uncle Sam done said we can go, and we're agwine!"

CLARA LAWTON RHODES.

Edgewater, N. J., April 23, 1918.

N.Y. TIMES
MAY 4 1918

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Loyalty of Negroes

NEGRO LOYALTY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The question as to whether the Negro should volunteer to fight in case the United States goes to war is one that continues to bob up. Aside from the principles involved, the fact that this question does continue to bob up is significant. Why is it now asked with so much insistence? And why is it now so often answered in the negative? New York Age 3/29/17

On Sunday morning the writer was watching the splendid showing made by the 15th Regiment as it moved up Seventh Avenue. The sight of these colored men marching with the easy swing of veteran soldiers to the music of their magnificent band, while the national and regimental colors fluttered above them in the bright sunlight of a perfect spring morning, was indeed thrilling. The spell, however, was broken by a young man standing on the sidewalk who said, "They'll not take me out to make a target of me and bring me back to 'Jim Crow' me."

Of course, it was a colored man that made the remark. Other men might object to being made targets but their objection would not be based on the ground that the nation which made targets of them would afterwards "Jim Crow" them.

There have always been men who objected to going to war either on account of fear or self interest or because of some principle; but the present widespread objection being expressed by colored Americans is not based on either of these grounds; **it is summed up in the remark made by the man who stood on the sidewalk watching the 15th Regiment march by.**

But, it might be asked, has not the Negro heretofore loyally and bravely fought in all the battles of this country, in spite of the fact that he has all along been subjected to the treatment that may be summed up in the expression, "Jim Crow?" **Yes, that is true; but never until within the last four years has the colored American citizen been avowedly "Jim Crowed" by the Federal Government.** And in that lies the reason for his present attitude.

Heretofore the Negro, regardless of what he might have suffered at the hands of individuals or organizations or municipalities or states, has always felt that before the Federal Government he was a man and a citizen. Even in communities in the darkest South, the Negro has heretofore felt that whenever he crossed the threshold of a Federal building he left outside not only the brutal but also the petty discriminations against him. President Wilson and his administration of Negro baiters have absolutely changed this feeling. They have denied the Negro representation and participation in the government; they have practiced and sanctioned "Jim Crowism" in the very government buildings at Washington; they have tried to enact many laws hostile to the Negro; they have even proposed to make it unlawful for him to enlist in the army or navy; in certain Southern communities postmasters were sufficiently emboldened to establish "Jim Crow" windows for receiving mail; these are the means by which the Wilson administration has made the Negro feel and know that his ancient refuge under the wing of the Federal Government does not now exist.

Therefore, when so many colored men express their unwillingness to fight in case of war to-day, they are not expressing disloyalty to the nation, but a protest against the Wilson administration.

But what are we to do? The writer has time and again given his opinion on this question. The Federal Government will endure; the Wilson administration will pass out. **In fact, if an election could be held, it would pass out to-morrow.** Then, in case of war, the Negro must fight. Even if there can be no sense of patriotism which might impel him to fight for others, there remain common sense and necessity which compel him to fight for his own best interests. **His position demands that he should claim and seek to exercise every right of American citizenship, even the right to fight for the country;** which, after all, is one of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

The bald truth is the Negro cannot afford to be rated as a disloyal element in the nation. Imagine the results if he should for an instant arouse against himself the sentiment which is now directed against the pro-German element.

But there are other reasons besides selfish ones. The Negro should not do anything to mar his splendid record from the Boston Massacre to the slaughter of Carrizal. For in spite of all, this America is our country.

AMERICAN NEGRO HAS FINE RECORD IN NATION'S WAR

CHICAGO ILL TOURNAL
AUGUST 14, 1917

Rev. R. A. White Holds It Answers the Question "Will He Fight?"

By REV. R. A. WHITE

Will the negro fight? The question is being seriously asked both in the north and the south. Thousands of negroes will be drafted. In the south in many sections there were many more negroes registered than white men.

REV. R. A. WHITE

Southern exemption boards face a peculiar situation. Thousands in the south will be exempted because they are farm negroes and the south depends upon the negro to raise its crops.

But taking the country over thousands of negroes will be in the service.

Will they fight?

A few fragment of history are worth recalling. Negroes have served in every war the nation has been engaged in. Washington had in his immediate command 775 negroes. Probably over 3,000 colored men served in the revolutionary army. There is no complaint registered so far as I know that they were not good fighters.

Crispus Attucks was the first man killed in the "Boston massacre." Some say he led the attack. At any rate he has a monument on Boston common, and Boston common is a sort of holy ground. No little distinction to have a monument on this semi sacred soil and under the shadow of the state house golden dome.

A company of negroes was in the fight at Bunker Hill. It is even claimed that Maj. Pitcairn was killed by a negro, one Peter Salem. Solomon Poor, a negro, did well enough in the battle of Bunker Hill to lead some of the officers to try and secure him some recognition from the colony.

It was the "Black Legion," composed of some eight hundred blacks and mulattoes, that at the siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, "covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the American and French army from annihilation."

With Perry on Lake Erie

The negro fought with Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. The commodore bore witness that "they seemed absolutely insensible to danger."

Two thousand negroes were enlisted in New York state in 1814 and went to Sacketts Harbor. The battle of Sacketts Harbor was fought the year before, I think, and the 2,000 were not in time for the scrap. But evidently New York thought the negro soldier worth while.

Five hundred colored soldiers took part in the battle of New Orleans. They must have shown some rapid-fire fighting qualities, for Gen. Jackson said to them just before the battle:

"To the men of color, soldiers: From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much of you. I knew you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds."

History does not intimate that Jackson's confidence in their fighting abilities was misplaced.

During the civil war the negro soldiers gave a good account of themselves. They fought at Milliken Bend, Port Hudson, Petersburg, Nashville and in many other battles. Over 100,000 negro soldiers fought for the union. I have never seen it stated that they were not good fighters.

The Ninth and Tenth cavalry of colored men, employed on the border after the civil war, had the reputation of being among the best Indian fighters.

Four regiments of colored soldiers were among the first to be ordered to the front during the Spanish-American war. They fought with distinction at El Caney and San Juan hill. For this war the negroes volunteered freely, though none of the volunteer regiments got to the front in time for fighting.

Two regiments of colored troops were sent to the Philippines and did good service.

Will the engro fight? It would seem so. Considering his limited opportunity to fight in the various wars of the nation, history gives him a good record as a fighter.

Shows No Lack of Courage

The negro will make a good soldier because the negro is not a coward. His record as a soldier proves it. There is nothing in his character in civil life that shows him to be less brave than the average white man.

Only a half century away from slavery and absolute subjection to the white man, it would not be strange if he lacked the assertiveness of the white man. In many respects he does. The white man is not anxious to have him assertive. Assertiveness on his part has been often a very costly pleasure for the negro. The white man will prove his superiority to the black man even if he has to mob the negro or kill him to do it.

How proud we are that God made us white folks and then stopped. Who made the others is superfluous for us to ask. It doesn't interest us except in a languid way.

Give the negro soldier a chance.

Rather interesting to note that since

1906 thirty-four negroes, men and women, have received awards from the Carnegie hero fund for bravery of one kind and another.

He is a citizen. Let him honor his citizenship by fighting for the nation.

Will Make a Good Soldier

The negro will make a good soldier, because he can be relied upon to play fair to the nation and the flag.

It is said otherwise by some. The report was that German agents were stirring up the negroes in the south to revolt. A few believed it. The average southern man will laugh at the claim.

The negro has had some reasons, both north and south, for not being clamorously patriotic. The flag has not always protected him. The negro is not perfect.

The Anglo-Saxon boasts a thousand years of culture and comparative freedom. The black man is only a half-century away from serfdom.

But disloyalty is not one of the defects of the negro. When the confederate soldier rode away to war he left his family in the hands of the plantation slaves. None or few betrayed the trust.

We are to have many negro soldiers in this war.

Will they fight?

Give them a fair chance, and then look for some fine fighting.

Why doesn't the white man come across and be square like the Negro? Last Tuesday, June the 5th was Registration day for all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 31 in this great country. According to the latest U. S. census returns the white population of Greater Birmingham is 10 per cent greater than the black, but on registration day according to the white press estimates, the black registration was 10 per cent greater than the white. This simply proves that the black race contains no slackers but does not say so very much for our white brothers.

Registration simply proves that all the Negro needs is an opportunity and he will be found away up in the front ranks, not only in the monster army of war, but more so in the greater armies of peace. On last Tuesday the monster army of hyack Alabama, which solemnly and silently marched to the registration booths, by their presence and silence mutely said here I am ready to give my life and all in defense of this, our common country. You may continue to offer me petty insults, segregate me, offend my pride, refuse me and mine equal privileges to educate and equality before the courts of justice. You may continue to harass me. You may continue to offer me worse treatment than is now offered our alien enemies. You may continue to when I error make the error a mountain when another errs make a molehill, but I am here to register in order to show you that if I only had the opportnuity that your fathers forcibly took from my fathers that I would honor it, cherish it, keep it and that future historians would almost be at a loss to find adequate words to sing the praise of my devoted watchfulness o fthe prize. Give me the ballot is our silent (demand) that I may be a real American as I have here today so loyally proven is my life's highest hope. A open door of opportunity as it rightfully should be to America's most loyal friend and citizen. O open your eyes and scan the bright pages of American history. There you will hardly find a page that is not made scarletto with the blood of some hero of America's cause and you read the lines closely and you will find recorded there the brave deeds done by me and mine. Can't you remember how my father's sires bled and died at Bunker's Hill and on Boston's commons and throughout our uneven struggle with England we were there when brave Gen. Jackson met the British at New Orleans and taught them a lesson that they have never forgotten. We were with Gen. Taylor at Montery and Gen. Scott at Vera Cruse. We were not slackers then but bravely tried to get to the front ranks. We were with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, Gen. Butler at New Orleans whose testimony of how we willingly died there for your country should tell you why.

We were with Roosevelt at Santiago, Funston at Manial and have side by side made Old Glory the world's most respected emblem. Your press has during the past few months vied with each other in an effort to adequately tell how my brothers in our famous regiment of fighters met the Mexican assasins at Carrizal. Though out numbered 10 to 1, how they brought Old Glory through without a blemish. In honor of the dead heroes who so willingly have died that your country, your flag might be the world's greatest and the world's brightest lights won't you today begin to make an effort to remove the one stain that affects the flag we honor, love, cherish and so willingly die for. Make America the true land of opportunity for all that is hers. Some time past a local daily editorial contended that America should receive Canada as our compensation for the assistance to be rendered the Allies. Now the American black man is silently offering his country in a manner more tha nany other people. What will be our sopils. Will we get the ballot and all that goes with it including equality before the law and an equal opportunity to compete with our brothers in white along all lines. The old bug that we are not ready for the ballot was exploded last Tuesday. Any other objections? State them.

N. A. A. C. P. SOUNDS WARNING!

Tells What "German Plotting" Really is—Cunning Scheme of South to Discredit Black Man.

We wish to call your attention to the charges, originally published in the New York Tribune, that Germans have been successfully plottitng to stir the Negroes in the South to rebellion, and to point out the serious dangers to the race involved in these charges.

The charge is hardly worth consideration. But the danger does not lie in whether the charge is true or false, it lies in the possibility of a certain Southern element being able to impress the country that there is some truth in it.

Louisville News. 4/14/17.

If this impression can be made, the Southern States will be allowed a free hand, under "military necessity," to place the Negroes of the South under quasi martial law. Under such regulation, the free movement and free gathering of colored people would be restrained, and every form of violence and oppression would be excused and justified. The South would see a revival of the Ku Klux Klan, and as long as the war lasted, and perhaps for many years after, the Negro would be held in a state of virtual slavery.

Southern members of Congress have all along opposed a universal training law, because no such law could be framed that would exclude the Negro as a man and citizen. But war is now upon us, and the law will be passed. Therefore if this certain Southern element can convince the country that the Negro is disloyal to the flag or even throw doubt upon his loyalty, they will be able to exclude him from universal training and the right as citizen to bear arms; the migration now going on will be stopped by force; and then there will be a restriction of civil rights all along the line.

Any lack of enthusiasm on the part of colored men to enlist, which is a result of the wrongs suffered by the race, may be looked upon as only natural; but if that lack of enthusiasm should be coupled up with pro-German influence, the danger to the race that would be opened up by it can not be overestimated.

We all know that the idea that the Negroes of the South can be roused to rebellion through German or any other influence is absurd. But often the most absurd stories gain credence. The whole thing is one of the most subtle attacks ever made on the race, and it places a serious responsibility on the Negro press of the country.

We therefore respectfully urge upon you the pressing necessity of coloreed editors uniting to stamp out this insidious rumor. We urge the importance, just now, of making a declaration of the Negro's loyalty to the flag, regardless of his just grievances against the Administration or the country; a loyalty which in the whole history of the nation has never faltered.

We also urge that as little further circulation as possible be given to the "German plot" stories now being published in the Tribune.

Very truly yours,

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE NEGRO'S LOYALTY.

Advertiser 4-5-17

Atlanta hears rumors of German agents in Georgia who are scheming to work up rebellion among the negroes against the whites. It is not easy to get excited over this rumor. Nothing will come of it. The negroes take great pride in their loyalty. If the negro slaves of the South would not rise against their masters in circumstances more provocative, more inviting, than any circumstances had conquered eight states, was printed throughout Mexico and Central America and generally believed.

EVENING GLOBE
New York City
APR 5 - 1917 191

PLOT RECALLS SAN DIEGO PLAN

Rumor of German Conspiracy for Negro Uprising Reminder of Mexican Massacre Proposition.

Wether the German government has been plotting a Negro uprising in the South or not, the much emphasized "Plan of San Diego" has had nothing to do with it.

The Secret Service has the fullest information about the San Diego affair. The manifesto has been published repeatedly. There never was any evidence or reason to believe that Germans were concerned in it and the inclusion of the Negroes was entirely without their knowledge.

The plot was as purely Mexican in thought and purpose as the population of the district where it arose. It takes its name from San Diego, Duval County, Texas, and not San Diego, Cal.

Duval and adjoining counties in southern Texas have a population more than 95 per cent. Mexican. Feeling between the American and Mexican population in southern Texas never has been over cordial, and it became actually hostile aobut the time of the seizure of Vera Cruz.

Three years ago, before the outbreak of the European war, Mexican agents gathered at San Diego with a group of Texas Mexicans and drew up the "Plan of San Diego."

It proposed to return Texas and other "lost provinces" to Mexico by means of a sudden uprising and massacre. In Duval County it would be a simple matter, but the Mexican population is inconsiderable in much of Texas. So the conspirators included the Negroes. The inclusion was entirely gratuitous. No Negroes live in Duval County and not even one ignorant cotton-picikng black was consulted.

The plot was discovered and the plotters fled. The border was incensed and alarmed. Such a massacre is always possible there where the Mexicans outnumber the Americans ten to one. But elsewhere it was a matter forridicule.

No part of it was more fantastic than the inclusion of the Negroes. There is a widespread belief in Latin America that the Negroes always are on the verge of revolt here, and that they are repressed with Cossack severity. At the time of the Ludlow, Col., coal war a circumstantial account of a Negro revolution that

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Loyalty of Negroes

GERMAN PROMISED RACE MANY STATES 7 WITNESSES SWEAR

New York News 2-4-18

COLORED SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS APPROACHED BY MAX FREUDENHEIM PROVE THEIR LOYALTY TO COUNTRY

Federal Indictment Charges Propagandist With Attempt to Spread Sedition Through Alluring Promises and Dire Threats of Consequences

New York, July 1.—With the indictment of three Germans on Saturday by the Grand Jury the full story of the propaganda started by Gemran agents in this country among the negroes, the purpose of which was to bring about disloyalty on the part of the race, particularly those of fighting age, is disclosed. It has been reported many times that German agents have been at work in colored communities in various parts of the country, particularly in Georgia and the Carolinas.

The indictment filed yesterday named Max Freudenheim as one of the propagandists who operated in those parts of New York City where there are many Colored people. Freudenheim, it is asserted, was one of the most active of these agents. So far as is known, he is the only one who has been taken into custody in this part of the country. He is a well-educated German, who has been here for several years. The indictment against him contains seven counts, and under the new Espionage act he may receive a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary on each of the counts in addition to a maximum fine of 70,000.

All of the overt acts cited in the indictment were committed after the United States declared war on the German Government.

Charges in the Indictment.

The first count charges that Freudenheim, in January of this year, became acquainted with a colored soldier of the name of Charles Hixon. It is charged that he told Hixon that Germany was going to win this war, and that if the United States sent colored soldiers to Europe to fight the Germans, these soldiers would fare as did the negroes in the days of King Leopold," and that the Germans would cut off their ears and arms and would dig their eyes out."

The second count charges that Freudenheim became acquainted with one Ralph Calderon and argued with Calderon concerning the participation of colored men in the war on the side of the Allies. It is alleged that he informed Calderon that "the Germans are going to allow transports to take United States troops to Europe, and then they would starve them by sinking all the other ships which would take over supplies."

In the third count it is alleged that Kenneth Sutherland was approached by the propagandist. The indictment says that Freudenheim informed Sutherland that "the United States is a good nation commercially, but negligible when it comes to fighting," and subsequently added "Germany loves the colored race, and that in the event of their (the Germans) winning the war they would give the race certain of the States for their own and let them have a Government of their own."

The fourth count in practically all respects is identical with the third, with the exception that the agent addressed his remarks to several persons, one of whom was a woman named Lillian Thompson.

In the fifth count it is alleged the German addressed himself to another woman, one Anna Wortley. Acocrding to the indictment, he told her that Germany was a peace-loving nation and that if the colored resident in the Northern States would work among other colored men and tell the "truth to them and urge support of Germany instead of the United States, they (the negroes) would benefit after the war, and might even be permitted to "organize a kingdom of their own." It is also alleged that he told the Wortley woman that the Germans were prepared "to smother thousands of American troops in the trenches of Europe like rats in a hole."

The sixth count relates to conversations which the German agent had with one Clarence Ellison, while the seventh count relates his conversations with one Virginia Thomas. It is alleged that he told Ellison that, whereas the United States Government had no use for negroes, the Imperial Government, on the other hand, was very fond of them and solicitous as to their welfare.

The prosecution of the Freudenheim case, which is the first involving spy activities among colored people to be brought in this country, is in charge of Laurance Axman, Assistant United States District Attorney. It was said yesterday that an early trial would be asked by the Government and the infliction of the maximum penalty urged.

LIBERIA'S HISTORY TO BE PORTRAYED IN BIG PAGEANT

WASHINGTON D C TIMES JUNE 25, 1918

John Barrett, chairman of the special committee on arrangements for the patriotic pageant to be held on the Fourth of July by the score or more of allied nations aligned against Prussianism and autocracy, met with his committee today at the Pan-American Union headquarters and mapped out further plans for the demonstration of "Democracy Triumphant."

The pageant is not going to be a frolic. It is to be an occasion when all races may voice their aspirations for liberty—a prophecy of freedom for all the world. Even Roumania and Serbia, with all their sufferings and sorrow, are to voice their ideals in beautiful concrete form.

Colored People to Aid.

Besides invaluable musical assistance in the great choruses, the contribution of the colored people of the District of Columbia to the pageant will be a symbolic representation of the history of Liberia.

The colored people, the last to gain their liberty in this country, will be given first place in the pageant. Their "action" will be the opening feature of the Fourth of July pageant.

The story of Liberia is to be portrayed in five episodes, showing the progress of Liberia from the seventeenth century to the present time. Primitive, ancestral life in West Africa is depicted in the first episode. In the foreground natives' huts will be shown with women at work and children at play. Tom-toms call to worship, bringing an assemblage of villagers. A priest and a group of attendants enter and perform a Mohammedam ritual.

Slavery Portrayed.

With a tableau of worship the tableau ends, to be followed by episode II, showing a group of slave traders to whom the natives are betrayed by Berbers. The natives are carried away to be slaves.

The only scene laid in America is Episode III. It pictures a group of slaves coming cotton-laden from the fields. The older slaves, weary, linger to rest, while the younger dance and frolic. The overseer enters and the cotton is weighed.

A weak old slave, abused because his basket did not hold sufficient cotton, is defended by a strong young woman, who, when reproved for interfering, removes her bandana, standing revealed as the priestess who had followed her people from their native land.

Sing Song of Hope.

It is then that the slaves rise and sing their song of hope, "Rise, Shine for Thy Light Is Come."

Later episodes show the landing of the Pilgrims at the new settlement which they name Liberia—Land of Liberty. They adopt a flag displaying the stripes of light and valor, with the single star of hope. There is shown the primitive stockade, with flag and cannon, outside of which African natives are peacefully trading with the Americo-Liberians.

Mathilda Newport will be shown as the national heroine of Liberia. In earlier "actions" she figures as the priestess.

The committee in charge of the Liberian section of the pageant announces the following dates for rehearsals for the colored people who will participate:

Dates for Rehearsals.

Minor Normal School—Tuesday, June 25, 7:30 p. m.; Thursday, June 27, 7:30 p. m., and Sunday, June 30, at 7:30 p. m.

Randall Community Center—Tuesday, June 25, at 8 p. m.; Thursday, June 27, at 8 p. m., and Tuesday, July 2, at 8 p. m.

Dunbar Community Center — Wednesday, June 26, and Judy 3, rehearsals for children and persons who will take part in tableaux: Sunday, June 30, at 3:30 p. m., general rehearsal for singers and actors.

Garnett School—Tuesday, June 25, at 8 p. m.

Birney Community Center—Tuesday, June 25, and July 2, 8:30 p. m. for choruses; Wednesday, June 26 and July 3, at 8:30 p. m., for dramatic action.

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NEGRO IN RANKS A GOOD SOLDIER

Record of Draft Selection in Southern Sections of United States Proves His Loyalty and His Willingness to Serve

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR APRIL 13, 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—There has just been completed in southern states a movement of Negro men selected for military service to the various army cantonments. This movement, which includes in its scope the larger percentage of Negroes drawn in the first selection but not sent to the camps last fall when the white men went, affects about 30,000 men.

Coincident with the entrainment of these selected men, there has come from all sections of the South a series of reports on their behavior, which reports, with one exception, reflect credit upon the Negroes of the South.

The exception is the case reported from Lexington, Holmes County, Miss., where pro-German propaganda was discovered and where, out of 723 registrants called for entrainment on March 5 only 39 reported. Here a Negro minister, alleged to have been in Germany's pay, spread broadcast a seditious doctrine of resistance.

In other parts of the South, however, the Negroes have been furnishing their full quota, willingly and patriotically. There have been no alarming discrepancies in the figures comparing Negro default with the default of white men, although in most communities considerably more trouble was experienced with the Negroes because, as a class, their education has not been on a par with that of white people in southern states, and many of them caused trouble through ignorance.

The departure of the first Negro contingent in October was celebrated in many southern cities by whites and blacks alike. Many of the soldiers who reported then were able to get to the front in France at once, where they have given a good report of themselves.

GERMANS PLOTTED REVOLTS WITH MANY ALIENS HERE; SECRET SERVICE HAS PROOF

N Y C WORLD
MAY 22, 1918

America Has Evidence That Teuton Financed Intrigues Among Irish Finns, Lithuanians and Negroes—Knew Plans in Ireland for Months

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Because a number of persons are under surveillance to-day, the complete story of how Government agents learned that German money has been sent to incite revolt in this country may not be told yet.

But it is announced that the Government not only has evidence of conspiracies between Sinn Fein leaders and German agents to cause rebellion in Ireland, but has proof that German agents have intrigued and spent money here to promote agitation among negroes, Finns, Lithuanians and others of the so-called "oppressed nationalities." In most cases, propaganda was carried on by Americans affiliated with these groups, paid from some mysterious source believed to be the German Government. Except among the radical Irish agitators, however, the propaganda did not appear to make much headway.

For many months, it is now revealed, United States Government agents have been inside the councils of the Irish in this country who plotted armed insurrection of Irish citizens against British rule, and have discovered conclusive evidence that German money and promises of aid stimulated the conspiracies as a means of diverting the British Government from its war task in France.

SECRET WRITINGS ARE DISCOVERED IN AMERICA.

It is understood that the recent arrest of a number of Irish Sinn Feiners was prompted partly by evidence of German-Irish plots discovered in this country. Some announcement of reasons for the arrest of the Irish agitators is expected soon, however, either in London or Washington.

The story of how the intrigue in this country was discovered, it was said, if published fully, would tell of many communications brought surreptitiously into the United States in violation of regulations. Some of these were written with invisible ink and in code, and when deciphered furnished clues leading to detection of many ramifications of the plot. The men responsible for the agitation were supplied with funds from deposits in banks where German representatives formerly kept their accounts, or from other mysterious sources.

GERMANS HAD PROMISED TO AID THE IRISH.

The Irish radicals in their correspondence referred frequently to the promise of German aid in an uprising which was to be called for this month or next, when the Germans had expected to reach the Channel ports in their big drive. The Germans then were to send arms and ammunition, and possibly troops, to the Irish coast to participate in the rebellion.

Many of the Irish plans were melodramatic in the extreme, it is stated, and involved all the elements of dramatic fiction. They were so radical that Government agents felt safe for a long while in permitting the scheming to continue in the hope of detecting others involved. The series of sudden arrests of Irish by the British Government may have been made when it finally became evident that the rebellion actually was about to be started.

Negro Minister Has 12 Sons In U. S. Army

The Daily Herald 12-3-18

Wears 12-Star Service Pin From Red Cross—Has Also Received Congratulatory Letter From President Wilson

Rayville, La., Dec. 3.—The Rev. H. R. Windsor, Negro minister of the Baptist Church here, has received a twelve-star service pin, the gift of the American Red Cross.

Rev. Windsor has nineteen sons. 12 of them in the army. Three are twins and triplets wearing the olive drab. The minister also received a congratulatory letter from President Wilson. Eight of the boys enlisted and four were drafted.

PATHETIC

Raleigh Independent 5-1-18

The Negro race has always been loyal to the government in every conflict. There is no need to recount instances. They are now fresh in the minds of all. In the civil war—the war that meant so much to him and of the issue of which he was fully conscious—he was so loyal that he fought with equal valor on both sides. While he marched and bravely battled in the army of the Union, he was throwing up the fortifications, producing the supplies, and caring for the women and children left at home in this Southland. If during these four long years of darkness and death there was a single act of infidelity; a single case of betrayal of trust; the history of those eventful years has failed to give it place. And now, in the dreadfful cataclyson of a great world-war his country summons him to defend its rights and sustain its honor. He is hardly a citizen of the United States. He has no representation in the government. He is proscribed and despised. But now, as ever, he is giving his government true and whole hearted devotion. He has responded to the call. He is going forth by thousands to fight in a cause of which he knows comparatively nothing in its larger sense. He is giving, and going willingly, to offer up his life upon the altar of his country because he loves it. He has offered no voice to harsh criticism. There has been no strikes where negroes have been employed. He has given himself and his all unreservedly, not stopping to ask "the reason why." No race in this country can present such a recordof patriotic devotion. And yet the race is suffering many things from American race prejudice. Even the soldiers who are going to the trenches in France are subjected to tumiliations in this country that are depresssing and disheartening. We must not speak of these things for fear of being charged with "stirring up strife," creating "friction." We must speak our sorrows and utter our heartaches in silence. It is all very pathetic. But "none of these things should move us.' This great war into which the nations of the earth have been thrown is no accident. It came upon us in the logic of events. The assassination of a Prince in Serbia; The sinking of the Lusitania; the merciless march of the submarine; The disregard by the Imperial German empire of all the sacred obligations of international treaties; the evident purpose of the despotic military autocracy of German to establish world dominion and to compel the nations to yield adhesion to its cruel sway; these aggressions upon the rights of mankind have sounded the tocsin that called the world to arms. And now the battle is on. It must continue until the world has been "made safe for democracy." Men everywhere—The great heart of the great potential commonality of the world—is crying out through the thunder-guns of war, for freedom, for larger, and better, and purer, and sweeter life. This must come. We must pay the price for it. If the Negro is to participate in the glorious results of the splendid era that ocmes on a pace, he too, must pay the price. The cost is tremendous. It is awful to contemplate. It is writtn down in suffering, privations, in sacrifices, in tears, in blood, and in the precious lives of hundreds of thousands of our bravest and best boys .But it must be paid. Amid all his discouragements the Negro goes forth to win this war for the freedom of all mankind and when this is accomplished, he, too, will be free. "He who goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return with joy bringing his sheaves with him." And yet it is pathetic.

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Loyalty of Negroes

The Negro and Patriotism

By R. L. KEITH, Colored.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JUNE 9, 1918

There is no question about the patriotism of the Negro. There is no use repeating the things unpatriotic that he has never done. Foresight is better and more valuable right now. The great masses of Negroes need to be made intelligent regarding the cause and purposes of the war. There is great deal of ignorance regarding these. Too much for the good of the nation and the Negro.

Some Negroes have fallen into the habit of trying to convince an uninterested audience of the patriotism of the race. That is time wasted. It is unnecessary and time-worn oratory. Sane people have never doubted the patriotism of Negroes. There is not a vestige of evidence existent to show that they have ever been otherwise than patriotic.

Many are figuring on the unusual and unlimited possibilities of the race after the war and losing sight of many of the things necessary to be done during the war, if the race is to be prepared for the opportunities when the war is over. They are falling too much into the habit of depending upon white people for many incentives to war-time activity. These should come rather as a result of the patriotic impulses and teaching of educated Negroes.

There are countless Negroes in the South who do not yet understand the real purpose and meaning of a liberty bond and thrift stamp. They have no appreciable knowledge of the meaning and object of the Red Cross. They simply do not know, because they have had no means of knowing. Many of them have purchased liberty bonds and thrift stamps in utter ignorance of why and for what they were doing it. Many have refused to do so, because they did not understand. All of these are in need of enlightment. That will greatly assist future drives for liberty loans, the sale of thrift stamps and Red Cross funds.

It is a fact that most of the educated Negroes who are enthusiastic patriots and active in furthering the war program, as well as many whites who talk war and the war program to colored people, generally do their talking to audiences fully understanding the purposes, plans and program of the war. Their efforts are creditable, but fall far short of the purpose to arouse the whole people, the main object at this time.

The Woman's Council of National Defense is conducting a campaign of varied nature, relating to the future America when the world's civilization has undergone a process of reconstruction. It is one of the praiseworthy efforts of the war activity and its influence will be far-reaching. The phase of the work of this council relating to children is immensely important, for it concerns the generation of citizens who are to bear the burdens of the future and extend the work of reconstruction already in operation throughout the world of the allies.

The sentimental interest of the world in the Negro is passing rapidly. The race will be expected to take hold in a self-reliant manner and adjust itself to the rest of the new world after the war. The race must know and utilize its latent resources to a better advantage for development with the rest of the world. It will be expected to leave "the beaten path of limitation" and follow one that proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Negroes, like other races, have an abundance of original and creative qualities. The world is to be reconstructed and the race must undergo a process of reconstruction in its ideals and struggles to survive.

There is need now of a concentration of effort at arousing, enthusing and teaching the masses about the war and the possibilities after it. That is at once the duty and mission of the educated class. It has been prepared for leadership and must bear its burden at a time most necessary and creditable to the value and aim of the teaching received in the schools and colleges of the Negro scattered throughout the land.

Hitherto the Negroes of America have been following their pathways with divided inspiration. There has been no nationalism in their activities, although the race has been patriotic as the members understood patriotism. They have loved the country as they knew how to love it, and have cherished its ideals and honored traditions. But divided into various groups, all the thoughtful have been engaged in contention for human rights and privileges justly due and which they have all been led to believe will come with the end of the war.

Protest has been the national program and it has born fruit from the beginning of the sympathetic co-operation of the conservative North and South. A long list of the best white men and women of both sections have recognized the merit of the contentions of the colored people, and now work strenuously for the higher development of the race in America. This has been one of the encouraging and heartening things to the Negro during the past twenty years.

The participation of the colored people in the war will strengthen and deepen the sympathies of the friendly whites, but that alone will not prepare the race for the tests of the future. The race will have to keep its feet on earth and not dangling in the air. There will be a greater need of head with arms and legs, than simply legs and arms without a head. Everything will be so new. The supposition is that after the war "the hyphen" will vanish and everybody here will be called and considered Americans.

Associations for "providing a committee of pallbearers, a casket and a grave" will be ancient things—as ancient as the history back of the year 1914. Negroes will have to be organized to live instead of die in the new world to be. American philanthropy has been a dumping ground for the incompetent and unequipped of both races, but the Negro, like the rest, will be expected to make an independent start after the war. Self-protection, self-direction and self-support will be the eternal tripod upon which will rest the destiny of Negroes in the future.

There has been too much intellectual slavery in the South and throughout the nation because of the presence of the Negro. He has been a social, economic and industrial nightmare while the dominant whites have been the "Banquo's Ghost" of the entire Negro race. There has been too much fear on the part of one and too much hatred on the part of the other. There has been too little sympathy on the part of each. Seeing both sides will help greatly in the future. That will be good for both races.

Every white man does not hate the Negro. Neither does he love every white man. Every Negro does not hate the whites. Neither does he love every member of his race. But after the war there is one great hope that has taken hold of the minds and hearts of the best of both races. It is the hope that both will recognize the fundamental law of human love and brotherhood, that does not sanction human hatred and unnatural prejudices.

The Negroes should widen the scope of the war-time activities to include all the best features of those of the whites, and at the same time make a careful study of the intellectual, spiritual and material needs among themselves. Then a broad program of activity should be worked out carefully in all its details and carried out to perfection. There should be some national central council of thoughtful Negroes assembled to do this. They should not be moved by politics and the whatnots usually considered, in constituting them "leaders of influence and honor," but rather because they are patriots and lovers of humanity, broadly intelligent, unselfish and consistently devoted to advancing human welfare and the glory of the nation to which they belong.

Such an assembly will have the inspiration and encouragement of the best whites of America, who believe in the possibilities of the Negro race and are becoming increasingly powerful in their devotion and intention to see that Negroes have all the rights and privileges justly due them under the laws of the land. No cultivated mind doubts this and every thoughtful Negro believes it.

Hitherto the members of the race have been accustomed to holding various conventions of national significance. If these conventions are held this year, as formerly, they should each work out a program having for its object the larger education of the race regarding the causes and objects of the war and the necessity of fitness and preparedness for the responsibilities after the struggle. The attending representatives should return to their various homes and communities as patriotic messengers with a message and lessen to teach the unknowing.

The streets of the cities and countr pikes and roadways have been dott during the past year and more with thousands and thousands of little Negro boys and girls who are to be the men and women of the future. Few of these know or have been taught very necessary things relating to the war between the nations of earth. Many of the race have migrated from country to city districts and brought along their ignorant children. They know nothing of the perils of city life and its hardships to be emphasized by the length of the war and the reconstructive measures already in operation.

There are countless ignorant preachers of the race still engaged in "ranting and tearing" in their pulpits each Sunday, telling their hearers of the wonders of heaven, without a single thought or expression regarding the problems of earth. If the ignorant ministers would go to school to the intelligent preachers of the race, all of whom are capable of teaching and learning their brother clergymen, working together, the two would perform wonders for the race and the nation while wonders need to be achieved. And finally they would all find some happiness on earth and in the "Everlasting Kingdom."

WASHINGTON N C PROGRESS
AUGUST 22. 1918

John Ward, a negro, called as witness on a recent trial at Goldboro, told the court that he was the father of 35 children and that sons were in military service. Five sons in military service are in France and eight others are in training camps in this country.

MANY RACES IN U.S. INCITED TO REVOLT BY GERMAN AGENTS

Secret Service Gets Evidence of Intrigues Backed by Teuton Money Among Negroes, Finns and Other Peoples.

INSIDE IRISH COUNCILS LONG UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

Seized Correspondence Shows Uprising in Ireland Was to Take Place This Month or Next and Leads to Action.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 22, 1918

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Disclosure to-day that the Government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between Sinn Fein leaders and German Agents to precipitate a rebellion in Ireland, was followed by announcement that Government *agents have uncovered similar German intrigue with other nationalistic groups in the United States.*

German Money Used.

German money, it was said, has been used to finance agitation among negroes and among Finns, Lithuanians and others of the so-called "oppressed nationalities" which for years have had Nationalist grievances against Russia or other anti-Germanic allies. In most cases, this propaganda has been carried on by Americans affiliated with these groups, **paid from some mysterious source believed to be the German Government.** Except among the Radical Irish agitators, however, the propaganda did not appear to make much headway.

For many months, it is now revealed, United States Government agents have been inside the councils of the Irish in this country who plotted armed insurrection of Irish citizens against British rule, and have discovered conclusive evidence that German money and promises of aid stimulated the conspiracies as a means of diverting the British Government from its war task in France.

Direct action to stop the intrigue was thought not advisable, inasmuch as the Government did not wish to meddle in domestic problems of the British Empire, but the information gathered was turned over in some cases to British representatives, and it is understood that the recent arrest of a number of Irish Sinn Feiners was prompted partly by evidence of German-Irish plots discovered in this country

Still Keeping Up Watch.

Full details of the evidence were not made public, it was explained, because a number of persons still are under surveillance. Some announcement for reasons for the arrest of the Irish agitators is expected soon, however, either in London or Washington. Officials to-day declined to indicate whether any statement might be expected from the State Department concerning the Irish developments.

The story of how the intrigue in this country was discovered, it was said, if published fully, would tell of many communications brought surreptitiously into the United States in violation of regulations. Some of these were written with invisible ink and in code, and when deciphered furnished clues leading to detection of many ramifications of the plot. The men responsible for the agitation were supplied with funds from deposits in banks where German representatives formerly kept their accounts, or from other mysterious sources.

Referred to German Promises.

The Irish Radicals in their correspondence referred frequently to the promise of German aid in an uprising, which was to be called for this month or next, when the Germans had expected to reach the Channel ports in their big drive. **The Germans then were to send arms and ammunition, and possibly troops,** to the Irish coast to participate in the rebellion.

Many of the Irish plans were melodramatic in the extreme, it is stated, and involved all the elements of dramatic fiction. They were so radical the Government agents felt safe for a long while in permitting the scheming to continue in the hope of detecting others involved. The series of sudden arrests of Irish by the British Government may have been made when it finally became evident that the rebellion actually was about to be started.

MILWAUKEE WIS PRESS
OCTOBER 7. 1918

Here's Some Record.

John Ward, a colored man of Goldsboro, N. C., has thirteen of his eighteen sons in the Ninth and Tenth United States cavalry, while his seventeen daughters are busy with war work.

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NEGRO'S SHARE OF WORK FOR WAR IS TOPIC OF LEADERS

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

We are not here to discuss the shortcomings of the white race or the black race. All of us know we could spend the afternoon on the question if we chose. This meeting is here to suggest and devise a program through which the negroes of Georgia may be told how to contribute their maximum share toward the winning of the war."

The foregoing is quoted from an address delivered by Judge S. Price Gilbert, chairman of the central committee of the Georgia Council of Defense before a meeting of the Negro Workers' Advisory committee, held in the senate chamber of the capitol on Monday afternoon.

Representative negroes from every section of the state were present. The advisory committee, named on August 9th, at the Bethel church mass meeting called by Governor Dorsey, and serving under the auspices of the United States department of labor, is made up of members from each of the state's twelve congressional districts and seven members from the state at large.

Also present at the meeting were Governor Dorsey, a number of white employers of labor; George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the department of labor; and Prof. H. A. Hunt, supervisor of negro economics for Georgia.

Featuring the discussion which covered broadly varied phases of negro welfare, the betterment of which would bring greater national efficiency, was the important subject of developing a greater degree of understanding and co-operation between employers and employed.

Reports of the negro committee members from various sections of Georgia showed where certain instances of unfairness on the part of white employers and of failure by the negroes to deliver their maximum effort in labor, had been materially improved when both sides were shown the patriotic necessity of harmony.

"The nation needs a full week's effort by every workman for which he should receive good pay and treatment by every employer," said Judge Gilbert. "Incidentally, the worker will be benefited by a greater income; incidentally, the employer will profit by better business; but the present issue is that America's plans for victory will be promoted by the improved conditions. We are putting our boys, white and black, into khaki. And if they are willing to give their lives it is a small thing to ask civilians to give six days' work in order that the men at the front may be efficiently equipped."

At the suggestion of Governor Dorsey a committee of five from the negro advisory committee was named to act with a similar committee of white members in furthering an educational campaign for enlisting the co-operation of employers and employed.

THE COLORED MAN AND LOYALTY.

The Bee

Wiring from Jackson, Miss., last night, Secretary McAdoo, in acknowledging a subscription from Florida to the third liberty loan, paid this tribute to the colored people of America:

"I am proud of the colored Knights of Pythias of Florida for their subscription of $25,000, and for the patriotism of the colored people of America in their loyal support throughout the country to the liberty loan as well as to the nation itself in this great war for freedom and democracy."

Now, as heretofore, the colored man's loyalty is attested by the record. It rests, not upon proclamation, but upon performance. His position has not warranted proclamation. He could not have secured much attention at any time by merely proclaiming loyalty. It was necessary for him to show it, and he has shown it. As a soldier he has much to his credit. He has demonstrated that, well led, he is a good fighting man. He has endurance for the march and stomach for the battle. No white man who has ever commanded him in uniform has ever spoken in his dispraise.

But the colored man's loyalty as a soldier is not the only loyalty he has shown. He has been tried in a fire hotter than that to which a soldier is subjected.

At the beginning of our civil war, and for some time afterward, the colored man occupied a place of great responsibility in the south. The master was in the field contending for what he thought was right, while the man was left at home to wait upon and protect the master's family. The man knew the issue between the two sections of the country and what the master was fighting for, but the knowledge did not make him untrue to his trust. He discharged his trust faithfully; and upon the return of the master—in cases where the master survived the struggle—the meeting between the two was quite beyond description.

Loyalty like that to domestic obligations guarantees loyalty to patriotic obligations. As a slave the colored man had much to complain of; but in the supreme test described he put his grievance by, and remembered, and did, his duty. As a citizen he has complaints; but in times of public stress he puts them by, and remembers, and does, his duty. He fought in Cuba and in the Philippines twenty years ago, and is in uniform now ready to fight again in this supremer emergency.

There need be no uneasiness on the score of the colored man. On the contrary, there should be a sense of genuine satisfaction in the fact that he is here, and a dependable asset at a time when the country expects all citizens, regardless of color, creed or condition, to support the government with both blood and treasure as the arbitrament of the sword, appealed to in a world war, may require.—Washington Evening Star, April 15, 1918.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
APRIL 15, 1918

The Colored Man and Loyalty.

Wiring from Jackson, Miss., last night, Secretary McAdoo, in acknowledging a subscription from Florida to the third liberty loan, paid this tribute to the colored people of America:

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Now, as heretofore, the colored man's loyalty is attested by the record. It rests, not upon proclamation, but upon performance. His position has not warranted proclamation. He could not have secured much attention at any time by merely proclaiming loyalty. It was necessary for him to show it, and he has shown it. As a soldier he has much to his credit. He has demonstrated that, well led, he is a good fighting man. He has endurance for the march and stomach for the battle. No white man who has ever commanded him in uniform has ever spoken in his dispraise.

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At the beginning of our civil war, and for some time afterward, the colored man occupied a place of great responsibility in the south. The master was in the field contending for what he thought was right, while the man was left at home to wait upon and protect the master's family. The man knew the issue between the two sections of the country and what the master was fighting for, but the knowledge did not make him untrue to his trust. He discharged his trust faithfully; and upon the return of the master—in cases where the master survived the struggle—the meeting between the two was quite beyond description.

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JACKSONVILLE FLA. METEOR
APRIL 15, 1918

THE AMERICAN NEGRO A FAITHFUL PATRIOT.

Since the days in which our Puritan and Cavalier forefathers were sacrificing lives and fortunes in their desperate and successful efforts to establish this greatest of all republics, the American negro, whether a slave or free-born, has shown himself to be a patriotic and fighting man of the most daring type. He played an important part in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, on both sides of the Civil War, and most of us remember how he saved the day on San Juan hill in the fight with Spain, also how bravely members of the race died not many months ago when surrounded by a horde of merciless Mexicans.

"Faithful unto death." This phrase as applied to the negro in every war in which the colonies and the United States have engaged, and it is pleasingly evident that descendents of those who fought so bravely in the years that are gone are equally patriotic, heroic and capable when under arms. Thousands have enlisted voluntarily, while other thousands who were subject to the draft have gone to the camps with songs on their lips—all anxious to do their "bit" in behalf of their home country and its suffering allies.

The Metropolis is indeed pleased at the attitude of the negroes of Florida, also at the fact that the army offers them as great or greater advantages than are offered in private life—advantages for the training of minds and bodies, for advancement and receiving of good pay, while the government assists the soldiers, in a most liberal manner, in caring for their loved ones at home.

Whether he be white or black, the American citizen who volunteers to service in the present war will be the most respected man in future years.

COLORED FOLK'S SITUATION.

Richmond

Colored folks, the situation for you in the present "world war" could not be much better. The troubles, trials and tribulations of the United States and the Allies are our opportunities. Germany is making one of the most spectacular attacks ever witnessed in the history of the world. While we regret all of this, we see in it the unfolding of God's plans. It is the side that is hardest pushed so to speak that will serve our purposes and enable us to come unto all of our rights and privileges under the law.

The American people are open-hearted and generous. They dislike deceit and they despise cowardice. It is our opportunity to come to the country's relief both with man power and money. Let every colored man, woman and child speak up for the government and let party lines be forgotten. Hon. Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States. Whether he is a Democrat or a Republican or not does not enter into the question. We should do everything in our power to make his administration a success. Every American citizen is on trial, but every colored American citizen is more than on trial.

We have proven ourselves worthy of our citizenship although we are not now fully permitted to exercise it. When this cruel war is over the services we shall have rendered will be duly appreciated and we can come forward without embarrassment and we shall be recognized as being one of the leading factors in accomplishing great things and bringing to a favorable conclusion the greatest struggle in the history of the world. Colored folks be encouraged. Make even greater sacrifices than you have already made and all will be well with us.

Negro Mother Gives Her All

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
MAY 3, 1918

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

WESTFIELD, Ind., May 3.—The five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Armstrong, colored, are leaving home to serve in the army. Ezekiel, one of the boys, an alternate in the military draft call of last Monday, volunteered to go in the place of another man who was willing to go, but is working on a farm. The four others have entered the field artillery and are going to Camp Meade, Md.

Charles and Lindsay, the two younger, left Tuesday; Isaac, the oldest, left yesterday, and Irvin, an Indianapolis school teacher, will leave the first of next week.

All of the boys are graduates of Westfield high school. Irvin is a graduate of Indiana university. The father is a veteran of the civil war.

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Loyalty of Negroes

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ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
APRIL 20, 1918

The Negroes' Patriotism.

As an evidence of their patriotism and an incentive to its sturdy continuance the parade conducted by the negroes of Atlanta Thursday afternoon was a deeply impressive spectacle. It was without military circumstance except a battalion of colored troops and a regimental band from Camp Gordon. But its very simplicity and soberness were heart-quickening. They were marching to an inward drum-beat of love of country, were those thousands of negro school children and their elders. They were proclaiming their purpose to stand by America in the vast crisis that now shakes and clouds the world. They were pledging their loyalty and their labor to the winning of the war. They were proving, as they have in every crucial hour of American and Southern history, their fidelity to the cause of the people with whom their lot is cast.

The negroes of Georgia and of the entire South have responded with marked earnestness to the call for war service, not only in cheerfully furnishing their quota of Selectmen but in increasing and conserving food and in seeking to apply the great lessons of thrift. Particularly useful in this connection are the work of the negro farmers in raising foodstuffs and of the negro schools in the War Savings Stamp campaign. The Atlanta parade was a picturesque portrayal of their faith and their works in these fields of service. It was a credit to those who comprised it and a moving gospel of patriotism to those who witnessed it.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

NEGRO PATRIOTISM.

Mecklenburg County has developed a negro patriot whose name ought to find place on some sort of an honor roll at Washington. Major Boulware is his name and he had been going along quietly doing his duty as a productive factor and buying war stamps occasionally from the rural mail carrier, when there came an accidental meeting with a soliciting committee from town. Boulware was inclined to feel that he had been slighted and in making purchase of $1,000 worth of stamps, indicated that he would welcome opportunity to do something more for the Government in that line. In fact, he had been thinking over the matter and had come to the conclusion that if the Government needed it, he would give his profits for the year from his farm—and these profits are not inconsiderable, because Boulware operates an 11-horse farm and is known to be one of the most prosperous land tillers in Mecklenburg. This colored farmer proved to have been an overlooked opportunity and the spirit with which he welcomed the chance to come to the assistance of the Government is worthy of all admiration.

NEW ORLEANS, LA STATES
APRIL 18, 1918

COLORED CITIZENS TAKE UP BURDEN

Urgent Appeal Made By Committee For Everyone To Be Loyal To Government

That colored citizens of New Orleans are loyal to the country in so far as possible is demonstrated by the fact that a number of the most prominent of the race are sending out an urgent appeal for colored people, including schools, societies and organizations, to invest in liberty bonds, war saving stamps, or to aid whatever manner their circumstances will permit. The following has been sent out:

In all the wars of this country the colored man has played a leading part, from Bunker Hill to Carizal.

When President Wilson declared a state of war existing between the United States and the imperial government of Germany there was no question as to the love and loyalty of the colored man. He was among the first to proffer his services to the government. The government accepted the proffer and immediately a training camp was opened for colored officers. More than 67 per cent made good. Splendid camps were fitted up in all sections of the country, and now our men are as fit as any others to go to the front.

The prosecution of war is an expensive undertaking. It takes battle and merchant ships, munitions, submarines, aeroplanes, submarine destroyers, clothing and a thousand and one other things at an enormous cost. Whatever the government has belongs to the people; whatever the government gets must come from the people, either in the payment of taxes assessed or from the purchase of liberty bonds or war savings stamps. Here is an opportunity for each citizen to enter into a business partnership with his government. The purchase is equivalent to lending the government money upon a gilt-edged bond as security, which will be redeemed in 1923 with interest. It is an opportunity to save, invest and at the same allow the government to use the money to help finance the war.

Not Race Of Slackers.

We are not a race of slackers nor paupers. We are loyal and liberal. We are going to see to it that every man, woman and child have a Baby Bond in his own name. Who is it among us that cannot and will not invest at least $5 for War Savings Stamps? Any one of our churches could easily invest $100 in Savings Stamps. Our Sunday schools, young people's societies, benevolent, both female and male, organizations, laboring societies and fraternal orders could easily invest $100. Come, colored men and women, and do your full duty to the call of the government's needs.

J. L. Burrell, D. D., chairman; Rev. A. Hubbs, H. E. Braden, Walter I. Cohen, Smith W. Green, grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias; T. P. Woodland, president Screwmen's B. A.; Albert Workman, president Longshoremen's B. A.; V. P. Thomas, L. T. Burbridge, M. D., W. Scott Chinn, D. D., J. H. Lowery, M. D., Levi Morris, Cotton Yard Men's B. A.; Charles W. Brooks, A. M., E. O. Moss, R. E. Jones, D. D., Joseph Dejoie, A. L. Moss, J. T. Thomas, president Bull's Club; B. V. Baranco, grand master Colored Odd Fellows; Edward Wittenberg, D. D., George C. Bryant, M. D., E. R. Wright, Alexander Ross, Mrs. Lavania Smiler, Mrs. Bettie Johnson, Murray McRobinson, Mrs. Louise Ross, James Davis, Rene C. Metoyer, Mrs. Louis Roberson, Frank P. Farrell, secretary, 701 Hennen building.

PART NEGROES ARE TAKING IN THE WAR

Atlanta Independent 7-28-18

Told by Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, Who Has Been Made Special Assistant to Secretary Baker.

(From The New York Times.)

What of the American Negro in this war? Earlier reports about him were disquieting. His loyalty at home was under severe test, his fortitude under trench strain in doubt. Men returning from abroad were wont to say at first that the Negro, whose bravery had been demonstrated beyond peradventure in former conflicts, wasn't standing up under the more trying conditions there.

How far mistaken were those reports the news has shown. The high exploits of Negro soldiers on the battle field thrilled all America. But not so much has been known about the situation on this side of the water. German agents have sought to create widespread disaffection among the colored folk here, and apparently they used much the same tactics as in Ireland.

But, while the answer in Ireland was commonly understood to be Sinn Feinism, the answer here was a hightened patriotism and a more zealous support of the war.

How Letters of Complaint Are Handled.

"This is not the time to discuss race problems," said Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, in Washington the other day. "Our first duty is to fight, and to continue to fight until this war is won. Then we can adjust the problems that remain in the life of the colored men. This is the doctrine we are preaching to the Negroes of the country, and every day indications reach this office that it is meeting with a larger and larger response."

Mr. Scott, who is secretary of Tuskegee institute, himself a colored man, has been lent to the war department, to aid in smoothing out any problems that might arise in connection with the Negroes and the war. All questions of this kind, whether the complaint is from some Negro organization alleging an unjust discrimination or from a colored mother asserting that her son has been treated unfairly in the draft, is referred to Mr. Scott, who has a staff of assistants under him. A single mail sometimes contains a hundred letters, from all parts of the country. It is the best place in the country to measure the state of Negro public opinion as to the war. There have been many complaints, but through them all, Mr. Scott says, there runs a note of sound loyalty, that whether or not the grievance can be straightened out now, as most of them readily are, the complainant will do his part in the war and trust to obtaining at some later time what he thinks is due him.

Recent Gathering of Editors in Washington.

Mr. Scott, acting by direction of the war department, recently called a conference in Washington of 31 representatives of the Negro press, including publications with more than 1,000,000 circulation, at which every man was encouraged to voice any complaint or objection that might be apparent in his section of the country. The talks gave proof of unwavering loyalty. Means were discussed of mobilizing the resources of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States and resolutions were adopted expressing the earnest and resolute temper of the meeting. Among those who spoke were the following high officials:—

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war; George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information; Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board; Major Joel E. Spingarm, attached to the general staff, United States army; Captain Arthur S. Spingarn of the medical reserve corps, national army; General Paul Vignal, military attache of the French embassy; Major Edouard Requin and Major L. P. de Montal, of the French high commission.

"Our purpose here," said Mr. Scott, "is to obtain the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of friction. I think the absence of this so far is remarkable, especially with reference to white and Negro soldiers in the same camps. It is at variance with some of the predictions that were made. Both races have been repre-

sented at some twelve camps, and there have been no misunderstandings that were not soon adjusted. One precaution that was taken in breaking in the new colored troops was to obtain staff officers for the command of the colored troops who had previous experience with Negro soldiers in the regular army and who understand them.

Negroes as Soldiers and Officers.

"Few persons realize what the Negroes as a whole are doing in this war. We have just been getting together some information on this, for distribution mainly among the colored people, to stimulate to action any of those who are not contributing a full share; also, we will show what opportunities our government has provided for the Negro, as an incentive to a responsive part.

"As to what the Negroes are doing as soldiers: Besides the volunteer enlistment in large numbers since the declaration of the war, the colored man has cheerfully responded to the call of arms under the draft, the percentage of those who asked for exemption being low. Under the first draft there were 787,628, registrants, or close to 8 per cent of the total registration of the country. Of the Negro registrants, close to 100,000 have been called into camp for active military service. There have been commissioned in the United States army as captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants about 1000 colored men, including about 250 colored medical officers in the medical and dental reserve corps. The 92d division and the 43d (provisional) division, each finally to consist of aproximately 30,000 Negro soldiers, have been organized, under the command of Major-General C. C. Ballou and Brigadier-General Roy C. Hoffman, respectively.

"The company units of these arms of service will, in large measure, be commanded by colored line officers. About 650 commissioned officers were graduated from the first training camp for colored officers at Des Moines, and these officers, according to reports, have for the most part made good and are in command of troops of their race at several camps. There are 34 colored chaplains in the various branches of the army.

Opportunities Opened Along Many Lines.

"As I have indicated, colored men have been afforded opportunities to enlist or qualify for such branches of service as the field artillery. There are now three such regiments, the 349th, the 350th and the 351st field artillery. At Camp Meade a training camp has been established to prepare officers of the colored race for these regiments; it is said that the men undergoing this training are showing marked adaptability for the work.

"The personnel officer of the coast artillery has thrown open the doors of his branch to colored men not yet called into active service, and has announced that there is a need for Negroes with college training. At Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, O., there is a colored regiment of engineers, many of the officers of which are colored.

"The government has recently made provision for special training of young men of the colored race in technical and mechanical work for army service. At standard colored schools, such as Howard university, at Washington, D. C.; Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., selected students will be taught during the summer and fall such branches as radio engineering, auto-mechanics, woodworking, carpentry, general and electrical angineering.

"One hundred and fifty colored men are engaged in Young Men's Christian association work in the various camps where Negro soldiers are stationed, some of these workers are in France with the colored regiments under General Pershing. Whereever they are they work out, in addition to their religious duties, systems whereby the illiteracy so prevalent among troops from certain parts of the country may be reduced to a minimum.

"Much is being done in an organized way in many quarters to speed up the labor of colored men and women, to increase their technical skill in rendering service in war work, and to cut down illiteracy. The war council of the Young Men's Christian association, it is stated, is devoting $200,000 of its budget to work among Negro women.

Race Does Well Giving.

"In the purchase of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps and in subscribing to war philanthropies, the Negro has made an excellent showing, when it is remembered that few are wealthy.

"As to war savings stamps, I will only refer to what the Negroes in one city did, Washington, and that only in part. A campaign of education among the colored people in the District of Columbia resulted in the sale of $52,000 in stamps. This does not include $800 a week bought by the children, in the schools and the amounts bought in the federal departments by colored employes, nor the individual purchases of colored persons."

COLORED FARMER SHOWS WHY MEN OF HIS RACE MUST SUPPORT THE WAR

From the Spring Hope Journal.

Mr. Editor: Since I learn that very many of the colored people take your paper, will you please allow me a little space in the Journal to say a few words to them?

Well, my boys and you and I know that America is in a big war; her hands are full, she is in her dark hour of trouble and needs all the help she can get. The white men are called—the Southern white men. We are called—the Southern negro. You have been told that it was not our duty to help fight in this world war, but you and I know better than that. If you was riding in Mr. B.'s car and his car gets uncontrollable, would it be your duty to help Mr. B. stop the car if you could? Of course it would. If you were sitting in my house and a bear came and scratch hard to get in my house and I work hard and fight and sweat and after a long time drive the bear off and you set there and would not turn your hands, and you say you had a hard time, I would have helped, but it was not my house, what would I say. Some say we cannot vote. We are not citizens and have not right to fight. Boys, voting don't worry me because I don't know what to vote for.

Boys, let's stop so much foolishness and shoulder our gun and fight side by side with the white man, and when the victory is won our crown will shine brighter than ever. We will be more welcome in America than ever before. The Bible says there is a time for all things; time to plant, time to pluck up that which is planted and time to war.

Somebody told you that if Germany ruled this country those that have not got no property will get some. Now, boys, if you set down and wait for the Germans to come and give you some property it will be 99 years and two dark Sundays. Germany will never rule this land, while the lamp holds out to burn. Boys, stop so much foolishness. Don't listen at so much trash; take God in front. My son and your son are in the battle. Please ask God to let His Son be with you in our dark hours of trouble. Let's stop so much foolishness and turn into praying.

Our boys are in a distant land and having a hard time. Let's bow down on our knees and pray God to let His Son be with our boys in battle.

Somebody told you that if the Germans take this country it would be better for the negro. But boys, how can these things be? Once upon a time John and Bob went hunting and after a while they found a bear's den, with two little young cubs in it. It was in a deep clay root. John told Bob to watch for the old mother bear and he would go down and get the young bears. Bob said, "All right." Bob sat at the mouth of the den and John goes down in to get the young cubs. They tried to fight John and, therefore, John was in the cave a long time. Bob dropped off in a doze of sleep, and when he awoke the old mother bear was going down in the den. Bob grabbed the old mother bear's tail. John said, "Bob, how come it so dark up there?" Bob was pulling with all his might, he could not speak. "Bob, how come it so dark up there?" After a while Bob got breath and said, "If this tail holt breaks you will find out how come it so dark."

Now, father, stop telling your boys not to do this and that. Speak in favor of Uncle Sam. We are in America and want to be ruled by American people. If this is not your home where are you going? You cannot go to Liberia, for there is no room for us, and further more we cannot stand the Liberian fever.

Boys, this is our home. Germany will never rule this land. You make your cotton and tobacco, sell it, pay your own debts, put your money in your pockets, buy your cars like the white man. If you buy land and pay for it, your titles are good. Boys, please stop so much foolishness, stand up like brave men. The victory will soon be won and when the battle is over we shall wear a crown.

Now a word to my white friends. If you talk against fighting for this country, Liberty Bonds, war stamps and saving food what are we to do? If there ever was a time when America ought to pray it is now. Jesus said when trouble press thee, and your burden gets too heavy, call on me and I will deliver thee. The Germans and the Jews say they had rather live under the American law than to live under their own law. You cannot live under their law. Jesus said there is a time when man must die, there is a time when man will die.

A few more words to my colored friends and I must go.

Somebody told you that if the Germans win, times will be better for us. Boys, if you sit down and wait on that you will have a hard time. Boys, if we stop listening at so much foolishness and trash, and put our shoulder to the wheel and push with all our might, I don't see no reason why that our crown should not shine brighter.

Some say, "Well, I am too old to go and I have no children to send and so there is nothing to bother me only the flour and sugar proposition is bad. Just think of the mother's sons. Some mother's baby boy in a far distant land facing death, cold, heat, all kinds of big guns and poison gas, and then you sit right down, instead of saying here am I, send me. Won't buy a bond, won't buy no war stamps, won't plant no wheat. Pray God that you may grip the hands of those that are offering their lives for this country.

Nothing more at this time. Wish you a great success.

C. H. ROGERS (Colored)
Owns a Bond

Spring Hope, N. C., R. 1.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
APRIL 9 1918

GERMAN NEGRO PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The arrest of Max Fraudenheim in the Harlem district has revealed that German agents have been active among the Negroes there, spreading stories that, after winning the war, Germany would establish a Negro state somewhere.

NEGRESS ADMITS PUTTING GLASS IN BREAD IN MOBILE

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Advertiser

Claims Act Inspired by Another Negress as Joke—Held For Federal Authorities

4-23-18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MOBILE, ALA., April 22.—Mittie May Thomas, a negro woman, employed as a domestic at the home of O. C. Tisdale, 14 North Ann street, admitted in the recorder's court Monday morning that she had placed glass in a loaf of bread that she served to that family on the morning of Monday, April 15. The woman was closely cross-questioned in court by Gordon Smith by permission of Recorder D. H. Edington as to whether she had been paid to put the glass in the bread by any baker or persons connected with any bakery. The woman was also closely questioned by Recorder Edington and she swore that she was inspired to commit the act as a joke by a negro woman known as Ruby Dean. Detective Joseph Lacey testifed that no such person could be found in Mobile. The case was continued until Friday and the police instructed to notify the Federal authorities.

Mr. Smith stated to the court that he wanted the Federal authorities to investigate the case as it had been reported to them.

The woman was arrested by Chief of Police P. J. O'Shaugnessy and Detective Joseph Lacey.

German Propagandist Busy Among Negroes Here, States Stanley

Advertiser 4-6-18

Charges that German propagandists are at work among negroes in the vicinity of Atlanta were made Friday by H. M. Stanley, commissioner of commerce and labor, who has notified the detective department of the activities of a certain white man in Decatur.

This man, Mr. Stanley complains, has been going from house to house where negro women are employed, seeking to make them discontented with the wages paid by telling them they were too low. He has advised negro cooks to work for no less than $9 a week.

Mr. Stanley says his cook was accosted by the man who, though he does not claim to be a German, is a German sympathizer and believes Germany will win the war.

Newport Lanford, chief of detectives, has detailed two men to trace this man and find out the true nature of the condition of unrest he is trying to create.

Soldiers — 1918

Loyalty of Negroes

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PROGRESS BEING MADE.

Washington Bee 8-3-18

Five weeks ago, at the request of the Government, colored newspaper men, and leaders for the race, assembled in Washington. They were asked to assemble here for the purpose of acquainting high Government officials with what was needed to arouse the maximum of enthusiasm within the race for the prosecution of the war.

The loyalty of the race had never been questioned by Government officials—not even by those haling from a section where justice has been and is being denied the race, nor had the race's loyalty been doubted by the American public. There were, however, some who suspicioned that there were certain conditions existing that conspired to dampen the race's enthusiasm or militate against its acquainting itself with what was most needed to help win the war.

These men, some forty in number, coming from every section of the country, and representing colored public opinion, and standing for justice for the race and to the country, were asked to tell "the plain unvarnished story," without exaggeration and without minimizing — to tell that which Government officials desired to know.

The result of the three days' session was a well-tempered resolution reaffirming and emphasizing the race's traditional loyalty, accompanied by a bill of particulars enumerating fourteen needful and urgent things which ought to be done to make consistent in the minds of colored men that this war is really in the interest of the oppressed peoples of the world, of which the colored race in these United States is a glaring example of oppression and denial.

Up to date four of these fourteen specifically enumerated things which could possibly make for a splendid morale, an unbounded enthusiasm, have been acted favorably upon. Colored nurses have been called for war work; the status of Colonel Young, the race's ranking military officer and only West Pointer, has been cleared up; the President has prepared a statement condemning lynching, and a tender to Dr. DuBois of a position in the Intelligence Bureau has been made, although declined by him.

With a tremendous obligation resting upon them—the high Government officials—with a mighty battle raging in which are engaged "our own" kith and kin from the United States, we anticipated that, perhaps, haste would be made slowly. However, twelve million colored people, who not for a single moment lagged in their loyalty to country, are hoping that all their representations may be soon favorably acted upon.

They do not ask that they be favorably acted upon as a price for their loyalty, but rather as an incentive to the greatest exertion possible for mere human beings.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to say that the favorable consideration given to four of the items in the race's bill of particulars is due in no small way to the alertness, the constant vigil and the diplomatic insistance of the race's lone ambassador in the War Department—Emmett J. Scott.

PROGRESS BEING MADE

New York News 8-29-18

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GERMANY NOT LYNCHING, SAYS SOUTH. UNREST

Christian Science Monitor 1918.

COLORED MAN ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF BEING A PRO-GERMAN AGITATOR CLAIMING GERMANY INTENDS TO ESTABLISH A "NEGRO GOVERNMENT".—BULGARIAN ARRESTED IN LA. ON ANOTHER WILD STORY OF GETTING COLORED MEN FOR GERMAN ARMY.—LET SOUTH STOP PERSECUTING.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

Birmingham, Ala., April 30, 1918.—A Negro, Fred Jones, has been arrested chargeu with being a pro-German agitator among Negroes of Sumter County. He was brought to Birmingham by federal agents, who placed him in the Jefferson county jail.

A specific charge against Jones is that he advised Negroes who are selected for army service to desert the United States Army when they get to France and join the Germans. He is alleged to have said that Germany intended to establish a Negro government in the United States.

He made a statement to officers of Tuscaloosa County, it is said, to the effect that he was coached to make his speeches by a white man whose name is being withheld, and that he was well paid for spreading the propaganda.

"Negroes Sought for Germany."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

Natchitoches, La., April 30, 1918.—George Angeloff, who claims to be a Bulgarian, has been arrested by Sheriff J. W. Pain and held for federal authorities on a charge of trying to recruit southern Negroes for German military service. His plan, according to the charges, was to get 20 Negroes in a group and send them to El Paso, Tex., from where they would be smuggled into Mexico, thence to Tampico, and finally to Europe and to the German west front. The Negroes were promised $6 a day and other rewards "in case of a German victory" and were further instructed that in case they were sent over by the United States they would be rewarded if they gave up their guns to the Germans.

Chicago Defender 7-20-18

Mother Has 9 Sons in Army

New Orleans, La., July 19.—Mrs. Ida Gilmore Williams proudly displays in her front window a service flag with nine stars complimentary to her nine sons who are now serving in the army. Seven are already in service with Pershing's forces in France, and two others, Private John Williams, 349th Field Artillery, and Private Thomas Williams, 350 Field Artillery, are now stationed at Camp Dix, N. J.

When the Negroes Marched By

Every Phase of Negro Life Represented in Long Line Which Marched Along the Packed Streets — Spanish War Vets Given Many Cheers.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
APRIL 19 1918

A weapon now forging which, when ready, will not be the least of the many instruments of vengeance which will compel restitution from a kaiser and his staff, won the unstinted approval of every loyal citizen of Atlanta yesterday, when it was shown in striking display by the parade of the colored citizens of this city.

Never before in the history of Atlanta has such a splendid presentation of all that stands for the finest and best in the negro been given as that of Thursday. A procession, which took three-quarters of an hour to pass the reviewing stand, which numbered in its ranks over ten thousand people, men, women and, children, which evidenced one hundred per cent loyalty to the country and nation, of which those people are a part, won round after round of spontaneous applause from the thousands who lined the streets.

At the reviewing stand at Five Points, Governor Dorsey and Mayor Candler welcomed the different organizations of the colored race as each section gravely saluted first the starry flag and then the two executives as representatives of the state and city. Among those on the stand was Mrs Samuel M. Inman, who, as chairman of the Georgia division of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, which includes all women's organizations of the state, represented the expression of interest of all these organizations in the splendid work that the negro women are doing along patriotic lines.

Headed by Negro Troops.

The parade was headed by two detachments of colored troops from Camp Gordon, who were followed by a line of the patriotic negroes of the city. "Mr. Kaiser, you'd better lay down your gun; fast black will never run," ran one of the slogans carried by the marching thousands, and it was typical of the determination shown in every face.

Many bands furnished inspiring marching music, and, when the gap between the bands was too long, the colored school children made their own music by singing.

The colored Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the D. O. K. O., the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, tha Court of Calanthe, the colored National Defense league, and many other fraternal organizations made splendid showings.

Continuous cheers greeted the veterans of the Spanish-American war as they passed, dignity and pride evident in their bearing as they saluted the flag.

The colored churches carried banners telling of their work in buying Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds and each congregation, led by its pastor and leading members, told a tale of steadfast service that those who saw will always remember.

Thousands of School Children.

And then came the school children! The students of the colored universities, Morehouse college, Morris Brown, Atlanta university, Clark university Gammon Theological seminary, Bryant's Preparatory institute, Holmes institute and the St. Mathias Parish school, marched by in rank after rank that spoke of a training and an effort that would credit any scholastic bodies, be they white or black, rich or poor, famous or unknown.

The representatives of different business houses made no attempt to profit by the parade in an advertising way. Rather were they an evidence of the splendid enterprise which has raised their proprietors to an honored and trusted position in the business world of the city. Herndon's barber shop led the division. Following were Pace's barber shops, the Silver Moon barber shop, the organized barbers of Atlanta and a hairdressing establishment.

The Ansley waiters were followed by the Special Delivery club, composed of the messenger boys of the city and then came the chauffeurs, with their Social Relief association. The Winecoff waiters had a beautiful float in the parade, which showed these men arranging spotless napery and shining silver on tempting banquet boards.

The public school children made a specially impressive showing. Many of the schools carried banners, which stated that their enrollment were one hundred per cent members of the Junior Red Cross. Astonishingly large sums had been subscribed by others for the purchase of Thrift Stamps and many of the older people carried banners telling of big purchases of Liberty Bonds.

It is probable that every home in Atlanta was minus its cooks and butlers and maids yesterday. Doubtless every auto owner was without a chauffeur. The hotels and restaurants must have had to close down for lack of waiters and the washing will come home a day late for a certainty. But not a person will complain who saw that parade. It was worth it.

Patriotism Evident.

From the start, when the colored troops marched by, all the way through to the end, the sight of the wholehearted effort which was so evident in every detail, the pure loyalty and unwavering adherence to the flag and the nation, brought a sense of pride. One banner, carried by a little fellow about 12 years old, was particularly poignant in its suggestion. It bore the words "Save or Slave," and as the spectator thought of the meaning of that slogan to the thousands of colored people who saw it pass, the realization of the stark reality of the situation freemen face today the world over, was driven home as never before.

In one sentence, sung by an enthused member of the Ebenezer Baptist church, the spirit of the whole thing is summed up. He was an old negro, gray and feeble, but he marched stubbornly along with his little flag bravely waving above his head. As he marched, from time to time he raised his head and intoned:

"Ebenezer Baptis' goin' ovah—les' go!"

NEGRO EDUCATORS AND OUR WAR EFFORTS

Survey

If there had been many manifestations of sullen or half-hearted participation by Negroes in the war efforts of the nation, a discriminating policy of government with regard to them might have been justified. The curious fact is, however, that in spite of race distinction in disfavor of the colored soldier and in spite of the recent reappearance of lynchings and personal abuse on a large scale, the Negro is making new and considerable additions to his claims upon the nation's gratitude. Not only has he waived such opportunities as presented themselves to sell his loyalty for a larger share of social recognition, but he has wholeheartedly entered the patriotic tasks at home and abroad.

Evidence of this lies in the part taken in the war by Tuskegee college. This compares favorably with that of any other educational institution in the country, Negro or non-Negro. Tuskegee's service flag has 470 stars; in addition, many of its faculty, graduates and students are serving in civilian war activities. Emmet J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute and for eighteen years confidential secretary of the late Booker T. Washington, has been lent to the secretary of war as a special assistant in matters affecting Negroes. Principal R. R. Moton, in addition to his duties as head of the college, finds time to be the active chairman of the committee in Alabama that promotes the sales of thrift stamps among colored people.

Moreover, Mr. Moton is leading the movement for food conservation and increased production among the Negroes of his state. He is seconded by George W. Carver, director of Tuskegee's experiment station, who, by the way, was recently called to Washington to consult with the Department of Agriculture on wheat substitutes. Several other officers of the institute are aiding in the food conservation campaign, and in this they are eagerly assisted by the senior students. The ground and buildings of the college have been offered the government as a training camp for Negro officers.

The influence of the institute on the colored population of the state, especially through the rural schools, is heavily exerted in support of the government program. Corn and pig clubs flourish as never before; the quantity of fruits and vegetables canned by the 10,000 girls and mothers organized in Alabama clubs is prodigious. This success is attributed by the men who are running these various activities to the fact that the national program for increased and more scientific production, as well as for economy and thrift, merely accentuates what has been taught at Tuskegee in season and out of season.

These facts about Tuskegee illustrate the contributions that are being made by many Negro institutions. George Edmund Haynes, professor of social science at Fisk University, who publishes in this issue of the SURVEY the first instalment of his investigation of the northward migration of Negroes, has been called to Washington to act as director of Negro economics for the United States Department of Labor. He will take charge of the adjustment of such social and economic issues as may arise from the employment of Negroes in war industries and from their migration, and especially of the hiring and housing of Negroes required for war work by the government itself.

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA AMONG NEGROES.

At last the full truth has come out concerning the thing about which there were so many dark rumors during the early days of the war. Captain George B. Lester of the Military Intelligence Bureau told before the Senate Investigating Committee last week all that he knew regarding German propaganda among Negroes in the United States, and, of course, Captain Lester knows all there is to be known.

The Captain testified that the Germans maintained a separate department for spreading propaganda among the colored people, and that the field work was conducted by a man by the name of von Reiswitz principally in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia; a little work being done also in North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

The important part of Captain Lester's testimony was as follows:

"The attempt was also made to win the Negro race to the cause of Germany by innumerable arguments. The Negro leaders who were subsidized, or attempted to be subsidized, in various local communities, I do not mean the big leaders of the Negro race, but small men scattered here and there, told the Negroes that in Germany the blacks were equal to the whites, that in Europe they had no color line. They exhibited statements, presumed to be authentic, to this effect and argued with them that, if Germany won the war the rights of the colored people in the South would be equal to those of the whites.

"However, their whole system was actually broken up, so far as the civil population was concerned, before 1917, on account of the high wages paid, and the demand for labor in the North."

Captain Lester, inadvertently or otherwise, gave the colored people no credit for incorruptible loyalty; he rather implies that if the migration to the north had not come about, the Germans might possibly have succeeded. Nevertheless, his testimony shows what he himself did not say, and that is that German money did not and could not touch the colored American.

He says the attempt was made to subsidize the leaders of the race, not the big leaders, but small men here and there. Who were these small men? Why were they not arrested and put in prison? White men during the war were given twenty years for lesser offenses. Were these men so small that ther actions did not amount to a crime?

In this investigation the names of many white men, big and small, have been made public; some of these men were guilty of no pro-German activities that were known, but their names had been found in lists of those considered favorable to the German cause by the German agents. Nevertheless, their names have been made public in connection with German propaganda, and they have a mark put upon them that it will be hard to take off.

How is it then, that, so far as the testimony has been made public, not the name of a single Negro has been given? How is it that although there were one or two trials of obscure colored ministers on charges of pro-Germanism, there has not been, so far as we have been able to learn, a single conviction? We do not believe that this is due to any special consideration which Captain Lester wishes to show or any leniency on the part of the Department of Justice; we believe it to be because of the lack of definite evidence and proof. We believe it to be because of the fact that most of the talk about German propaganda among colored people was mere rumor and sprang from a panicky state of mind due to guilty conscience.

We repeat what we said at the beginning of the war and what we have said all through the war; there might have been an effort on the part of the Germans to influence the Negroes of this country, but the effort was a vain one; whatever dissatisfaction has been shown or expressed by the colored people of the United States has never been due in any degree to pro-German propaganda, but to Negro propaganda.

HOW CRACKERS AID THE KAISER

The Amsterdam News. May 1, 1918.

Considering that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with the most militaristic power in the history of the world, and, further, that wars are no longer waged by armies and battle fleets alone, but by whole peoples—the entire economic resources of one population against those of another—one wonders what fateful blindness or colossal prejudice exists in the minds of those in power that even in these anxious days cracker mobs can still be tolerated, unhindered and unrebuked, in thir Hunnish work of lynching the coloured manhood of the nation.

Will those in power never wake up to the fact that every time a Southern mob lynches a coloured man the cause of the Kaiser is thereby advanced and that of America and her allies correspondingly injured? For not only does America lose a potential fighter or, in case of unfitness in age or physical condition for our fighting forces, a possible feeder to those forces, and buyer of Liberty Bonds, but the nation loses as well the moral and financial support of many hundreds of coloured people through the effect of cracker frightfulness in dampening their enthusiasm for the war. There would undoubtedly be many more coloured buyers for Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps were the coloured people given some positive assurance in a manner other than words that this Democracy for which they are called upon to fight and sacrifice is not designed for the exclusive enjoyment of the white man in Europe and America, but is to be extended to all races everywhere; and that the WE and US in which they have been included since this country entered the war are not brought into usage merely for war purposes, but are to be extended into peace times in such fairness and efficiency as to forever hereafter exclude any talk of a "white man's country" in connection with the land for which we, as freely as the whites, have shed our blood.

This is a war of peoples and coloured Americans constitute one-tenth of the American people—a very important factor, it seem to us, and in its dissatisfaction with its treatment capable of creatin even passively, a situation pregnant with terrible possibilities fo the Nation.

SELMA MINISTER URGES THE NEGRO TO HELP WIN WAR

Montg. Advertisement April 15 1918

Sends Burning Message Through School Teachers Into Rural Sections of Dallas County

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SELMA, ALA., April 14.—Declaring that it requires the conservation of labor as well as the conservation of food to win the war against Germany; that no man, white or black, has the right to be idle in these strenuous days; that unless men will work voluntarily the United States government may pass a law compelling every man to work or go to jail; and that should Germany win, which she will not, the people of this country, white and black, will be reduced to abject slavery, and that it is the duty of every teacher to induce idlers in her community to work six days in the week, Rev. John A. Davison, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Selma, sent a burning message to the colored people of Dallas County through eighty-one colored public school teachers assembled at Selma University.

The meeting was called to order by Prof. George W. Trenholm of the Department of Education of Alabama, who has been conducting a four days' training course for the colored teachers of the county.

Prof. R. B. Hudson, principal of Clark School, where the meetings were held, presided and introduced Rev. Davison and Hon. J. B. Ellis, who had been invited to address the teachers.

Mr. Ellis, speaking on the labor problem, declared that instead of working six days in the week, the average laborer in the county works only two and a half days. He declared further that it is the duty of the school teacher to use her influence to change this condition so that every able-bodied man shall work six days in the week to help win the war. The addresses of the white visitors were liberally applauded.

Illiteracy Work Praised.

Ida M. Abecrombie of Montgomery, in charge of illiteracy work in Alabama for the colored people, was highly praised by Mr. Ellis, a member of the Illiteracy Commission.

She delivered a remarkable address showing most gratifying results in teaching adults of her race to read and write.

Other Addresses.

Among others who delivered inspiring addresses during the progress of the meetings were Dr. R. T. Pollard, president of Selma University; Harry Sims and E. C. Dobbs, of the United States Demonstration Department, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. E. Archer, president of Payne University, and Rev. A. F. Owens of Selma University.

Professor Trenholm, in charge of the work of training some 3,000 colored teachers in the State, closed his meeting here today with encouraging results. Through the teachers of the State Professor Trenholm reaches some 30,000 negro children in Alabama. Eighty-one teachers in charge of the public schools of Dallas County registered and attended every session.

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OF NEGRO'S 19 SONS 12 ARE IN U. S. ARMY; 8 OF 12 VOLUNTEERS

Constitution

Monroe, La., July 27.—R. H. Windsor, a negro preacher of near Rayville, La., claims to hold the record service flag in Louisiana. Of Windsor's nineteen sons, twelve are in the army, one of them being a lieutenant and two others sergeants. Eight of the twelve volunteered.

ARE THEY GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS?

Cleveland Advocate

President Wilson properly, and clearly, stated in his recent message to the people denouncing mob spirit and lynching, "I NOW CALL UPON IT (the country), UPON ITS MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE, TO SEE TO IT THAT LAWS ARE KEPT INVIOLATE."

6-10-16

In that message to the people the President took the high ground, and the only position to take and be consistent, that those in this country who disregard laws enacted for the protection of citizens, are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The constant turning down, for appointment, of Colored applicants for clerical positions in the departments at Washington, after they have, in open competition, won eligibility for place by successfully passing the Civil Service examination raises the question: "Is action of the bureau heads and appointment clerks, in defiance of the President's message, and in defiance of Secretary of War Baker's pronouncement for a square deal, the work of pro-Germans when they turn down for appointment eligible Colored applicants, merely because they are Colored?"

The government at Washington is in urgent need of clerks. It is frantically calling for them—advertising for them in newspapers, and on movie picture screens—even in Colored newspapers and on Colored movie theater screens, from the lakes to the gulf, yet when Colored eligibles present themselves, properly certified, they are turned down, and only because they are Colored, and that, too, in utter defiance of a Civil Service law that makes no reference whatever to color as a requisite or a disbarment.

Last week a young Colored woman was summoned to Washington by the Federal Trade Commission to take a clerical position for which she had been certified by the Civil Service Commission, after she had passed the examination with a high average. On presenting herself; after incurring the expense of travel from a distant city, on written advice to come, she was turned down by the appointment clerk who summoned her.

In his letter to her, this petty appointment clerk, not knowing, but evidently fearing she might be Colored, suggested she call for a "conference," although there is nothing in the rules and regulations covering the classified service even suggesting that certifieds must incur the expense of railroad travel from distant cities for a "conference," before receiving appointment. The examination papers of the applicants certified are ALWAYS furnished the appointing office, and these clearly, and specifically indicate the applicant's eligibility and ability. This summons, containing the word "conference," gave every assurance of appointment should the young woman present herself.

On returning home to her distant city, this same young woman, the following day, received a telegram from another bureau, the War Trade Bureau, asking what would be the lowest salary she would accept for a clerical position in Washington. She immediately wired back "$1,000 per annum." The same day, in reply to her wired answer, she received a telegram from the appointment clerk of the bureau to report for duty August 1st, at $1,000 for permanent appointment, and to bring the telegram of instruction with her. This she did, and again, on discovering she was Colored, she suffered the embarrassment—the injustice, of being sent from room to room to receive the cruel advice of division chiefs that they WOULD NOT take her because she was Colored.

Bureau heads and appointment clerks who persist in such base, damnable discrimination against the race—a race that has more than three hundred thousand men in the army ready, AND WILLING, to fight to their last drop of blood for their country, ARE INDISPUTABLY LENDING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

How long is this rank discrimination—this BASE INJUSTICE—to continue? How long are these pro-Germanists to be allowed to ignore the spirit of the President's message to the people? How long, in defiance of Secretary of War Baker's pronouncement for a square deal, are such as lend aid and comfort to the enemy to continue drawing salaries from the government?

We have been asked for every ounce of our patriotism, service and sacrifice. We are giving it, and with a patience in the face of base discrimination that challenges admiration. Why should not some of these Negrophobists who are drawing salaries from the government be made to give every ounce of THEIR patriotism, service and sacrifice as well, or yield their positions to 100 per cent patriots?

The "alarming unrest," among Colored people, that Maj. Moton told Secretary of War Baker existed, is fomented by the rank discrimination practiced against us by American whites haling from south of Mason and Dixon line, and not by Germans who CANNOT, taint us with THEIR propaganda.

On Tuesday next the primaries—for the nomination of an entire slate for the various offices—state and county—will be held.

The Advocate—while not unmindful of the qualities of many candidates—is pleased to recommend the following: For governor Frank B. Willis; for Legislature, Harry E. Davis, Samuel E. Woods Welcome T. Blue—these three are Colored gentlemen. There are to be thirteen nominated from Cuyahoga county, and we as Colored people ought to see to it that we put three, two, or at least one, on the ticket.

For coroner The Advocate indorses and recommends Dr. Ellis A. Dale, another Colored man. He has the ability to render efficient and satisfactory service.

Remember these names—Frank B. Willis, Harry E. Davis, Samuel E. Woods, Welcome T. Blue and Ellis A. Dale.

GERMAN AGENTS PLOT IN AMERICA

Help Sinn Fein in Irish Rebellion

STIR UP NEGROES AND OTHER RACES

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN
MAY 22, 1918

MUCH EVIDENCE FOUND

IRISH GIVEN PROMISES

Uprising, With Teuton Support, to Come When Germans Reached Channel Ports—Government Agents See Plot From Inside

Disclosure yesterday that the government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between Irish Sinn Fein leaders and German agents to precipitate a rebellion in Ireland, was followed by announcement that government agents have uncovered similar German intrigue with other nationalistic groups in the United States.

German money, it was said, has been used to finance agitation among Negroes and among Finns, Lithuanians and others of the so-called "oppressed nationalities," which for years have had nationalist grievances against Russia or other anti-Germanic allies. In most cases this propaganda has been carried on by Americans affiliated with these groups, paid from some mysterious source believed to be the German government. Except among the radical Irish agitators, however, the propaganda did not appear to make much headway.

1916

Government Agents on Inside

For many months it is now revealed United States government agents have been inside the councils of the Irish in this country who plotted armed insurrection of Irish citizens against British rule and have discovered conclusive evidence that German money and promises of aid stimulated the conspiracies as a means of diverting the British government from its war task in France.

Direct action to stop the intrigue was thought not advisable, inasmuch as the government did not wish to meddle in domestic problems of the British empire, but the information gathered was turned over in some cases to British representatives, and it is understood that the recent arrest of a number of Irish Sinn Feiners was prompted by evidences of German-Irish plots discovered in this country.

Full details of the evidence was not made public, it was explained, because a number of persons still are under surveillance. Some announcement of reasons for the arrest of the Irish agitators is expected soon, however, either in London or Washington. Officials at Washington yesterday declined to indicate when any statement might be expected from the state department concerning the Irish developments.

Much Secret Writing Discovered

The story of how the intrigue in this country was discovered, it was said, if published fully, would tell of many communications brought surreptitiously into the United States in violation of regulations. Many of these were written with invisible ink and in code, and when deciphered furnished clews leading to detection of many ramifications of the plot. The men responsible for the agitation were supplied with funds from deposits in banks, where German representatives formerly kept their accounts or from other mysterious sources.

The Irish radicals in their correspondence referred frequently to the promise of German aid in an uprising which was to be called for this month or next, when the Germans had expected to reach the channel ports in their big drive. The Germans were then to send arms and ammunition, and possibly troops to the Irish coast to participate in the rebellion.

Irish Plans Melodramatic

Many of the Irish plans were melodramatic in the extreme, it is stated, and involved all the elements of dramatic fiction. They were so radical that government agents felt safe for a long time in permitting the scheming to continue, in the hope of detecting others involved. The series of sudden arrests of Irish by the British government may have been made when it finally became evident that the rebellion actually was about to be started.

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EVERY CHURCH, SOCIETY, LODGE, LABOR UNION, AND SCHOOL IN CITY EXCEPT GA. STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE IN LINE.

Address In Park Extension By Dr. P. James Bryant of Atlanta One of the Most Brilliant Ever Heard In This City. All Business Houses Let Help Off For Mammoth Demonstration.

The Savannah Dailies May 11, 1918

The biggest, grandest and most spectacular civic parade ever held in this country by Negroes was that of Wednesday afternoon when 20,000 Negroes representing over a hundred different organizations marched through the city in one mammoth demonstration which marked the opening of the great campaign for the sale of Thrift Stamps in the First Congressional District of the state Savannah as headquarters. The parade was in every respect a colossal success and demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt the unwavering loyalty of Chatham county Negroes to the Stars and Stripes.

Those who viewed the almost unending line of marchers became eye-weary before the last file of fours passed by for it took fully one hour and forty minutes for the entire parade to pass a given point. Very nearly every Negro of note in the county was in line marching shoulder to shoulder with his less prominent brother. The well-to-do were there joining arms with the more humble of the race, the mechanic walked gleefully along with the laborer, the old and feeble were helped along in the grand procession by the strong. The cripple hobbling along on his ever trusty crutches and the invalid wheeled in their roller chairs went along in the two mile march all taking their share in this, the most remarkable demonstration held since the shackles of bondage were broken asunder by that document which fifty-three years ago gave to the Negro his freedom. Religious bodies vied with benevolent societies in adding splendor to the parade and a score of lodges marched forth together with almost countless social organizations in one magficent sight.

The thousands of public school children of the city and county, led by their teachers, were in line with the less numerous teachers and pupils of the private schools. Old men, weighed down with years of toil, members of the Grand Army of the Republic and wearing their full regalia, gave to the demonstration that touch of sacrificial service which only the appearance of these grand old veterans can produce while the Red Cross Chapter with its junior members both dressed in their attractive unifirms was in line telling in no uncertain terms the great service which Negro women are performing in the titanic strduggle for world freedom which America and her allies are waging on the battlefields of Europe. The glitter of militarism was by no means lacking for this feature was supplied by the seven companies of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Damon. A baby, too, was there, proud young America, seven months old being wheeled by his patriotic young parents in a carriage which bore the inscription "America, here's my boy."

The husky, robust, stalwart men of the waterfront, about 900 strong, men upon whom Uncle Sam is depending to load his ships with provisions for the boys who are spilling their blood in the trenches that America might live unmolested by the heartless Hun, walked arm in arm with their hundreds of brothers in toil who hailed from the shops of one of America's great railroad shops. Yes, everybody was there, every school, church, society and union, pastors and their entire congregations, black teachers with their black pupils, white teachers with their black pupils, all except the leading Negro school of this section of the state, the Ga. State College, which refused to participate in the demonstration. The pupils were willing and anxious to turn out but the narrowness of those in charge of the school, in spite of the invitation extended, prevented their participation in the demonstration.

Especial attention was attracted to several organizations in line. The Red Cross led by the president, Mrs. Rebecca S. Taylor, made a very creditable showing. The organization had about a hundred members in line, followed by scores of members of the junior organizations, knitting and surgical dressings classes. The Savannah Home Association took the honors of the day. With two hundred men in line, led by President Ed. H. Burke, and dressed in palm beach suits, straw hats and white shoes and every one carrying marching canes with a white triangular flag with the scarlet letters "S. H. A." this organization was accorded very generous applause throughout the entire line of march. The 200 men were divided into two companies, under command of Joseph J. Brown as captain with the president and executive board marching in front. The men had been drilled by Capt. Brown and their marching was perfect. They carried some sort of reed instrument which they used to good effect when the band was not playing. The International Longshoremen, under J. B. Preston, president, and the Seaside Wokring Mens ssociation der Major Jackson, president, made a very imposing sight. Composed of big, able bodied, powerful men, these organizations were excellent representatives of Uncle Sam's workers along the sea coast. Weldon Lodge of Elks, with Exalted Ruler H. Henry Spencer, leading, and the Barbers Union under President P. Edward Perry as president, received much applause. The former were dressed in silk hats, Prince Alberts, black trousers and shoes while the latter were white duck suits, white shoes and straw hats. The Imperial women scouts, dressed in khaki, service hats and leggings and carrying wooden guns, received very generous applause. They were under Capt. Joseph Rivers. The Letter Carriers also received a big hand all along the line of march.

The parade presented several children whose costumes called forth much applause. They all marched together and made a most beautiful spectacle. Uncle Sam was represented by little Willie Thomas, Miss Columbia by Ursaline Belcher, Toussaint L'Overture by Howard Reid, James Lemon, Jr. was a sailor boy and Allen Toppin, Joseph King, Jr., William Jamerson, Harold Davis, Paul Perry and Richard DesVerney, sailor boys, all of the latter carrying a large American flag.

Many beautiful and significant banners were carried by the various organizations. That of the Eureka Aid and Athletic Club was magnificent. There were several club service flags and one by the West Broad Street school stating that 95 parents of children of that school are serving in the American army in France.

Line of March

The parade which was led by Chief Marshal Julius Maxwell, left its assembling point, West Broad and Henry streets at 4:30 o'clock, marched north on West Broad to Broughton, east to Bull and then south to the Park Extension. From the steps of the Chatham Academy the procession was viewed by Mayor Pierpont and the city officials. The procession was divided into seven sections, each led by a band or drum corps. It was so long that when the first half of the paraders in fours was massed three columns deep in the Park Extension the last section had not yet left its starting point.

Speakers

The principal address at the park was delivered by the Rev. Dr. P. James Bryant of Atlanta one of the three speakers appointed by President Wilson to tour the state in behalf of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. His address was one of the finest ever heard here and literally teemed with patriotism. It was about seventy minutes long and every word of it fell on most responsive ears. The speaker paid his respects to those Negroes who did not take part in the demonstration, calling them deserters of the vilest character. Assistant State Director M. W. Reddick, of Atlanta, was also present and addressed the gathering. During the parade and speaking and late into the night the following committee of young ladies sold Thrift Stamps: Miss Bertha Gibson, Miss Claudia Rice, Mrs. Willie Daniels, Mrs. Lillie Middleton, Mrs. Eva Burke, Mrs. Bertha Clark, Mrs. Inez Lockley, Mrs. Josephine Barnard and Mrs. Drazio Miller.

The demonstration was promoted by Chatham county executive committee J. G. Lemon, chairman; E. H. Burke, secretary; Rev. W. G. Alexander, Rev. W. L. Cash, Rev. Daniel Wright, L. E. Williams and W H. Blair and Sol. C. Johnson, chairman of the First Congressional District of the War Savings and Thrift Stamp committee. This committee was ably assisted by the auxiliary Chatham county committees and Rev. E. H. Quo whose efforts were responsible for many of the churches being in the parade.

The parade was headed by a mounted escort of police who preceded Chief Marshal Julius Maxwell. The assistant marshals, Jacob Wright, L. W. Beasley, G. L. Binyard, E. L. Martin, Malvern McNichols, Edward Hurd and J. Clayton Williams and A. M. Monroe, Jr., as courier, had charge of the seven sections of the parade.

Those taking part in the parade and their order were: K. of P. band, Uniform Rank, K. of P. under Col. C. S. Andrews, Uniform Rank, K. of D., under Col. Johnson, Forest City Branch of Letter Carriers, War Savings Committee, G. A. R. Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Veterans Ga. Troops, South Atlantic Medical Society, Trained Nurses, Red Cross, Junior Red Cross, Garment Workers and Knitters of Red Cross, Second Baptist church, Friendship Baptist church, Evergreen Baptist church, Thankful Baptist church, St. Mary's Baptist church, Mt. Bethel Baptist church, 1st Nazareth Baptist church, Grace Baptist church, Little David Baptist church, Mt. Tabor Baptist church, Beth Eden Baptist church W. B., F. A. B. church, Bethlehem Baptist church, Royal Knights of King David, Central Baptist church, St. Luke Baptist

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church, F. A. B. church, L. & G Soiree Club, Goodwill Baptist church, Union Baptist church, Ebenezer Baptist church, Little Bryan Baptist church, Peaceful, Arnold & Abysinia B.Churces St. John Baptist church Mt. Zion Baptist church, Pageant Baptist church, Zion White Bluff Baptist church, First Bryan Baptist church, 1st Congregational Church, New Moon Baptist Lapageville Baptist church, First Congregational church, Asbury M. E. church, Palen Memorial M. E. church. St. Philip A. M. E. church, St. Philip Monumental A. M. E. church, St. James A. M. E. church, St. Paul C M E church, Protective Auxiliary of K of D., Butler Presbyterian Church, Boy Scouts, Maple Street school, West Broad Street school, Woodville school, East Broad school, Dittsmersville school East Savannah school, Rose Dhu school, White Bluff school, Whitmarsh school, Wilmington school Springfield school, Antioch school, Beach Institute, Berean Baptist Academy, St. Benedict's Catholic school, Foster school, Swangin school, Yamacraw Free Kindergarten, St. Augustine Episcopal school, Play Ground, Creswill Court, Cuyler school, Grand Court of Hermion, Insurance Men's division Ft. Argile, Sackville & Barstow schools Electa Chapter, Peoples Dye Works employees, Plasters' Union, Carnation club, Bricklayers, Colored Chauffeurs Assn., Crescent Aid and Social Club, Mutual Benevolent Society, Empire Club, Evening Call Club and Branch Eureka A. and A. Club, Eureka A. and A. Branch, Hotel Savannah Employees, Hotel Savannah Maids, Fountain City A, nd S. Club, Feay Co., Drill Corps, Light of Inheritance lodge, Joshua Co. Drill Corps, Queen Esther Circle, Idle Hour Club, Collge school, Thunderbolt bolt citizens and school, city employees, Macedonia Society, Seven Brothers Society, Spaulding Construction Co., employees, Union Brotherhood, United Brotherhood of America, Barbers Union, Butchers and Meat Cutters, Canning Clubs, Good Samaritans, Eastern Gates, Frank's shoe shop employees, Wage Earners Bank clerks, Gardner Lodge, Central of Ga., Railway switchmen, Central of Ga., shop helpers, Laundry girls, Metronome orchestra girls, Imperial Girl Scouts, Weldon Lodge of Elks, Harrel's dry cleaning employees, Chas Sumner Lodge, Invincible lodge, B. K. Bruce Lodge, L. and G. Union Club, ouFntain City A. and S. Branch, Friendly Bros. Society, G. E. Club, Ladies Brach G. E. club, Young G. E. Club, Ga. Home Boys, Ga., Home Boys Branch, Imperial A. and S. Club, Imperial Branch, Imperial Juvenile, International Longshoremen Union No. 403, Peaceful A. and S. Club, Morning Call Club and Club branch, Red Rose A. and S. Club, Royal Roosters, Royal Roosters Branch, Savannah Home Association, and Branch, Middleton Band, Steamship Boys, Universal A. and S. Club, National Biscuit Co., Employees, Seaside Workingmen's Asso., Bethany Relief Association, Savh Home Stock Assocation, Young Adelphias, Young Adelphias Branch, Benevolent Sons and Daughters, U. S. and D. of Gospel Messengers, Monroe Undertaking Co. employees, M. M. A. East Savannah, Piney Wood Club, Star of Bethlehem and many others unattached.

Photographer J. W. Johnson who is in charge of his studio in Columbia, S. C., made a trip to the city to snap the parade. He made several excellent srots, one of which is published on the inside of The Tribune.

SEIZE GERMAN HERE FOR LURING NEGROES

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 30, 1918

Freudenheim Promised Them Certain States for Their Own, Federal Indictment Says.

ALSO TALK OF A KINGDOM

Grand Jury Indicts Two Men Who Had Ordnance and Aircraft Plans.

The full story of the propaganda started by German agents in this country among the negroes, the purpose of which was to bring about disloyalty on the part of the race, particularly those of fighting age, is disclosed in an indictment filed in the Federal District Court yesterday. It has been reported many times that German agents have been at work in negro communities in various parts of the country, particularly in Georgia and the Carolinas.

The indictment filed yesterday named Max Freudenheim as one of the propagandists who operated in those parts of New York City where there are many negroes. Freudenheim, it is asserted, was one of the most active of these agents. So far as is known, he is the only one who has been taken into custody in this part of the country. He is a well-educated German, who has been here for several years. The indictment against him contains seven counts, and under the new Espionage act he may receive a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary on each of the counts in addition to a maximum fine of $70,000.

All of the overt acts cited in the indictment were committed after the United States declared war on the German government.

Charges in the Indictment.

The first count charges that Freudenheim, in January of this year, became acquainted with a negro soldier of the name of Charles Hixon. It is charged that he told Hixon that Germany was going to win this war, and that if the United States sent negro soldiers to Europe to fight the Germans, these soldiers would fare as did the negroes in the days of King Leopold, "and that the Germans would cut off their ears and arms and would dig their eyes out."

The second count charges that Freudenheim became acquainted with one Ralph Calderon, a negro, and argued with Calderon concerning the participation of negroes in the war on the side of the Allies. It is alleged that he informed Calderon that "the Germans are going to allow transports to take United States troops to Europe, and then they would starve them by sinking all the other ships which would take over supplies."

In the third count it is alleged that Kenneth Sutherland, a negro, was approached by the propagandist. The indictment says that Freudenheim informed Sutherland that "the United States is a good nation commercially, but negligible when it comes to fighting," and subsequently added that "Germany loves the negro race, and that in the event of their [the Germans] winning the war they would give the race certain of the States for their own and let them [the negroes] have a Government of their own."

The fourth count in practically all respects is identical with the third, with the exception that the agent addressed his remarks to several persons, one of whom was a woman named Lillian Thompson.

In the fifth count it is alleged the German addressed himself to another woman, one Anna Wortley. According to the indictment, he told her that Germany was a peace-loving nation and that if the negroes resident in the Northern States would work among other negroes and tell the "truth" to them and urge support of Germany instead of the United States, they (the negroes) would benefit after the war, and might even be permitted to "organize a kingdom of their own." It is also alleged that he told the Wortley woman that the Germans were prepared "to smother thousands of American troops in the trenches of Europe like rats in a hole."

The sixth count relates to conversations which the German agent had with one Clarence Ellison, while the seventh count relates his conversations with one Virginia Thomas. It is alleged that he told Ellison that, whereas the United States Government had no use for negroes, the Imperial Government, on the other hand, was very fond of them and solicitous as to their welfare.

The prosecution of the Freudenheim case, which is the first involving spy activities among negroes to be brought in this country, is in charge of Laurance Axman, Assistant United States District Attorney. It was said yesterday that an early trial would be asked by the Government and the infliction of the maximum penalty urged.

Had Ordnance and Aircraft Plans.

Indictments were also filed yesterday against Gustave Lindquist and Leo Burt, who were arrested several days ago, charged with having Government ordnance and aircraft plans and blue prints in their possession. The men when arrested had a trunk which was full of plans and blue prints which, it is charged, they stole from the files of manufacturers in various parts of the country. Among the plans were those of the Browning machine gun and of an airplane motor. The Browning gun plans were stolen from the Remington Arms Company and the airplane blue prints from the Wright-Martin Aircraft Company of New Brunswick, N. J. Blue prints of the Liberty motor were also found in the possession of the men.

It was announced yesterday that the Department of Justice was investigating the activities in this country of a man who is known as Wilhelm von der Greenkamp, who is said to be a member of a family which for generations has been prominent in German affairs. The man formerly served in the German navy and, according to his own statement, his father is now serving as an officer of high rank in the German army, while two of his brothers are officers in the German navy.

In the course of his examination by Rufus W. Sprague, head of the Enemy Alien Bureau, von der Greenkamp said that he was born in "Hof von Greenkamp," in the province of Oldenburg. He is an expert navigator and has served on German vessels in all parts of the world. He lived in Mexico in 1913 and 1914 and came to this country in July, 1915, landing at Galveston.

Von der Greenkamp said yesterday that for some weeks he had been employed in the Pabst restaurant in Columbus Circle. He said he took the job because he needed the money.

"I don't know what I wouldn't do if I heard anybody talking about my country in a way I did not like," he said yesterday.

Von der Greenkamp is locked up in the Raymond Street jail, pending instructions as to his disposition from the Attorney General in Washington.

Anton Pulz, Johann Lohlauer, and Joseph Hoeffler, all Superintendents of apartment houses in the Bronx, were arrested yesterday for neglecting to comply with the enemy alien registration regulations. They were detected through the registration papers of their wives. They are all in Raymond Street jail, pending further investigation.

NEGROES INCITED TO RIOT BY HUNS

DENVER COL NEWS
JUNE 18, 1918

Federal Bureau Organized to Offset Work of Propagandists.

By Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The government has organized a bureau for educational work among the negroes of the South, it was learned today, after discovering evidence that German propagandists are responsible for negro lynchings, race riots and other manifestations of racial hatred which have appeared during the war. A. U. Craig, a member of the food administration staff, who has been doing educational work among the colored people, will be director of the counter propaganda bureau. Mr. Craig formerly was an instructor at Tuskegee Institute. He was principal of the Dunbar colored high school in Washington when he joined the food administration staff.

The new bureau to combat German propaganda among the negroes will be operated jointly by the food administration and the committee on public information.

Big Staff to Be Formed.

Mr. Craig will organize a big staff of workers and speakers to carry the campaign into the homes and churches of negroes of the South.

"I am convinced that German propagandists have incited lynchings in the South," Mr. Craig said today. "There is evidence that they even incited the crimes which caused the lynchings by furnishing the negroes with gin." It was significant, Mr. Craig said, that the poisonous gin furnished negroes of the South came largely from St. Louis, the heart of the German propagandist campaign.

"German agents have played on the sympathies of the southern negroes," Mr. Craig declared, "by telling them the German army attacked Belgium in retaliation for the crimes of King Leopold against the negroes in the Belgian Congo.

Play Upon Superstitions.

"They have played on superstition of the negro by linking the name of the kaiser with God, giving widespread publicity to the kaiser's blasphemous use of God's name in his public utterances. They attempted to show by this that God was with the kaiser and the German advances have caused the seed to spread."

"German propagandists have been working in the homes of negroes of the South as sewing machine agents, book agents and photographers," Mr. Craig said. "They had worked quietly and insidiously, but they had left a wide trail which he believed could be easily followed."

The government has found the trail of the master spy at the head of this propaganda among the negroes, and Mr. Craig believes arrests may soon be made that will break up the gang. The work his bureau plans to do is to go over all the ground which the Germans have covered, explain the nation's war aims clearly to the negroes and paint the Hun in his true colors, instead of the false role of friend of the negro he has assumed to aid his plans.

Stanley Complains That Man Is Trying to Stir Up Negroes in Atlanta

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
APRIL 6, 1918

H. M. Stanley, state commissioner of commerce and labor, has filed a complaint with Chief of Detectives Newport Langford, that a white man has been going from house to house where negro women are employed and telling them to make their employers pay them more money.

Mr. Stanley says that the man is going mostly to negro women who are employed as cooks. He has advised the women not to work for less than $9 a week.

According to Mr. Stanley, wh[illegible]ys his cook was accosted by the ma[illegible]de does not claim to be a German, but [illegible] a German sympathizer and says that Germany will win the war.

Chief Lanford has detailed two detectives to try to find the man and find out for what reason he is trying to stir up the negroes.

Soldiers—1918
Loyalty of Negroes

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GOVERNMENT GIVEN CAUSES FOR UNREST BY RACE LEADERS

New York News
6-27-18

AT REQUEST OF WAR DEPARTMENT THROUGH SPECIAL ASST. SECRETARY SCOTT COLORED SPOKESMEN GATHER

Most Notable Conference in Many Years Convenes in New Department of Interior Building for Great Three Day Session With National Officials

Washington, D. C., June 26.—That the twelve million colored citizens of the country should keep their loyalty to the stars and stripes undiminished, that the spokesmen of all elements of the race should tell to the government the exact feeling of the race on all the problems and conditions that confront it was the purpose of a notable conference of colored leaders here for three days last week called by Special Assistant Secretary of War Emmett J. Scott at the instance of the Bureau of Public Information George Creel, Chairman, and the War Department, Newton D. Baker, Secretary. During the long and business conferences, every phase of the race questions was frankly and ably discussed by the colored spokesmen gathered from the four corners of the country. Many practical considerations for the removal of the interest among colored people were presented and much good will doubtless accrue to the race from the conference. Among those gathered were Messrs. Emmett J. Scott, Gov. P. S. Pinchback, Chas. W. Anderson, Dr. R. R. Moton, Judge R. H. Terrell, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Chris. J. Perry, Ernest D. Lyons, W. H. Stuart, Dr. A. M. Curtis, W. A. Andrews, W. H. Davis, Benj. J. Davis, R. H. Boyd, A. B. Abbott, John Mitchell, R. W. Tyler, J. N. Murphy, Knix Manning, Crews, Thompson, Robinson, Mitchell, Warren, Brooks, Cobb, Young, Dancy, Harris, Bruce, Dr. Minton,, Jones, Washington, Furniss, Vann, Grimke, Cook, Hawkins, Love, Smith, Houston, King and Fred R. Moore.

NEGRESS SENTENCED FOR PRO-GERMAN TALK

6-25-18

The first case under the city ordinance prohibiting any person in the city from making derogatory remarks about the national government was tried in the police court Monday morning when Annie Montgomery, a negro woman, was fined $50 or 30 days on the charge of talking against the government and praising the Germans.

A white woman testified that Annie had made remarks against the government and stated that the negroes were being made to fight when they all wished Germany would win the war.

The defendant stated that the remarks charged to her had been made by German citizens and that she had merely repeated them. She could not tell who the Germans were. This feature of the case is to be investigated by the city detective department and United States officials.

KAISER'S SPIES PLANNED GREAT NEGRO REVOLT

Sunday Herald Boston

Vast Propaganda Was Conducted in South — Albert Had Special Department

12-15-18

HEARST EDITORIALS BEFORE COMMITTEE

Appeals to Keep Our Forces at Their "Natural Base" Are Recalled

[Special Dispatch to the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The Senate committee which is investigating the activities of the German propagandists, listened today to accounts of the pro-German work carried on by certain elements in the Lutheran church, to accounts of German efforts to cause a race war, and failing in that, race riots in the southern states, and to a great batch of radiograms which had been sent to the New York American by Dr. William Bayard Hale.

There was also put into the record, at the instance of Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, a mass of data which Senator Sterling branded as pro-German propaganda, and all of which had been printed in Hearst publications subsequent to the entry of the United States into the European war.

Reason for Proclamation

In telling the story of the strenuous efforts the Germans made to stir up trouble in the South between the white and black population, Capt. Lester disclosed for the first time the reason why, July last, President Wilson issued a statement in which he called upon the people to preserve law and order and to abstain from violence in any and every form. The reason for the presidential statement, said Capt. Lester, was the seriousness of the situation created as a result of enemy activities in the southern states. The Germans not only followed the Negroes into the cotton fields and mills, but also into the army.

The radiograms which William Bayard Hale addressed to the New York American were news, messages and other information to be used as basis for editorial articles.

The introduction of excerpts from editorials in the Hearst publications subsequent to April 6, 1917, was made at the instance of Senator Sterling. The senator came to the hearing armed with a mass of materials gleaned from editions of the Hearst papers, all of them dated after April 6, 1917. Senator Sterling asked the questions and Capt. Lester answered them.

About a Few Cartoons

"I would like to ask Capt. Lester," said Senator Sterling, "two or three questions in regard to a few cartoons that I have before me. Now, Capt. Lester, may I ask if in your investigations you have come in contact with the various forms of German propaganda?"

"Yes, a great many of them."

"Have you come in contact with the cartoon as a form of German propaganda?"

"Yes, sir."

"What would you say in regard to the use of the cartoon as a means of spreading propaganda?"

"I think it is one of the most effective means of spreading propaganda that has ever been devised."

"I call yourattention," said Senator Sterling, "to a cartoon found in the New York American, of July 2, 1917, some months after we had entered the war, it is the picture of an American beauty rose. Inthe rose and at the top are a number of money bags, indicated by the dollar mark on each bag. Just over the money bags is some kind of insect, probably meant to represent a bee and on the wings of the bee are these names, and over them what is meant to represent the flags of the various countries—England, Italy, France and Russia, and the cartoon is meant to portary the idea that this insect is after the money bags found in the American beauty rose. This was published shortly after the first Liberty loan. Now what would you say would be the natural effect of a cartoon ofthat kind, for what purpose was it published, in your opinion?"

Impression Aimed at

"Of course," Capt. Lester answered, "the purpose of the cartoon is to convey the ideo that the humming bird or bee or whatever is represented by the wings is seeking the honey from the rose which will wither away later on, while the humming bird returns with what it has gathered. The idea which would be conveyed to me is that it is a warning. I don't think that cartoon you have asked my opinion of would be construed as literally preventing an intelligent person from subscribing to the Liberty loan, but I think it is a cartoon to warn people to watch out that we do not lose the nectar that we have here, and let the allies fly away with it. That is as far as I could consistently go in answer to your question."

"Now, I call your attention to a cartoon that was published in the Hearst publication on Monday, June 18, 1917. It is a cartoon of Uncle Sam, Columbia and the 'Geld Teufel,' which I suppose means the 'Money Devil' and the [illegible] lion, and the legend under the cartoon is as follows: 'The Lion's Share.'

"Columbia, standing at the window with a signboard, 'War Loans to Be Had Here,' is pouring her savings into the hat of the 'Uncle of the Entire World,' while the British lion [illegible] ga[illegible]ering into the English crown the gold falling through the holes in Uncle Sam's hat. The hats of Belgium, France and Italy have been filled up, and the Russian bear and Japanese are coming to get their shares. Greed remarks, 'Now, there will soon be more poor devils.'

"What would you say might be the effect of a cartoon like that upon the popular mind, and what was the purpose of publishing such a cartoon?

Use of Allies for United States

"The effect on the mind would be that the American people were being used, that is, they were being made the object of—I can only express it in one way—that they were being used by the allies, that the only interest that the allies had in the United States was the money that they could get out of her. If it was taken literally or believed, a man who was on the point of subscribing to Liberty bonds and had that cartoon placed in front of him on the street cars as he came to his office might think, 'Well, after all, I think that I am being used personally, so I won't subscribe. I am not going to waste my hard earned money for people that are filching it out of America.'"

Senator Nelson—In other words, this was to show that the allies were milking the United States?

Capt. Lester—That is the obvious purpose of that cartoon; to convey the impression that the allies were milking the United States for their own purposes and we were getting nothing in return.

"I call your attention," said Senator Sterling, "to another cartoon of April 16, 1917, entitled 'America first.' The cartoon contains a picture of John Bull at the left. On the right is a fine figure representing the United States army, also an army in addition to this particular figure. I call your attention to this. John Bull is reported as saying: 'Are you training these boys to fight over here for me, Mr. Officer?' The one particular figure represents an officer—and the officer is reported as saying: 'They are to be trained in defence of the American nation only.' What would you think was the object purpose and probable effect of a cartoon like that?"

"The object of the cartoon," replied Capt. Lester, "was to convey to the observer the thought that when our army was raised and drilled, it should be used solely within the United States for defensive purposes. The effect, of course, would be to discourage the shipment of troops to the allies."

Part of Propaganda

Senator Nelson—That was part of the German propaganda.

Capt. Lester—Yes, sir.

Senator Nelson (continuing)—That we had no right to take our national guard or state militia out of the country, and there was a good deal of agitation going on in the West in some localities. I do not know whether you have ever heard of it or not.

Capt. Lester—There is abundant evidence of that.

Senator Nelson—We had a case of that kind where a lodge meeting was held and a prominent attorney and the mayor of the town both claimed and argued strenuously at a public meeting that we had no right to send American soldiers over to Europe; that the national guard or the state militia ought to be used in the country. The lawyer was disbarred by our bar association and the mayor was removed from his place by the Governor of our state.

Senator Overman asked if it was not on record that some of the United States senators had made the same claims. Senator Nelson replied, with a dry smile, that some senators did that very thing.

Senator Sterling then read from a long editorial that appeared in the American of April 11, 1917, in which it was stated that "every shipment of food and military supplies from this time on is a blow at our own safety," following this statement with the suggestion that Congress should "imperatively refuse to permit the further drainage of our food supplies and our military supplies and our money supplies to Europe," it was added in the same editorial that if "the

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allies are to win, they will, and they must win with what preparedness they have, for all we can send them now cannot possibly change the result."

Would Have Stopped Supplies

"Now what do you think?" Senator Sterling asked, "would be the natural effect of publication of that kind and what was its purpose, in your opinion?"

"If that publication," Capt. Lester replied, "had reached every man of mature age in the United States, and he believed it, there would never have been any supplies shipped to Europe from the date of this publication or any army or navy go over ther, and the obvious purpose was to convey emphatically that it was not the proper thing for the government to do."

Senator Sterling next called attention to an editorial in the American of May 17, 1917, in which it said that the part of the United States was "to pay the bills, to finance and feed hungry and bankrupt England, hungry and bankrupt France, hungry and bankrupt Italy," with the added observation that "all the allies are begging us for cash," and further on that "all the world seems to be headed toward our national treasury," etc., and that "we do not understand why England, with much more wealth and income than either Germany or France, must be handed a scoop shovel and be told to help herself to our money."

"What," asked Senator Sterling, "would be the effect, if believed, of that article so far as creating distrust or suspicion of England is concerned?"

"The effect," answered Capt. Lester, "of that article, if believed, would be an absolute severance of any commercial or financial relations with England, and refusal on the part of the Americans, through public taxes or otherwise, to contribute to the financial needs of England or the allies."

Our "Natural Base"

Continuing to read from the same editorial Senator Sterling called attention to the statement that "our only correct strategy is to spend all our money and all our labor in preparing our navy and our army here at their natural base and so compelling Germany, if she wants to fight, to come to us and see how she likes the taste of our granite. To throw away our strategic advantage by sending our fleets and our armies awyaf from their home base to be parts of a European offensive, which has practically broken down, is a blundering proposal that would make a real strategist gasp, and hat will cost us dear, if we accede to it. Our money, like our armies and our fleets should be concentrated at its home base and not dispersed abroad."

Senator Nelson—Is tdat in the American?

Senator Sterling—The American of May 17, 1917.

"I would like to ask Capt. Lester if the natural effect of that, if believed, would not be to prevent any participation in this war on the part of America?" said Senator Nelson.

"Yes, sir, without a question that was the purpose of trat," Capt. Lester answered.

Excerpt from Editorial

Senator Sterling then read the following excerpt from the editorial in the American:

"We know right well the argument which those who are apparently interested in England' welfare more than America's welfare use to justify this subordination of our own preparedness and our safety to England's wants. They argue that America and England are common foes of Germany, and that we are only defending America by defending England.

"But what about all these loud and jubilent assertions that the allies are crushing Germany—that they need only a little more time to smash the German armies and to dictate terms to the German government?

"The English government and the English press tell us every day that such is the situation. Why, then, it is necessary for us to stop the construction of our new battleships, empty our storehouses of food, strip our treasury of billions and send our navy and army to save victorious England from these poor, beaten, starving, mutinuous, despairing Germans? Will some one kindly help our feeble-thinking machinery to make these two propositions square with one another?"

"I will not read further from the article," said Senator Sterling, "but taking it so far as I have read it, what would you say its effect, as a whole, would be?"

Capt. Lester—If every official in the government service of the United States, from the chief executive, and every male citizen of the age of 18 and upwards had read that article and believed it, they would have quit, laid down.

Senator Sterling—And there would have been no unconditional surrender, by this time?

Capt. Lester—It would have been an unconditional surrender by the United States.

Senator Nelson—To Germany?

Capt. Lester—Yes sir.

Senator Sterling announced at this point that he had no further questions to ask for the present based on expressions published in Hearst papers.

Activities Among Negroes

Senator Overman then asked Capt. Lester if he could throw some light on the various reports that had been made relative to German activities among the Negroes in the southern states.

"We have," replied Capt. Lester, "some evidence and information, senator, of the work among the Negroes by the Dr. Albert propaganda bureau, the facts being these: That a separate department was maintained in the Albert bureau for the handling of American race problems, the principal among which was the Negro question.

"The bureau obtained, through newspaper agencies and exchanges and from these so-called clipping bureaus, records of every lynching in the United States, and every attack by colored men upon a white person, or every news item which showed the alleged oppression of the colored race. These were formed into propaganda articles and were forwarded to the editors of established newspapers, that is white newspapers and also to the editors of colored newspapers.

"The field work was conducted by a man by name of Von Reiswitz, formerly a consul, I understand, at one time, in Chicago, his headquarters, if you could say that he had any headquarters, was in and about New Orleans, and all of the Negro propoganda work was conducted from Mexico by Von Eckhardt. I say all of it, in the sense that the directing head was is Mexico. The men used for the Negro propaganda work were Mexicans and half-breeds, and men that were brought to Mexico iCty and instructed and sent across the border, and thew ave of Negro propaganda work went from the Mexican border east, and embraced the states principally of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee were on the outskirts of hte movement. The propaganda was directed to stir up trouble continuously between the whites and the blacks, of any nature and description. That was the first item.

Leaders Subsidized

"The attempt was also made to win the Negro race to the cause of Germany by innumerable arguments. We have information that the propaganda took the form of subsidizing or attempting to subsidize the Negro leaders in various local communities. I do not mean that the big leaders of the Negro race, but small men scattered here and there. The Negroes were told that in Germany the blacks were equal to the whites, that in Europe they had no color line. The propagandists exhibited statements, presumed to be authentic, to this effect, and argued with the Negroes that if Germany won the war the rights of the colored people in the South would be equal to those of the whites. That was the principal argument. They played continuously upon the lynchings, and the propaganda also took the form of attempting to prove discrimination in 1917 against the colored soldiers.

Negro Influx in North

"In the years 1915 and 1916, when this propaganda really began to get into full swing the abstacle that the Germans ran up against was the increase in wages and the enormous influx of colored labor into the northern or border states; but they counteracted that, by telling the colored people that the increase in wages was owing to Germany paying their help much higher wages.

"In the military end, the propaganda took the form that the Negro soldiers when they were wounded were left on the ground tfo die without medical attention; that the Negro soldiers in France were sent to the front firing line; that various forms of discrimination were practised against the Negro soldiers, and that if the Germans were victorious, Germany had promised to set aside a portion of this country where the colored people could rule themselves.

"This propaganda became so serious from the military end that active measures were taken to suppress it. The real leaders of the race in this country were called to a conference in Washington on July 6, 1918. There was a large number of these representative men of the colored race present. As a net result, the President issued a statement on Friday, July 22, deprecating and denouncing mob action, and that is about the last that was heard of the German propaganda among the Negroes."

Troubles in Lutheran Church

Next Capt. Lester referred to the pro-German troubles of the Lutheran church in the United States.

"There is," said Capt. Lester, leading up to this part of the propaganda, "one form of propaganda which was directed by Dr. Albert and Dr. Fuehr that was not touched upon by Mr. Bielaski and that was the propaganda carried on through the Lutheran church. For the information of the committee I should state that the Lutheran church in this country is divided into a number of large synods. There are about 6000 Lutheran congregations in the United States, the communicants numbering nearly 3,000,000.

"There are certain sects of the Lutheran church that have maintained the mother tongue of Germany in all the church services and all the teachings in the Sabbath schools and parochial schools, and are doing it at the present time."

Senator King—From your investigation did you find, captain, that the effects of the pro-German sentiment of some of these Lutheran ministers were observable in their congregations?

Capt. Lester—Oh, yes; in practically every case the relation between the German Lutheran clergyman and his congregation is exceedingly close. They are really pastors, almost in the literal sense. The members of their congregations go to them with every conceivable personal affair. They confide in them and we have found, in localities, to use a slang expression, that the word has gone down the line to groups of Lutheran clergymen that they were to preach sermons in favor of Germany; and this was done.

Senator King—When we were conducting the national German-American Alliance hearing, a member who is in the service of the government and has been for some time, occupying quite an important position, stated that there was evidence that Germany paid some of these Lutheran ministers. Have you any information as to that, captain?

Like College Professors

Capt. Lester—That is the fact, as we found in a few cases. They handled the Lutheran clergymen, senator, in much the same way as they did the college professors of the higher educational groups, the idea being this: they would single out—and I have in mind the city of Philadelphia—a very intelligent, brainy Lutheran clergyman and they would arrange an interview with him in New York or Philadelphia. They would then tell him they wanted him to write on religious subjects and he would write articles and submit them and receive money for them. That was a part of their system of holding them. They were particularly fortunate, however, among most of the Lutherans, because they would not accept money. They did it for the Fatherland. They would do anything for the good of Germany.

"We had a man," continued Capt. Lester, "working among the Lutheran clergymen, around through the East, who was a former German agent, sent over from Germany into this country, who interviewed about 40 of the leading Lutheran clergymen, giving the story to them which was true, that he had been in trouble with the government and was looking to the future; that he was a writer, which he was, and he wanted their advice, that he was a stranger in a strange land and liable to be taken by the federal government at any moment, and these gentlemen gave him counsel and advice and came out very openly and discussed this Lutheran question and their connection with the German propaganda."

Capt. Lester, in answer to a question by Senator Sterling, said he had not had charge of the investigation that was made into the alleged efforts of certain pro-German Lutherans to influence members of Congress in favor of Germany. The Rev. Otto Engle of Milwaukee, he added, was, he understood, in charge of the work among senators and congressmen.

Hale's Radiograms

The radiograms from Dr. Hale to the American were placed in evidence near the end of the hearing. Some of the messages in the mass in possession of the government were address, "The American," and others to Mr. Hearst, personally. They are characterized by Capt. Lester as pro-German in every single instance. The Zimmermann note on Mexican-Japanese questio n, the arming of American merchant vessels, in fact, every other question that arose which involved America and Germany, as well as the allies and Germany, are referred to in the messages that Dr. Hale wirelessed from Germany to New York.

One message from Dr. Hale was characterized as of special interest as giving what Capt. Lester termed "a very interesting sidelight on Dr. Solf's character, taken in connection with recent events." That message was received from Nauen and bears date Jan. 29, 1917. It is addressed to the American and is as follows:

"Berlin, via Nauen, Jan. 29, 1917.

"To New York American:

"Dispatch 70, Berlin 28. Today enjoyed opportunity conversing Dr. Solf, imperial colonial secretary, stop. Important as were excellency's remarks regarding the reasonable colonial aims Germany, these less interesting to Americans than were certain declarations in which secretary indulged expressive of sympathies imperial German government with Ireland.

"Excellency said 'Historic Senate address President Wilson Jan. 22 sets forth among other great principles following, 'No peace can last or ought last which doesn't recognize principle governments deriveds their just power from consent governed—that the inviolable security of life, worship, industrial, social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under power governments devoted to faith and purpose hostile their own.' If this noble sentiment applies anywhere, it applies to case Ireland, which during many year been subject under English ideas and desires.

Reference to Casement

"I remember well occasion when that unfortunate patriot, Sir Roger Casement, who had just come from United States, told me of fact that British government widely publishing in Ireland declaration to effect German victory would influence severe damage Irish people, that their land be devastated, homes, churches desecrated, priests surrendered to mercles of army invaders bent plunder.

"These allegations reiterated and reenforced interviews prominent public men with dubitable Irish connections and as Casement told me caused some concern Ireland as to possible effect German victory. The misrepresentation of German intentions was so complete and palpable that at behest imperial chancellor acting secretary state foreign affairs made the statement that imperial government emphatically objected as unwarranted the intentions imputed to it and availed itself opportunity give categorical assurance Germany entertained only best will and good wishes for welfare Irish people, their country, their institutions. Imperial government always actuated utmost sympathy oppressed country and its people for whom wished only national existence, national liberty."

"Secretary of state for colonies continued impressively. 'These sentiments still represent feelings of German government, far from regarding Ireland a country which should be laid open to foreign conquest we look upon it as oppressed land which Germany most sincerely desires see liberated and endowed with civil, social, political, religious independence. No half-hearted concessions wrung from reluctant oppressors because of their foreign embarrassments ought satisfy natural and manly aspirations of Irish peoples, but only a complete independence in happy atmosphere of which Irish genius could bring beautiful Ireland to state prosperity they and well being which ones and well known.

The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock, when Samuel Untermyer will take the stand.

(Signed) "HALE."

Capt. Lester also placed in the evidence a lon glist of books and papers and magazines which were printed in Germany and were ordered by the International News Service in this country. Most of the publications were standard

enjoyed before it was brought under English yoke."

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Loyalty of the Negro Has Been Demonstrated

The Colored Men and Women Have Responded to the Call of the Nation

...N TEX POST
918

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The sense of uncertainty which war brings to us all was well expressed by a colored citizen the other day, who said that he felt as if he had one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel.

This cheerful epigram is characteristic of the spirit in which many American negroes are facing the war. It is a well known fact that they have furnished their share of the fighting force, both officers and men. The way in which negro civilians, and especially negro women, are supporting the war policies at home is not so well known. The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense here in Washington is enthusiastic over the co-operation it is receiving from colored women. In the South especially their part is important. Of 70,000 women who registered for war service in New Orleans 22,137 were colored.

The response of the negroes to the nation's war need is the more creditable because they have been the object of a special propaganda by enemy aliens. Spies, traveling in the guise of book agents and insurance solicitors, have sought to mislead the colored population by a series of the most absurd falsehoods. Colored people have been warned not to deposit their money in the banks because it would be confiscated by the government. They have been told that food conservation is stinginess, and therefore contemptible.

They have also been informed that if the Germans captured the United States the colored population would be much better treated than now.

It would have a country of its own, probably the State of Texas, with a sort of German protectorate over it. These agents have also sought to make them believe, like the Indian quoted by President Wilson, that a war for democracy means simply a war for the benefit of the democratic party.

This particular brand of the German propaganda seems to have been based upon a serious underestimate of the negro's intelligence and of his loyalty as a citizen. For the colored population everywhere has given ample proof of its patriotism.

Patriotic work among colored people is being carried on through a variety of agencies. In Maryland the government has appointed a colored council of national defense, which is doing excellent work. In Baltimore a colored patriotic mass meeting was recently held, at which 1000 negroes were present. In many States negro societies are using their organizations for patriotic work, while in other States subsidaries of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense have been organized.

Negro women have shown a special aptitude for the conservation and production of food. There are thousands of war gardens cultivated by negroes, who are especially fond of gardening anyway. Here in Washington it is noticeable that

there are few negro backyards which do not produce something. In some cases bricks and paving stone have been laboriously dug up in order that the soil may be planted.

Food conservation begins at home, and colored housekeepers are doing their share of it. The younger generation especially are competent and thrifty housewives, because they have been taught household economics and cooking in the colored high schools.

A most significant and important part of the food conservation program is the signing of food administration conservation cards by negro cooks. Everywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line the meals of Americans in homes, hotels and restaurants are prepared by colored men and women. The food of half the nation is really in their hands. For the mistress of the house to sign a food conservation pledge is interesting as an evidence of patriotism, but when the cook goes in for food conservation something is really going to be saved for the allies.

That these colored women are really in earnest about the conservation of food is shown by the fact that many of their clubs and societies are taking up the study of the subject. Especially distinguished work has been done by the Rosebud Study club of Portland, Ore., which has not only taken up the subject of food conservation, but has prepared and published an original war cook book to be sold for patriotic purposes.

In Florida splendid work has been done by a colored woman named Bertha White, who opened a canning kitchen to teach colored women how to preserve perishable foods. This canning kitchen has now attained a wide influence and has become a sort of clearing house for all lines of patriotic endeavor among the colored women of Florida.

Mrs. Pattie Semple of Louisville, Ky., is a white woman who is devoting most of her time to encouraging war work among her colored neighbors. She has taught the importance of wartime economy not only in food but also in dress. Negro women have quickly grasped the idea that display must be sacrificed to economy and comfort in wartime garments.

Colored women are also working for the comfort of their men in the training camps no less enthusiastically than white women. They are making knitted garments, bandages and hospital supplies. Colored laundresses have made their special abilities of service to the government by laundering the Red Cross hospital shirts.

An especially fine patriotic record has been made by the colored women of Chester, Pa. They raised $400 for the Red Cross, packed 210 boxes of food and comforts for the colored soldiers from their town ,and presented the men with a Victrola, 40 records, and a large supply of chewing gum.

Colored soldiers who have no relatives to look out for their comfort have been adopted and cared for by societies of colored women.

In the training camps for colored soldiers the same problems have arisen as in all of the other cantonments. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts have flocked to the camps, and it has been necessary to provide for them. At Camp Upton a hostess house has been opened by the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A., under especially prominent auspices. Mrs. Roosevelt was present at the opening and made a contribution for the support of the house, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington also sent a check.

The child welfare work which has been organized by the children's bureau and the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, as a patriotic measure, has been taken up enthusiastically by colored women. All over the country colored babies are being weighed and measured; colored visiting nurses are taking the field, and day nurseries are being established for the benefit of colored mothers who have gone into war work.

President Wilson Pleased with Colored Editors' Conference

Daily Herald 8-6-18

Warmly Commends "Fiae Philosophy of Democracy" Exhibited in Frank and Calm Consideration of War Issues---Sets Inspiring Example for All Patriotic Americans

(Special to The Daily Herald)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—President Wilson is greatly pleased with the conference of colored editors and other leaders of thought and opinion among the colored citizens of the country, held a short time ago in this city. The report of the conference has been published far and wide and the proceedings have attracted a larger measure of attention than the report of any similar gathering of colored men since emancipation.

In a recent letter, the Chief Executive of the Nation plainly indicates his deep interest and genuine satisfaction with the meeting and its successful outcome, as well as with the practical results that have accrued from the frank and unhampered interchange of views as to how the 12,000,000 Negroes of the country might most effectively aid America to win this righteous war for freedom and world-wide democracy. The President feels that the problems considered by the conference were "grave and weighty," and he is cheered by the thought that the whole state of feeling throughout the country will be helped by the broad spirit of patriotism which dominated the conferees in their calm, dignified and highpurposed deliberations.

In no uncertain terms, the President warmly commends the colored representatives of the press for their timely emphasis of national unity on the vital issues involved in the war and applauds the inspiring example set by them for all Americans who have at heart the welfare of the nation in its present crisis. The full text of the President's letter to the Chairman of the conference follows:

President's Letter On Spirit of The Conference

The White House

Washington, July 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter of June 26th has been called to my attention, and I am both interested and pleased with the report it gives of the meeting held in Washington by leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro citizens of the country.

The problems considered by the conference of special importance to the people whom they represent, are grave and weighty, and the whole state of feeling throughout the country will be helped by the frank and calm consideration given to these matters.

In the meantime, it is cheering to see that the fine philosophy of democracy, which is at this time the inspiration of the great effort of our country, was felt and expressed by these conferees as the dominating thought which ought to control all Americans in the present crisis.

Cordially yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

To Mr. Emmett J. Scott,

Special Assistant,

The War Department.

This ungrudging endorsement of the Colored Editors' Conference and sincere tribute to the loyalty of the colored citizens to the cause held dearest to all Americans will hearten the Negro people all over the land. The President's ringing utterance in denunciation of mob violence, the acceptance of colored nurses for war service, and a score of advantageous plans for the induction of Negro soldiers in technical schools and training camps for officers, followed closely by this exceedingly cordial letter of the President, give ground for belief that the Negro -American is, during these days of national emergency and need, coming to be recognized more and more by the general Government as a factor of importance in the winning of the war.

NEGRO URGES HIS RACE TO AID IN WAR

ROSCOE CONKLIN SIMMONS TELLS MEMBERS OF HIS RACE TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
APRIL 6, 1918

With an earnest plea that the American negro be true and loyal to his country and support it with all his might during the present international crisis, Roscie Conkling Simmons of Louisville, Ky., noted negro lecturer, addressed a large audience of negroes in the auditorium of the Negro Pythian Hall, Elm and Good streets last night.

Deploring the inability of the negroes to contribute as abundantly in a financial way to the winning of the war as the white race, the speaker declared that the present war would open the door of opportunity to the negro and give him a better chance than ever before.

"We are in the midst of great difficulties," he said. "This is a time in America when all racial lines should be forgotten. I was never prouder than I am tonight that I am an American negro. I am proud that I belong to the only race whose future is before and not behind it. I live and you live in the only free country in the world. And the American negroes, appreciating this fact, are fervent in their patriotism.

Urges Negroes to Buy Bonds.

"If we were American white men and enjoyed their advantages we would pour all our gold at the feet of the Government and say take it and use it freely until the infamous ambitions of the Kaiser are forever crushed. But handicapped as we are, the American negro must do his best and offer his best. Let us buy Liberty bonds as we can, and let us contribute men to fill the ranks.

"It is a great privilege to live in this great country, and now that the country is at war, we must do our best. Our soldiers are already in the field in France, many more are in the cantonments preparing to go, and there are 800,000 drafted men in reserve. When the war drums beat and the bugle called, one of the first questions asked was, what will the American negro do? Our answer was that we were ready for the call. It has taken the greatest war the world has ever seen to prove to the American white man that the American negro is his best and truest friend.

"I would rather be what I am tonight —an American negro—living in my beloved South and fighting for all she holds dear than to be the subject of any other Nation. My confidence is set in the growing sense of justice of the American white man, and that he will eventually recognize our faith. If I have one message more than another to my white people, it is to urge them earnestly to recognize the negro's faith, and call upon us to do the things which we are willing to do.

"I am willing to fight to protect my flag, the Stars and Stripes. We don't want the Germans over here; we don't want to be successful in any of their despotic desires. When Woodrow Wilson announced his decision against the Hun, I announced that I was with him. He is my leader, and not the puppet of the German crown. We have gone across the water to make the world safe for democracy—white soldiers and black soldiers of America—and my earnest plea is that when the job is finished over there that my country will make this country safe for the negro.

Urges Negroes to Be Brave.

"When you negroes go into the battle be brave and true; remember that you have a record to uphold, but no treason to maintain. I would say to the American white man that as this is a chain-breaking war, let it end by breaking the chains of the negro, that he may participate more earnestly in the affairs of his Government."

MEMPHIS, TENN. APPEAL
APRIL 22, 1918

NEGROES DISCUSS LOYALTY

Mass Meeting Held to Counteract Pro-German Propaganda.

Negroes of the Independent African Methodist Church held a mass meeting at 827 Mississippi Boulevard yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing and denouncing the endeavors of pro-Germans to create disloyal sentiment among the colored race.

Chancellor Israel Peres made a forceful address, in which he showed the utter falsity of statements of German propagandists to the effect that the United States government would redeem bonds purchased by white persons in preference to those purchased by the negroes at the conclusion of the war, and refuted another statement which is being circulated among the negroes to the effect that the United States government purposed placing the black men in the front of battle, with the white soldiers safely in the rear.

A short talk was made on the subject of Liberty bonds and the necessity of unity of action by all Americans toward the important business of winning the war by Elwood Lloyd of The Commercial Appeal, member of the local four-minute men organization.

Questions arising in the minds of negroes concerning the war and the part the negro had to play in it were brought forward by Dr. E. B. Waul and Bishop E. H. Taylor of the I. A. M. E. Church. These questions were considered and answered by the white speakers.

Bishop Johnson, negro, of Mississippi, addressed a second mass meeting of the race at the evening session.

Pastor's 12 Sons With the Colors

Courier 8-31-18

MONROE, La., Aug. 29.—Three buttons are required to contain all the service stars worn by Rev. R. H. Windsor, Colored, living near Rayville, who was here. Twelve of Windsor's 19 sons are in the army, eight having volunteered. One is a lieutenant and two are sergeants. Windsor owns $350 worth of Liberty Bonds and $75 worth of War Savings Stamps.

Soldiers — 1918

Loyalty of Negroes

WHY THE AMERICAN NEGRO IS FIGHTING GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.

By Charles H. Wesley, M. A.

Educational Secretary, Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Meade, Maryland; Formerly Instructor in History and French, Howard University

Southwestern Christian Advocate 7-4-18

WHEN in August, 1914, the Great War began, it was a surprise to most American. We knew of the growing power of militarism in Europe and of the strained relations between the powers which formed the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy (at that time)—and the Triple Entente—France, Great Britain and Russia. At first we could see no clear issue affecting America and Americans, and we considered the quarrel a strictly European entanglement. But the destruction of American lives, the sinking of neutral vessels, the operation in America of spy systems, plots and intrigues brought us nearer the conflict. Against these breaches of international law and Hague peace conventions America protested and "watchfully waited."

On February 3, 1917, the President addressed Congress and announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. But a clear distinction was sought by the President between the autocratic German government and the German people. In the midst of these deliberations came the news of the Russian revolution, and we welcomed a new partner into the democracies of the world. Russia, a country formerly ruled by a Czar who was all powerful and inhabited by a people who were powerless, had become a democracy. The conviction became fixed in the minds of Americans that this was a world civil war—the goal of which was the liberty of men from tyrannical governments and oppression. The world must be made safe for democracy became the cry; and Americans decided to sacrifice themselves that they, their children and even their neighbors across the seas might be free. A righteous war against autocracy and for the rights and liberties of common, ordinary folks! Thus, on the 6th of April, 1917, the war came to America and to all Americans.

Among these Americans, to whom this war came, are the American Negroes. To-day there are in the United States 12,000,000 colored Americans, nearly twice as many as there are Belgians in Belgium or nearly three times as many as there are Irish in Ireland. In the first draft for the National Army 75,000 were called to the colors, totaling to-day, according to recent estimates by the War Department, 157,000, with about 1,000 officers, who rank as far in rank as Captain. The fact that there is so large a number in the National Army is an indication of the loyalty of the Negro to American institutions. Subscriptions to bonds and similar indications of loyalty have poured in from camp and from home. One organization, the Mosaic Templars of Arkansas, purchased $80,000 of Liberty Bonds. Although the Negro's loyalty has never been doubted, his progress and education leave him no longer a blind man in loyalty, but a man of reason and intelligence—in fact, just like any other American.

In the midst of oppression, of taxation without representation in many places, of insecurity of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of ballotless elections in many places and inadequate education in many places, in the midst of assertions that he is inferior in body and mind, that he is abnormally criminal, and in all this muddle of fact, fancy and injustice from one's countrymen the question comes with forceful directness: "Why should the Negroes of America fight Germany?"

We are fighting Germany because we are supporting the American spirit, which is the spirit of freedom of thought and action, of religious and racial toleration. Frequently, to us, the operation of this spirit is retarded, but as a spirit it has always been present and active, not only in our Constitution and laws, but also as a spirit in our national life.

We are fighting because we are supporting democracy—which means, in its simplest and most easily understood terms—government by the people, government of the people and government for the people. If this type of government should perish we, of all peoples, should be the greatest losers. Through lessons of history, we are aware that if democracy is to succeed, it must succeed largely through the efforts of the people themselves and particularly of the men farthest down.

We know, too, that out of the Civil War came the destruction of slavery, but the Civil War was not begun with the open avowal to free the slaves. Out of the Civil War came the Emancipation Proclamation, but the war was not begun with the intention of emancipating the Negro. If Lincoln, in calling for 75,000 volunteers, had publicly stated that the war was to free the slave he would not have received as many volunteers then and not so quickly as these were secured. The Negro's cause won because it was linked to the cause of the nation, of Union for our democracy. We know, too, that America cannot continue to have "democracy" as a war-cry without ultimately believing in it as a practical program. We believe in and support democracy because of the promise which it offers to all mankind. Says Secretary Daniels of the Navy: "Our soldiers who come back from France aren't going to be anything but men. For in this war we are establishing a new spirit of universality and brotherhood. Too long has caste been enthroned, too long has America been enslaved."

We are fighting because we are supporting, with every American, the rights of smaller nationalities. To help the man farthest down, all of the American people should ever be ready. All men up and none down is our cry. Therefore we are with Servia, the Balkan States, Belgium, Luxembourg in their fight for freedom and self-determination.

We are fighting because it is our duty, and duty always has its own reward. Said Secretary Baker of the Army: "We are bending all our energies to the building up of an army to defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom, and the army we are building contains both white and colored men. We are expecting that they will all do their duty, and when they have done it they will be alike entitled to the gratitude of their country.

We are fighting in order to make the world a decent place to live in. The atrocities committed by the Germans and their allies in Belgium, Servia and Armenia, to say nothing of Russia, their shelling of defenseless cities, their treatment of women and children, their deception in word and deed, their willingness to break faith on the ground of necessity, their principle of crushing people at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power—all of these and more show that with Germancy supremacy only those who accept such ideals, and only those who submit to such treatment may live in the new era which they expect to create in the "glorious German future" of which the

COLORED BOYS ARE PATRIOTIC

N. Y. C. GLOBE MAY 13, 1918

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The Salem-Crescent Athletic Club, Harlem's crack colored organization, is living right up to the reputation established by the most patriotic athletic clubs in the metropolitan district. The Salem-Crescents now have more than 100 members with the colors, half of whom are now overseas. With the 369th Infantry, formerly the Fifteenth New York, there are about forty members of the Salem-Crescent club. This regiment is now with Pershing "over there." Among the crack athletes in this command are: Lieutenant Fisher Pride, Herman Foster, the crack sprinter; George Creed, Charley Mocks, A. Pinkard, Frank Spencer, and W. Hunter.

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Another heavy draft of the Salem-Crescent club is with the 367th Infantry (Buffaloes), now stationed at Camp Upton. In the 367th, among others, are Andy Pendleton, one of the fastest sprinters in the metropolitan district, and Lionel La Beet, the metropolitan running hop, step, and jump champion.

THE PERFORMANCE of Woodring, the Mercerbury boy, who ran 220 yards in 21 3-5 seconds at the Princeton University interscholastic games last Saturday, was not a surprise to those who saw this lad run at the recent Penn relays. Woodring on that occasion ran a corking quarter-mile. Some of the watches caught his effort at better than 50 seconds.

HARRY HILLMAN'S Dartmouth team cleaned up the first Connecticut Valley intercollegiate championships at Springfield, Mass., last Saturday in hollow fashion. Despite the fact that the Green team has been shot to pieces by enlistments, Dartmouth scored 88 points during the afternoon. Dan Shea, who finished second to Bartels of Pennsylvania in the recent intercollegiate Pentathlon championship at Philadelphia, was the star of the Dartmouth team.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED yesterday that the national plunge for distance championship for women has been awarded to the Womens' Swimming Association of New York, and will be held in connection with the big swimming meet which they are conducting under their auspices at the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. on May 25. On the same programme will be several handicap events and a diving exhibition for women, and a 100-yard swim for men.

THE ONE-MILE metropolitan championship relay race, which is to be held in connection with the military and athletic meet of the New Brunswick (N. J.) Home Guard on Decoration Day, promises to be the feature event of the meet. Lester C. Stevens, A. A. U. commissioner for New Brunswick and vicinity, is staging the games, and he has already received assurances that he will receive the entries of the following teams: Paulist A. C., Knights of St. Antony, Morningside A. C., Brooklyn A. A., St. Benedict Prep., and Jersey Harriers A. A. Entries close on May 23.

Kaiser speaks.

We are fighting because all Americans are fighting. For only those of a community who are aware of a common origin, who share common burdens and make common sacrifices may look forward to a common future and a common destiny.

We are fighting because of the future which American life offers. Here in America, when justice shall reign, as it must, among classes and races, all are to have by the Constitution an equal chance for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. America is looking toward the future as no other country. The national idealism of the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German is heavily mortgaged to their past national histories. America combines with equal effectiveness the past and the future. Hugo Munsterburg, late Professor of Psychology at Harvard, writes, "Neither race nor tradition nor the actual past binds the American to his countrymen but rather the future, which together they are building." To make this future certain for himself and for all Americans, the Negro, with other Americans, is willing to fight and to make certain that America may have a future in which to pursue its life and to develop the ideals of the Fathers.

We are fighting because the history of all our race in America and beyond the seas is a history of loyalty and faithfulness to some worthy ideal. The 500,000 black troops with the allies in Europe to-day are evidences; the history of the Negro in America is additional evidence, and every Negro will help to make this history, as is the history of all America, more glorious.

We are fighting in order to protect our own fireside—mother, wife, children, brothers and sisters against a Germany tyranny. We, with all Americans, must pay taxes of long duration in money, blood and tears for ourselves and the generation to follow if Germany is the victor. In 1870, when Germany was through with France, the country was bled dry and impovished. American freedom, as bad as it may be for some of us, is yet better than German domination. Of these two, the American point of view, written into our Constitution in letters of blood, is a more worthy choice. It is to protect the little freedom which he and his possess and to protect the future with its promise from the past that the Negro fights.

We are fighting in order that innate racial superiority as championed by the Germans and as practised by other races and groups may die a deserving death. Long ago have leading scientists agreed that racial superiority is a matter of opportunity and environment, and not a matter of germ plasm or blood superiority. No race then has a right to call itself the superior race from the innate point of view and to feel that it has the right, God-given as claimed, to dominate the other. This is the German theory with regard to itself and other nations, and this is the international problem which we are trying to solve. The solution of it must have an effect upon groups and races within the confines of every nation and country.

And, finally, *the Negro fights because he knows that his race is on trial.* In Africa, the white man fought the native, using superior weapons, superior forces, superior organization. The African knew not the European style of warfare. The European nations ultimately were forced to train the same savage in modern warfare and place him in the battle line in Europe, and no greater modern soldier has been found. He has met the test; he has passed the trial. In Europe, where life and death hover so near each other, the bullet is no respecter of skin color. Bravery is not skin deep, nor is courage a matter of texture of hair. Like these brothers in Europe, the Negro in America is planning to meet the test, and more largely than ever before the issue is in his own hands. He is saying, as I have heard them say, "If the claim to American rights and privileges is to be tested by proven worth, by personal efficiency, by the sacrifice of blood and tears, we stand ready to serve and ready to pay the price."

The Young Men's Christian Association has been trying to give these men the Christian outlook, the vision of life such as God gave to His Son, Jesus Christ; that just as it was necessary for him to pass through the Hell of Gethemane to Calvary and Crucifixion in order to give the world a new ideal and a new life, so we, too, must pass through Hell, through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, if necessary, in order to give the world a practical demonstration of the fact that men are brothers and that God is the the Father of all alike.

Our colored Americans are going forward, not as dumb beasts, not as driven cattle, not as blind men, but as men of reason, men of intelligence, men who know that they are fighting for the ideals of the America we all love, the America born in freedom and dedicated to a greater freedom in a greater future.

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Alabama Negro Preacher Gives 13 Sons to the Cause

Amazing Story Comes to Light Through Red Cross Chapter

Montgomery Advertiser, 10-1-18

The following extract from The New Orleans Item is of special interest to Alabamians as the Reverend Windom, who contributed thirteen sons to the United States manpower call, is a native of Montgomery county.

"He's an extremely quiet and unobtrusive negro preacher, is the Rev. R. H. Windom, whose home is out in the country near Rayville, La. He doesn't talk much—except in elucidating the gospel in that battered little pulpit of his on Sundays. It was only when some of his 'white folks' told a Red Cross agent about it that the old preacher's amazing story came to light.

"Of his nineteen sons, twelve are in the army and navy, and the thirteenth is waiting his draft call, waiving exemption and eager to go. The Red Cross got busy. The facts were sent to Woodrow Wilson. And the man up there in the White House at Washington found time amidst his weight of world-responsibility, to write a personal letter to that negro preacher down in Louisiana."

The President wrote:

"My dear Rev. Windom:—I am writing to say with interest and admiration I have learned of the fact that twelve of your sons are in the service of our country and the thirteenth impatiently waiting to follow them in. This is a splendid record, and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart. The colored troops have proved themselves fine soldiers.'

"Rev. Windom is 67 years old, and was born in Montgomery county, Alabama. The twelve sons in the service were last heard from at Camp Upton. It is believed that all are now overseas."

NEGROES BEING PAID TO DODGE THE DRAFT

The Atlanta Constitution

Alleged That German Money Is Being Freely Used in Mississippi.

April 2, 1918.

Jackson, Miss., April 1.—The first concrete evidence that German money is being used to encourage Mississippi negroes to dodge the draft is furnished in a report filed at the adjutant general's office from F. K. Ethridge, state inspector of local exemption boards.

The report shows it has been practically impossible to get negro registrants to respond to the notices to report sent out by the local board of Holmes county, and Inspector Ethridge made an investigation which disclosed that C. H. Mason, pastor of a negro church known as the "Church of God in Christ, has been preaching pro-German sermons and advising negroes to resist the draft.

Three weeks ago, according to the inspector's report, a foreigner named Dirmitrims Giannokullion conducted a meeting for a period of one week at this church. While in the town of Lexington this foreigner received a message in code which Mr. Ethridge attaches to his report. No translation is available.

An investigation made on the "Church of God in Christ," shows that it has headquarters at Los Angeles, and seems to be well supplied with money, for in August of last year a $10,000 brick church was built at Lexington, for which local negroes furnished only a small part of the building fund. It is also shown htat the pastor, hitherto an obscure negro preacher, recently erected a $25,000 brick and stone residence on a valuable lot in Memphis.

That the draft-dodging propaganda is having the desired effect is shown by the figures from Holmes county, where 123 regiments were called for entrainment on March 5, and only thirty-nine reported, four of the latter number deserting before they were entrained. To fill the deficiency the local board then called sixty-three negro registrants and only thirty-one reported. Call was next issued for forty-three registrants and only six reported.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 1.—Neither German money nor pro-German propaganda are being used in the "Church of God in Christ," it was said here today by the Rev. E. R. Driver, pastor of the Los Angeles branch church, replying to allegations made by F. K. Ethridge, Mississippi state inspector of local exemption boards, in a report filed with state authorities.

The Rev. Mr. Driver said the headquarters of the "Church of God in Christ," whose membership is composed of negroes, are in Memphis, and not here, as Ethridge stated.

The pastor said: "The members of the Church of God in Christ do not believe in bloodshed or war. The negroes are advised they may join military forces as non-combatants, and many of them are doing so." Recently, Mr. Driver said, he was interrogated by federal authorities to ascertain if his sermons were objectionable or unpatriotic. He said the authorities expressed themselves as satisfied.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
OCTOBER 6, 1918

Negro Preacher Sends Twelve Sons to Fight His Country's Battles

RAYVILLE, LA., Oct. 5.—Twelve sons in active service is the record of R. H. Winslow, a negro preacher, of this parish. Eight sons enlisted before the enactment of the selective service law and the other four are in the national army. Two of the soldiers are twins, the last three triplets.

Because of the remarkable record, plans are under way for a public demonstration for Mr. Winslow. He already has received a congratulatory letter from President Wilson. Mr. Winslow conducts a Red Cross auxiliary.

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Loyalty of Negroes

COLORED EDITORS AND LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Kansas City Sun 9-6-18

Moulders of Public Sentiment Consider Methods by Which the Negro May Best Aid the Nation to Win the War.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES BY OFFICIALS IN HIGH STATION.

Free, Frank and Full Discussion of Many Vital Issues Affecting Colored Americans Characterize Representative Gathering—Personnel of the Participants.

Washington, District of Columbia.—By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, called to Washington this week for a conference, thirty or forty representatives of important colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro people, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

Proceedings Marked by Dignity and Unity.

The conference formally opened Wednesday morning, June 19, in the main auditorium of the new building of the Department of Interior, 18th and F streets northwest, at 10:30 o'clock, and continued throughout Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21. Mr. Scott presided at all of the sessions, which were marked by an earnestness of purpose, a broad grasp of the questions at issue, and an unwavering loyalty to the flag of the nation as well as by an intense devotion to the highest interests of the colored Americans for whom they came primarily to speak.

The discussion covered a wide range and the conferees were given an opportunity to present their views, reflecting the state of mind of the colored people of the country, with the utmost freedom and frankness, unhampered by parliamentary restrictions or any effort to direct opinion in any particular channel—save that of utilizing in the most effective manner every resource at the command of the race to bring victory to the American arms in its present struggle for liberty and world-wide democracy. Mr. Scott's admirably tempered addresses at various stages of the deliberations repeatedly admonished the conferees to voice their sentiments fully and fearlessly, laying all grievances and suggestions for their redress upon the common altar, with the view of strengthening where needed the patriotism and morale of the Negro people. So fair and impartial were the rulings of the chair upon every point raised or principle enunciated, that at no time was a single exception taken to them. Every conceivable shade of individual opinion was represented in the body, but there was from the outset a firm disposition to subordinate private and personal considerations to the general good, without regard to politics, creed, faction or section. This lofty aim was adhered to most religiously. Dignity of statement, harmony of thought and unity of action were the predominating features of the three days' session. The document, reported by the special committee appointed to summarize the expression of the conference as to the best plans for the mobilization of the resources of the 12,000,000 Negroes of the Republic in support of the war aims of the government, was adopted by a unanimous vote, given heartily and enthusiastically. "America" was sung with fervor and unction as final adjournment was taken.

Notable Addresses by Officials of High Station.

The conference was addressed in sympathetic vein, during the sessions, by the following notable officials of high station:

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War;

Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information;

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy;

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board;

Major Joel E. Spingarn, Attached to the General Staff, United States Army;

Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn of the Medical Reserve Corps, National Army;

General Paul Vignal, Military Attache of the French Embassy;

Major Edouard Réquin and Major L. P. DeMontal of the Frtnch High Commission;

Personnel of the Conference.

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference:

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, Editor the Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, Editor Daily Herald Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, Editor the Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

John Mitchell, Editor the Planet Richmond, Va.

Charles W. Anderson, ofrmer Collector Internal Revenue for 2d District of New York City; now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for State of New York; at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

Robert L. Vann, Editor The Courier and Assistant City Solicitor, Pittsburg, Pa.

R. S. Abbott, Editor The Defender, Chicago, Ill.

George L. Knox, Proprietor and Publisher, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Manning, publisher The World, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Ernest Lyon, chairman Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense and Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

Ralph W. Tyler, former Auditor for the Navy Department, contributing editor The Cleveland Advocate.

W. E. King, Editor Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas.

George W. Harris, Editor The News, New York City.

Edward A. Warren, Editor The Amsterdam News, New York City.

P. B. Young, Editor Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor The Crisis, New York City.

Fred R. Moore, Editor The New York Age, New York City.

H. C. Smith, Editor The Gazette Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana.
2. Charles W. Anderson of New York former Collector of Internal Revenue of New York City.
3. Major L. P. DeMontelle of the French High Commission.
4. Emmett J. Scott, Assistant to the Secretary of War.
5. Major Edward ReQuin of the French High Commission.
6. Dr. R. R. Moten, Principal of Tuskegee Institute.
7. Hon. Robert H. Terrell, Judge of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
8. Wm. E. B. DuBois, Orator and writer and Editor of The Crisis New York City.
9. Major Joel E. Suingarn of the General Staff U. S. A.
10. Chris Perry, Editor of the Philadelphia Tribune and President of the National Negro Press Association.
11. Dr. Ernest Lyon, Consul General of the Republic of Liberta.
12. A. E. Manning, Editor of The World, Indianapolis, Ind.
13. Geo. L. Knox, Editor of the Indianapolis Freeman.
14. John H. Murphy, Editor of the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
15. John Mitchell Jr., Banker and Editor of the Richmond Planet, Richmond, Va.
16. Robert S. Abbott, Editor of the Chicago Defender.
17. Ben. J. Davis, Editor of The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.
18. William H. Davis, Official Stenographer and Secretary of the Conference, Washington, D. C.
19. W. P. Andrews Editor of The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.
20. Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C. one of the race's most famous Surgeons and Chairman of the local entertainment committee.
21. William H. Steward, Editor of the American Baptist, Louisvi[illegible] Ky.
22. Merrill Curtis, M. D., son of Dr. A. M. Curtis.
23. Dr. H. M. Minton, General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
24. John C. Dancy, Washington, D. C., Secretary Extension Board A. M. E. Zion Church.
25. Harry C. Smith of the Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.
26. Henry A. Boyd of the Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.
27. K. Robinson of The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.
28. J. E. Mitchell of The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.
29. Ralph W. Tyler of The Cleveland Advocate former Auditor of The Navy.
30. R. W. Thompson, Newspaper Correspondent, Washington, D. C.
31. Nelson C. Crews, Editor of the Kansas City Sun, Kansas City, Mo.
32. W. E. King, Editor The Dallas Express, Dallas, Tex.
33. W. L. Houston, Washington, D. C. Past National Grand Master of Oddfellows.
34. Walter J. Singleton, Washington D. C.
35. Charles N. Love, Editor Texas Freeman, Houston, Tex.
36. John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C., Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church.
37. E. A. Warren, Editor The Amsterdam News, New York City.
38. James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C., former Assistant U. S. District Attorney.
39. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of 19 Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.
40. Geo. W. Harris, Editor N. Y. News, New York City.
41. P. B. Young, Editor The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
42. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Supt. Public Schools, Wash. D. C.
43. Dr. Sumner A. Furniss of The Ledeger member of the City Council Indianapolis, Ind.
44. Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
45. Major Allen W. Washington, President of the Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
46. R. L. Vann Editor of the Pittsburg Courier, Assistant State's Attorney, Pittsburg, Pa.
47. Dr. A. H. Grinke, Washington D. C.
48. Dr. Geo. W. Cook, Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C.
49. Captain Arthur S. Spingarn, Medical Reserve Corpse, National Army.
50. Fred R. Moore, Editor The New York Age, New York City.

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The Negro and the War.

D. L. Percival Plea

It is not often we make such an extended review from the daily, but this article expresses so well the tone of feeling so prevalent thru. out the country on this question that we take the liberty to publish it in part —Editor.

I have just finished reading your editorial, "Lynchings Most Helpful to Prussians" You are right. Your statement "We have got to stop this lynching business in the United States" is entirely correct.

Again you say, "Every lynching in the United States is more hurtful to the allied cause than the loss of a brigade of soldiers." There can be no doubt but to some extent this true, and we here in counties of the size and population of Bolivar can especially appreciate the danger lurking in the lynching evil. You speak of the Osceola meeting and what the Negroes did there—I can say that here in and around Merigold that we have organized a war savings society among the Negroes—and you will have to admit that if Mississippi, and especially the delta, is going to raise its quota of the war savings money asked by the government, that it is going to absolutely necessary to enlist the aid of the Negro to the last man of them. These societies have not only organized, but I can substaniate the fact that every member is an active worker and buyer of the stamps. Our town here is one of the smallest in the county, the last census giving us 242 people, yet the postoffice reports show Merigold to be leading the county by a good margin in the sale of war saving stamps. I can assign as a cause for this magnificent showing nothing else than the great interest which the Negro has taken in the forwarding of every interest in this county.

Again on last Saturday we had a mass meeting here for the Negroes. At this meeting I. T. Montgomery of Mound Bayou made an excellent address to the members of his race He was followed by a distinguished lawyer of this county, and nowhere in the talk of this lawyer was there a single reference to the loyalty of the Negro. As a result of this mass meeting over 300 Negroes that evening donated—not liberally—but practically all that they had or could raise, and promised more. Immediately after the speaking the Negroes on one of the largest and finest plantations in the South, through their white manager, asked that they be furnished with speakers for a meeting which was to be held at one of the churches in their neighborhood, and the manager made this statement at the time: "Every Negro has promised to give to the Red Cross and I want to say that in case there are any who have'nt the ready money that I will advance the money and charge it to him."

It has been my experience in this community that all on earth that the Negro is asking us to do is educate him up to just what the government expects of him as a citizen. As to the loyalty of the Negro, it is not surpassed by any other people in the whole country. He will enlist, he doesn't hesitate when called in the draft, he donates his money, he buys bonds when able and almost to a man in this community is a buyer of war savings stamps. And the only thing he asks is, "What do you want us to do?"

Now, isn't it hard for the white men in this country and throughout the South who are engaged in educating the Negro as to the war and the things that go with it, if they are to be met every day by statements in the newspapers that in Georgia, in Tennessee and in other sections of the country they have been pulling off barbarous lynchings? Can a man conscientiously speak of the law in this country, the democratic principles of this government, the gigantic fight to preserve liberty, when on the very pages that describe the heroic fighting in Europe, that this law of justice may be a lasting one, there appears a description of the lynching of some Negro?

Just as sure as the South is to do her part in this war the Negro has to be educated up to a point where he will thoroughly understand what the war is about, why he is being called upon to take up arms under the draft law, why it is necessary that he buy war savings stamps in order that the war may be financed and why it is absolutely necessary that he donate his money to the Red Cross in order that humanity may be served.

Can you put in the Negro a sense of security and lawfulness with the newspapers full of news about lynchings? We go out among them and tell them of the many acts of barbarism of the Prussians, yet our papers show that we also violate the law. "Lynching is savagery and lynching is anarchy," and goes hand in hand with the Hun.

Let's stop all this law violation, let's avoid doing the things that we accuse the Prussians of doing, and then when we go out among the Negroes to our community we will go with clean hands, and not be held up to the ridiculous position of preaching one thing and doing another.

—FRANK WYNNE in COMMERCIAL APPEAL.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
APRIL 19. 1918

The Negroes' Patriotism.

As an evidence of their patriotism and an incentive to its sturdy continuance the parade conducted by the negroes of Atlanta Thursday afternoon was a deeply impressive spectacle. It was without military circumstance except a battalion of colored troops and a regimental band from Camp Gordon. But its very simplicity and soberness were heart-quickening. They were marching to an inward drum-beat of love of country, were those thousands of negro school children and their elders. They were proclaiming their purpose to stand by America in the vast crisis that now shakes and clouds the world. They were pledging their loyalty and their labor to the winning of the war. They were proving, as they have in every crucial hour of American and Southern history, their fidelity to the cause of the people with whom their lot is cast.

The negroes of Georgia and of the entire South have responded with marked earnestness to the call for war service, not only in cheerfully furnishing their quota of Selectmen but in increasing and conserving food and in seeking to apply the great lessons of thrift. Particularly useful in this connection are the work of the negro farmers in raising foodstuffs and of the negro schools in the War Savings Stamp campaign. The Atlanta parade was a picturesque portrayal of their faith and their works in these fields of service. It was a credit to those who comprised it and a moving gospel of patriotism to those who witnessed it.

GRATUITOUS INSULT.

April 13, 1918

A few days ago a local daily printed a serial cartoon purporting to illustrate a class of false rumors emanating from German sympathizers in this country. The last picture in the series represents a colored man saying that German victory would not increase the number of lynchings of colored men. We are surprised that this estimable paper, usually so fair to the colored race, should admit to its columns such a false caricature.

In the first place, it had no point in the connection in which it was used. The assumption that the lynching of colored men is a common practice is not a false rumor. There has never been any charge that any appreciable number of colored people are opposed to the war, or that a single instance of overt disloyalty on the part of a colored person has appeared. It is evident that the cartoonist was at his wit's end to fill out his space, and equally evident that he is a "Negro hater."

The Bee declines to reply to any mere insinuation of disloyalty on the part of the colored race. We point to the thousands of colored soldiers now "somewhere in France," to the thousands in the training camps, soon to go over the sea, and to the fact that of the nearly 150,000 drafted men soon to be mobilized nearly 34,000 are to be colored, or nearly 22 per cent. of the total, or about one-fourth as many colored men as whites.

If the time ever comes for us to notice an actual charge of colored disloyalty, we will not evade the task or deny the facts. There can be no reply to a gratuitous insult.

NEGROES MOB A DISLOYALIST

Oklahoma Black Is Tarred for Refusal to Aid Red Cross.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
APRIL 6. 1918

CALHOUN, Okla., April 6.—A negro coal miner was tarred and feathered at Calhoun last night by members of his own race because he refused to assist the Red Cross or contribute to other war activities.

SPRINGDALE, Ark., April 6.—Headed by the city marshal of Springdale and a deputy sheriff, a crowd of men went to the home of R. Kappler, a German living near here, today, and removed from the house a picture of the German kaiser shaking hands with the late Chancellor Bismarck. The picture was hung to a telephone pole and, after a short talk by Rev. W. I. Elledge, a Baptist minister, it was burned. The crowd placed a picture of President Wilson and American flags in the Kappler home before it left.

BELOIT WIS NEWS
APRIL 11, 1918

The North Carolina negro who has 14 sons in the army and 13 other children busily engaged in raising foodstuffs ought to be decorated—if he is not a myth.

Soldiers — 1918 202

Loyalty of Negroes

EDITORS AND OTHER RACE LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE

New York Age 7-6-18

Discuss Plans By Which Race May Best Aid To Win War.

MEET IN WASHINGTON

Secretary of War Baker and Othe Prominent Officials Addres Conference — Colored Men o Different Shades of Opinion Engage in Free and Frank Discussion Affecting Colore Americans — Resolutions ar Adopted.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, recently called to Washington for a conference of thirty or forty representatives of influential colored newspapers, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among Negroes, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in winning the war.

The conference formally opened Wednesday morning, June 19, in the mai auditorium of the new building of th Department of Interior, 18th and streets, northwest, and continue throughout Thursday and Friday, Jun 20 and 21.

Mr. Scott presided at all the session which were marked by an earnestne of purpose, a broad grasp of the que tions at issue and an unwavering loyal to the flag of the Nation, as well as intense devotion to the highest inte ests of colored Americans for whe they came primarily to speak.

The committee appointed to summari the proceedings of the conference w composed of the following: Dr. Robe E. Jones, Southwestern *Christian Adv ate*, New Orleans, chairman; Dr. W E. B. DuBois, the *Crisis*, New York; Jol Mitchell, Jr., the *Planet*, Richmond; D R. R. Moton, principal Tuskegee Inst tute; B. J. Davis, the *Independent*, A lanta; Fred R. Moore, THE AGE, Ne York, and W. T. Andrews, the *Dai Herald*, Baltimore.

Extract of Resolutions Adopted.

Folowing is an extract from the res lutions adopted by the conference:

We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press which has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm first of all, Our unalterable belief that the defeat of the German government and what is today represents is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general and to our people in particular.

We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of pubilc opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,00 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the apointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments, and to other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic co-operation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous. * * *

The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof—but he is today compelled to ask that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for Victory.

The conference was addressed in a sympathetic vein during the sessions by the following well known men: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, George Creel, Chairman of the Commitee on Public Information; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Maj. Joel E. Spingarn, attached to the General Staff, United States Army; Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn of the Medical Reserve Corps, National Army; Gen. Paul Vignal, military attache of the French Embassy; Maj. Edouard Requin and Maj. L. P. DeMontal of the French High Commission.

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To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments, which included, among other interesting things, a theatre party of fifty at the Howard Theatre, Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question" by the Quality Amusement Company, of New York City; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster; and a tour of the city Friday afternoon in sight-seeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings, and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of colored Washingtonians.

On Thursday afternoon, Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn presented at the Army Medial Museum, a highly instructive moving picture, entitled "Fit to Fight," emphasizing the value of physical health in the army and depicting the dangers to which soldiers are subjected in the matter of disease and dissipation, with suggestions for recreational centres and other agencies for wholesome and moral diversions for the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the office of the Surgeon General of the Army to improve hygienic conditions among th soldiers, composed of J. H. Murphy, *Afro-American*, Baltimore; George W. Harris, *New York News;* John Mitchell, Jr., the *Planet*, Richmond; Dr. Henry M. Minton, Philadelphia, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Committee on Entertainment included Dr. A. M. Curtis, chairman; James A. Cobb, Judge Robert H. Terrell, W. L. Houston, Dr. W. H. Davis, W. J. Singleton, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, R. W. Thompson, Charles A. Wilson. W. Calvin Chase and J. Finley Wilson.

Those at Conference.

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ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH JUNE 3, 1918

JUNE 13 "NEGRO LOYALTY DAY"

Rally to Be Held by Unit of Defense Council.

June 13 is to be known as "Negro Loyalty day," in St. Louis, according to plans being made by the Colored Women's Unit, Council of National Defense. A parade to start from [illegible] and Easton avenues will march ot the Coliseum in the evening, where a rally will be held. Several negro educators will speak.

A chorus of 150 voices from the Sumner High School will sing, uniformed ranks of fraternal organizations will drill and negro children from the grade schools will give calisthenic exercises.

PROF. TITUS ARRESTED FOR MAKING DISLOYAL UTTERANCES

Richmond, Ky., May 17.—Prof. W. Titus, superintendent of the Colored Orphans' Home near this city, is under investigation for alleged disloyal utterances ac[illegible] is a graduate of B[illegible] College and has been in charge of the Orphans' Home for several years. [illegible] have told a well known citizen that fully half the people in America are for the kaiser, including many of his Race, and as his Race did not have any flag, and he did not see why they should be called on to fight for the Stars and Stripes. He avers his loyalty and says he has been misunderstood.

Colored Editors and Leaders in Session.

Richmond Planet

MOULDERS OF PUBLIC OPINION CONSIDER METHODS BY WHICH THE NEGRO MAY BEST AID NATION TO WIN THE WAR.

Notable Addresses by Officials of High Station.

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PERSONNEL OF CONFERENCE.

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference:

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.; John H. Murphy, Editor, The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Andrews, Editor, Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.; Chris. J. Perry, Editor, The Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Mitchell, Jr., Editor, The Planet, Richmond, Va.; Charles W. Anderson, Former Collector Internal Revenue for Second District of New York City, now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for State of New York, at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

Robert L. Vann, Editor, The Courier, Assistant City Solicitor, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. S. Abbott, Editor, The Defender, Chicago, Ill.; George L. Knox, Proprietor and Publisher, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. E. Manning, Editor, The World, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 S. 18th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Ernest Lyon, Chairman, Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense and Consul General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.; Ralph W. Tyler, Former Auditor for the Navy Department, Contributing Editor, The Cleveland Advocate, Washington, D. C.

W. E. King, Editor, The Express, Dallas, Texas; Fred. R. Moore, Editor The Age, New York City; George W. Harris, Editor, The News, New York City; Edward A. Warren, Editor, The Amsterdam News, New York City; P. B. Young, Editor, Lodge Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; W. E. B. DuBois, Editor, The Crisis, New York, N. Y.; H. C. Smith, Editor, The Gazette, Cleveland, O.; J. E. Mitchell, Editor, The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; C. K. Robinson, Editor, The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

Nelson C. Crews, Editor, Kansas City Sun, Kansas City, Mo.; Benj. J. Davis, Editor, The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Finley Wilson, Editor, The Eagle, Washington, D. C.; William H. Steward, Editor, American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.; Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee N. and I Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Major Allen W. Washington, President, Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Charles E. Love, Editor, The Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas; Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Member of City Council, representing The Indianapolis Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.; George E. Haynes, Director, Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; W. Calvin Chase, Editor, The Bee, Washington, D. C.; P. B. S. Pinchback former Governor, State of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Public Schools, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Grimke, President, Local Branch, N. A. A. C. P., Washington, D.C.; Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Pastor 19th Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; John R. Hawkins, Secretary Financial Board, A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.; George W. Cook, Secretary, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Robert H Terrell, Judge, Municipal Court Washington, D. C.; Henry Allen Boyd, Editor, The Globe, Nashville Tenn.; Dr. A. M. Curtis, Former President National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.; James A. Cobb, Former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C. John C. Dancy, Secretary, Church Extension Board, A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.

The following gentlemen were invited but were unable to be present:

Kelly Miller, Dean of Academy of Arts and Sciences, Howard University Washington, D. C.; William H. Lewis former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, now Attorney-at-Law, Boston, Mass.; William Monroe Trotter, Editor, The Guardian, Boston, Mass.; C. E. Bush, publisher, The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark.

The following is extract from the Resolutions adopted by the conference:

"We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press which has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm first of all, our unalterable belief that the defeat of the German government and what it today represents is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general and to our people in particular.

'We deem it hardly necessary in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans to reaffirm our loyalty to our country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

"We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments, and to other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous. * * *

"The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof—but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for Victory."

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DIVERSIONS.

To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments, which included, among other interesting things, a theatre party of fifty at the Howard Theatre, Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question by the Quality Amusement Company of New York City; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster and tour of the city Friday afternoon in sight-seeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings, and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of Colored Washingtonians.

On Thursday afternoon, Captain Arthur S. Spingarn presented at the Army Medical Museum a highly instructive moving picture, entitled, 'Fit to Fight,' emphasizing the value of physical health in the army and depicting the dangers to which soldiers are subjected in the matter of disease and dissipation, with suggestions for recreational centers and other agencies for wholesome and moral diversions for the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

The committee appointed to summarize the proceedings of the conference was composed of the following: Dr. Robert E. Jones, Chairman Southwestern Christian Advocate; New Orleans; La; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois The Crisis, New York City; John Mitchell, Jr; The Planet, Richmond, Va; Dr. R. R. Moton; Principal Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute Ala; B. J. Davis The Independent; Atlanta, Ga; and Fred R. Moore The New York Age; New York City; and W. T. Andrews; The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Maryland.

The comittee to co-operate with the office of the Surgeon General of the Army to improve hygienic conditions among the soldiers was made up of J. H. Murphy; The American Baltimore, Md. George W. Harris The New York News; New York City; John Mitchell, Jr; The Planet Richmond, Va; Dr. Henry M. Minton, Philadelphia Penn; and Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C.

The Washington committee on entertainment included Dr. A. M. Curtis; Chairman; James A. Cobb; Judge Robert H. Terrell; W. L. Houston; Dr. W. H. Davis; W. J. Singleton Dr. C. Sumner Wormley; R. W. Thompson and Charles A. Wilson; W. Calvin Chase and J. Finley Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
APRIL 23, 1918

PATRIOTS CHASE NEGRO

Flees Before Crowd When He Refuses to Rise at National Hymn

A crowd of men chased a negro for half a mile last night when he refused to rise as "The Star-Spangled Banner" was being played at the Colonial Theatre, Germantown.

The man is Eugene Davenport, 137 W. Price st. Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger and Robert W. Kincade were heading a Liberty Loan drive in the theatre when the orchestra started to play the national anthem. Everyone arose excepting the negro.

Several men shouted to him to get up and then started for him. Davenport suddenly decided to get up. Then he decided to run. He dashed out of the theatre with a crowd in pursuit, and finally found refuge in the arms of a policeman who took him to the Germantown station.

Soldiers - 1918

Loyalty of Negroes

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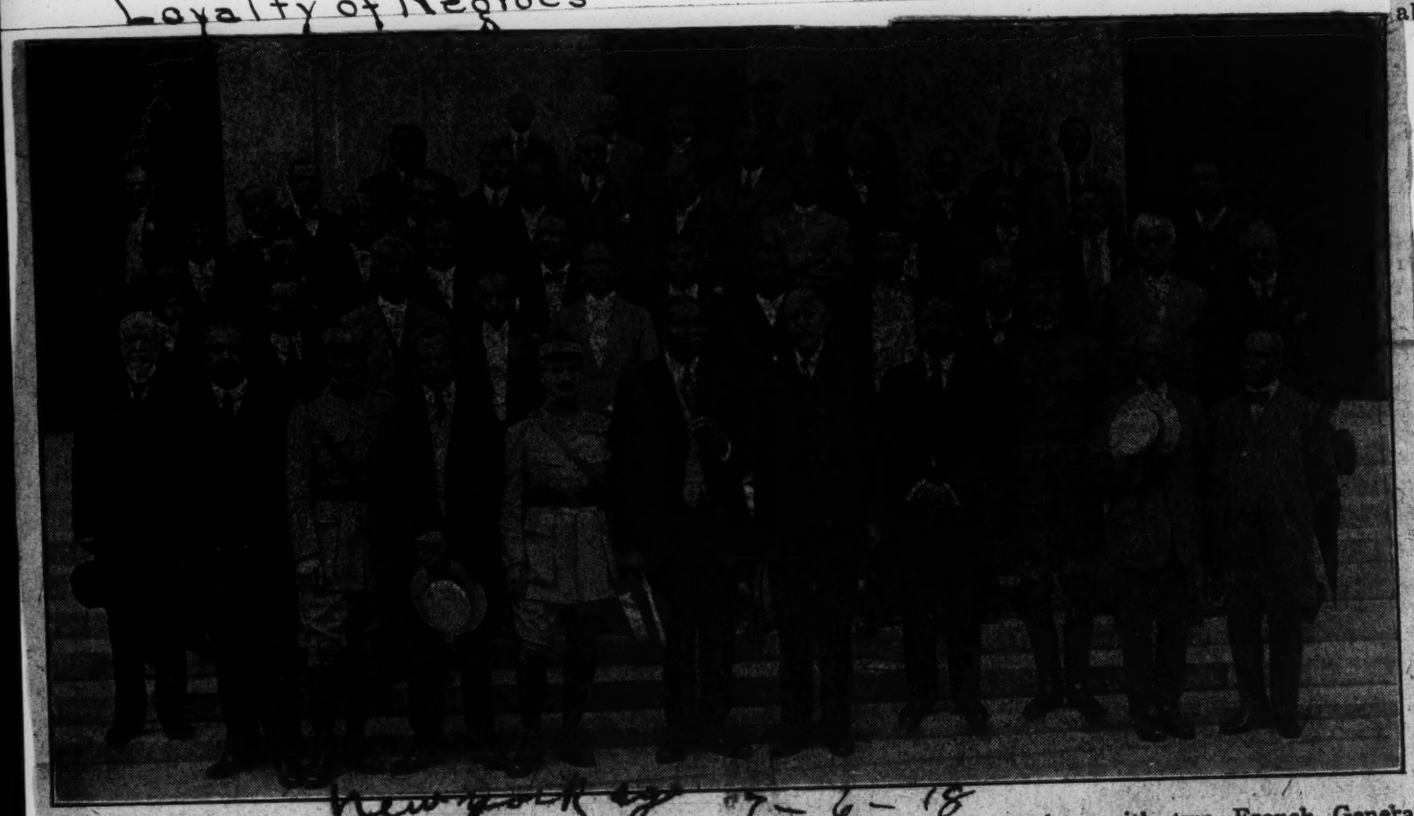

New York Ag 7-6-18

Prominent Negroes recently in conference at Washington whose pictures were taken with two French General and two well-known officers of the National Army.

CORRESPONDENCE

N Y C AMERICAN
OCTOBER 12, 1918

The Negro in War-Time

To the Editor of THE PUBLIC:

As a Southern woman born and educated in Virginia, who has lived many years in Maryland and four years in Georgia, I wish to express my disagreement with Mr. Bolton Smith's recent article in your paper concerning the Negro and War Times. If Mr. Smith's article was published in your "Journal of Democracy" to provoke constructive discussion it is probably a good thing. But it is surprising to find that any thoughtful Southerner should take seriously the charge that has occasionally found voice in the newspapers that German propaganda is responsible for unrest among the Negroes! If, here and there, such attempts have been made with some apparent success, it is of small moment in comparison with the deep feeling of unrest, the despair and resentment which have slowly seeped into the souls of great masses of colored folk.

The war with Germany has nothing to do with it. The Civil War has a good deal and it is as old as that and older.

Everywhere he goes, the Negro is confronted with the fact that he belongs to the most unprivileged people in our country. It is not surprising that in great New York City a soap box orator should give vent to such utterances as Mr. Smith records. What is surprising is the fact that more white people are not willing to get really acquainted with the human being whose skin happens to be black, and see that the Negro's failings are human failings, shared by all weak and ignorant people alike, and that given education and opportunity he has a distinct contribution to make to this greatest of all experiments in Democracy that we call America.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson is quite right in what he says about the general attitude of the Southern people towards the Negro. It is my experience alas! that white people as a rule everywhere in our country do not believe in the Negro's capacity for education and progress. Fortunately, however, there is a large and growing group of people who do. Social workers are rapidly multiplying and it is their business to see that all sorts and conditions of people get acquainted with one another. The present Secretary of War is a Social Worker and even the President of the United States comes dangerously near being one.

It is through their kind of propaganda that the difficult and complex justice (there isn't such a thing as simple justice, Mr. Johnson!) which we are aiming at now in the world will come.

And it must and will come to the Negro.

HELEN B. PENDLETON.

Newark, N. J.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
MAY 9, 1918

"Thomas county negroes," says the Thomasville Enterprise, "are meeting the demands of war with a spirit and devotion that prove them worthy American citizens. The young men take their places in the ranks of the army without protest and with a bearing of determination to do their full duty, whatever it may be." From every section of the state reports of similar import are made, thus showing that Thomas county has no monopoly when it comes to negro patriots. This is no more than Georgia expects of her colored population. Just as with the white citizens the negroes have their work cut out for them and they have gone about it in a businesslike and patriotic manner. There is abundance of room for all.

Native of Albany Fights Propaganda Among Negroes

ALBANY N Y PRESS
JUNE 2, 1918

As a result of the discovery of its investigators of active German propaganda among southern negroes the National Security league has announced the inauguration by it of an intensive campaign to counteract these influences. The league's endeavor will start with a speech-making tour among the negroes by Dr. Isaac J. Lansing, of Ridgewood, N. J., who is well known in the south for this religious educational work among the colored population.

Dr. Lansing will devote a month to this trip, covering eight states. From Jacksonville, Dr. Lansing's itinerary includes Savannah and Macon, Ga.; Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Raleigh, N. C.; Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Trenton.

The league announces that it is enabled to send Dr. Lansing on this mission through the generosity of D. E. Austin, a Brooklyn manufacturer.

Dr. Lansing has for many years been a leader in church organization and religious education work, more recently devoting his attention to patriotic effort. He is an orator of unusual ability. He is at present pastor of the Ridgewood, N. J., Presbyterian church. He was born in Albany county. He had few school advantages, but was ambitious for an education and, through reading and home study, trained himself so that at the age of nineteen he was principal of a high school with 300 pupils and six teachers under him. A year later he completed a college preparatory course and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., valedictorian of his class.

Dr. Lansing then took up postgraduate work, which he interrupted to accept a call to a church in Brooklyn, afterwards presiding over churches in Meridan and Stamford, Conn. At the latter place his health failed him and he sought recovery in a year's study and travel abroad. He returned to accept another pastorate in Brooklyn, going from there to important churches in Worcester and Boston Mass., and Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In 1911-12 Dr. Lansing was engaged in the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," leaving this to accept his present pastorate in Ridgewood.

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COLORED PEOPLE UNFURL BIG FLAG

Fourth of July Celebration Proves a Flattering Success

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
JULY 5, 1918

The unfurling of the service flag of the colored population at Marigny and Bienville streets Thursday was a flattering success. It was under the auspices of a committee of the Fourth Ward Civic League and the ceremonies began at 6 o'clock.

Prof. Albert Wicker presided at the mammoth gathering. Among some of the notables present was Dr. P. H. Saunders, who addressed the meeting stating that there has been a great deal of talking but the balance of the time must be given to actual sacrifice, hard work and doing all the things that lead to the winning of this great war.

Prof. Nicholas Bauer inspired his hearers to a high tension of patriotism and loyalty by his forceful remarks.

J. Madison Vance pointed out how firmly the colored soldier and sailor stand ready at all times to defend the honor of the country at all hazards and under al circumstances.

Prof. W. J. Nickerson rendered his composition on the "Colored Soldier Boy of Uncle Sam" to the delight of all present. George Doyle spoke and displayed the French colors enthusiastically. Bugler J. Hilborn, a Spanish-American war veteran, sounded the taps for the unfurling of the national emblem and service flag.

Among those present were Mr. Harry Folk, state secretary of War Savings; Prof. C. I. Dowden, L. J. Joubert, E. O. Moss, J. B. Crory, Dr. J. D. McCarthy, Revs. White and Kinnen, Mrs. Fannie Joseph.

Invocation was by Rev. E. Whittenberg and the benediction by Dean J. W. Robertson. Music was played by the Bulls A. & P. Club band.

The Atlanta Constitution
April 8, 1918.

THOMASVILLE NEGRO HAS FIVE SONS IN ARMY

Thomasville, Ga., April 7.—(Special.) George Pittman, a well-known colored man of this city, has the unusual record of having five sons serving in Uncle Sam's army. Four of these men enlisted in the service at different times and one is in through the draft. George is very proud of the fact that his five sons are serving their country, and it is useless to say that he is very patriotic.

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ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
SEPTEMBER 7, 1918

NEGRO LOYALTY.

The great outpouring of colored Americans at the meeting in the St. Louis Coliseum to testify loyalty to the government and the cause of world democracy, was one of many similar gatherings in the country since the beginning of the war. The negro population of the United States is loyal to the core, and of all the fantasies of German diplomacy toward the alienation of elements in our composite population, after it was recognized that our declaration of war was coming, none was more fantastic than the well-accredited plot to turn our native colored citizens against the country with which all of their fortunes are bound up and identified. It has been possible for Prussianism to find among us some weak and credulous people, and some even who, coming here as aliens have prospered greatly under our institutions, to be deluded with the notion that they could reap advantage out of the nation's humiliation or defeat. The colored citizen of the United States has a shrewd understanding of the fact that we must all stand or fall together and he doesn't want to fall.

Aside from all such practical considerations, there is a negro loyalty which is one of the finest traits of the race. It has been sung in song and told in story. The older generation were loyal even to those who were fighting to hold them in slavery, out of ties of love and affection which nothing could break. Men of the South, intelligent and high-charactered men, some of whom had personal and family knowledge of this fine fidelity and devotion, have permitted grosser elements to persecute the race, purely out of political considerations. We trust, and now believe, that that discreditable era is drawing to a close. It has been the one blot on an escutcheon never marred by want of valor or chivalry in fighting for a lost cause.

The colored people are justifying all of our faith. Not only are they, at home, responding well to every patriotic need, but their men in the field, in France are proving themselves worthy comrades of those who so signally earned laurels at San Juan, and those who on the Mexican border, under Pershing, proved themselves at Parral to be of the stuff American soldiers are made of.

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
MAY 10, 1918

YESTERDAY'S PARADE.

Yesterday's parade of the colored people of Savannah attracted great attention and aroused the keenest interest. It has been the most talked-of event of the kind in Savannah for the past several weeks. It was a turnout of men, women and children that was a credit to the race. The procession was so long it required more than an hour to pass a given point.

And through its entire length there seemed to be not a participant in the parade but who was a credit to the race he or she represented. There was no semblance of disorder; there was no evidence of intoxication; there was no suggestion of disloyalty. It was a great stream of patriotic, law-abiding, enthusiastic flag-waving negro men, women and children. The whole affair was well staged, well prepared and well executed. It gave many Savannahians a new idea of the negro and his relation to Savannah. It showed that there are several thousand of the race here who are trying to do their utmost to add to their usefulness and to live as they should live. It would be better for the members of both races if there could be turnouts like this oftener. They would let the white people see something of the better side of the negro and the negro would learn that his white friends are willing to encourage him in his efforts to perform a service that adds to his importance and to his standing in the community.

Yesterday's parade, however, was but the surface indication. It gave but slight insight into the work that is being done by some of the negro organizations under the direction of men and women of their own color. The influence of the good negro was everywhere apparent yesterday. The good negroes, it is evident, are getting more numerous all the time.

There is plenty of work for the leaders among this race to do in Savannah and hereabouts. The death rate must be cut down; cleanliness and sanitation must be preached, and the value of wholesome food presented. One of the purposes of the parade of yesterday was to emphasize the need of thrift. This is a lesson that cannot be overtaught. One of the dangers that confronts the negro now is the evil of too much prosperity. It has been said of the black worker since the Civil War that he would not labor as long as his immediate wants could be satisfied. That has been found to a marked extent true since the present season of abnormally high wages began. The negro who has been making $10 a week in the past now makes that much in three days, and the problem is to keep him at work the other three. Increases in pay have brought decreases in the hours the average black man wants to work. This is a condition that must be adjusted and the negro must bring about the reform within his own ranks. Better housing facilities should be had with increased incomes and better food should be placed upon the table.

More attention should be paid to health. Figures show that in Savannah the average life of the negro is twenty years. This is at least ten years too little. The same authority shows that the average term of life of the white race in Savannah is forty years. Both of these could be made greater.

The negro mortality is greatest in the very earliest years. Negro children die in abnormal numbers. This condition is not as bad as it was ten years ago, and we do not believe that ten years from now it will be as bad as it is today, but if it should turn out otherwise the negro will have to bear his share of the blame. He is getting opportunities now to change the situation that he has never had before. His wages have increased; his intelligence has expanded; his education has been more carefully looked after by the public school authorities and he is getting many advantages now that were unknown in the past. The parade of yesterday shows that he is a better negro today than he was yesterday. Let him continue to improve and he will find that his friend, the white man, is ready to give him a helping hand.

Grist of Registration Machine Reveals No "Slackers" and Few Unaccounted For in Galveston

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
OCTOBER 13, 1918

The proverbial "long arm of Uncle Sam" has been lengthened materially since this nation entered the war by the operation of the selective service machinery. Also, the application of the system as a means of raising an effective military force with the minimum of delay has demonstrated that there are in reality very few genuine "slackers" among those called upon under this plan to serve the colors. It has been announced by Captain E. K. Marrast, chairman of the local selective service board and chief registrar for the county, that out of a total of 5,200 Galvestonians who placed themselves on the military rolls of the United States in the first draft, June 5, 1917, only twelve, eight negroes and four white men, remain unlocated.

No especial effort has been made by the authorities to locate these men, according to Captain Marrast. "The information we have on file with this board, showing their location when last heard from," said Captain Marrast, "has been obtained in the ordinary course of our work. I am sure that all of them who may still be living can be located when the department sees fit to set the vast machinery of the system in motion for this particular purpose. And of these twelve men who are unaccounted for, nearly all have voluntarily communicated with this office since the time they registered, so it does not appear that they are trying to escape the draft."

The fact that Galveston is one of the greatest seaport cities in the world, from which it would be comparatively easy for a man seeking to evade the draft to get passage to other countries, is a remarkable feature in connection with the case, according to Captain Marrast.

Summary of Cases.

Following is a summary of the last available information in regard to the men who failed to appear for induction into the service on final call, as given out by the local board:

Miguel Christo, born in Bohemia, not naturalized, but claimed no exemption; last address, Mecca Cafe, Fort Worth; had voluntarily communicated with the local board March 20, 1918; speaks Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Turkish and Arabian.

F. Harry Fink, last address, Tampa, Fla., Feb. 4, 1918; was touring the South with the Florida Blossoms Minstrels; wired local board for questionaire, and was examined at Macon, Ga., March 27, 1918; in the meantime had wired in several times from points in the South.

Pilar Gonzales, Mexican, address Aguascallientes, Mexico; last heard from had gone back to his native country; was not a citizen of the United States, but had claimed no exemption on that ground.

William C. Bruce, address when registered, 1221 Postoffice street; made no claims for exemption or deferred classification; put himself in class 1A, seafaring man; had been in employ of United States marine engineers as oiler; last heard from when he was examined April 1, 1918, in Galveston; may have put to sea again.

"Am Broke, but Coming."

William C. Henton, negro; address when registered, 805 Twenty-first street, Houston; wrote the local board a letter from Dallas on April 18, 1918, as follows: "War Department, Galveston—Dear Kind Sir: Found that I been called for the war department, an' I was here to see my mother, brothers and sisters, but I am coming. Look for me as soon as I can get there. I am broke, but coming if I have to walk, to help my country, and oblige. Yours truly, W. C. HENTON."

Henry Williams, negro; questionaire forwarded to him at Springfield, Mass., July 15, 1918, where he had made efforts to be examined by the board at that place; was qualified for military service July 11, 1918, at Springfield, and in the meantime had reported to the local board from San Antonio.

Albert Bownre, negro; 713 Thirty-second street, Galveston; examined by local board April 2, 1918; filled out questionaire from 3406 Winnie street; this was the last heard from Bownre; claimed to have worked for Stolz & Peterson, feed dealers.

Joe Fruge, negro; 2602 Market street; no claims for exemption; home address, Cataro, La., where he worked at farm labor; filled out questionaire Jan. 8, 1918, from Cataro; examined April 12, 1918, in Galveston, which was the last heard from him.

Willie Lee, negro; last address, 1112 Andrews street, Houston; letter to local board written on Bender Hotel (Houston) stationery; filled questionaire Jan. 24, 1918; examined July 28, 1918, in Galveston; had worked as bellboy at hotels in Beaumont, the Tremont and Galvez in Galveston, and registered while at the Bender in Houston.

Joe Evans, negro; 2628 Avenue G; last heard from at 124 West 135th street, New York City, where he was examined on May 10, 1918; wrote the local board on two occasions from New York; mother, Laura Evans, La Porte, Tex.

D. L. Anthony, negro; 2714 Avenue E; laborer; examined at Marshall, Tex., April 22, 1918, which was the last heard from him; mother, Ethel Anthony, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louis Verrett, negro; 2712 Avenue D; last heard from when examined at Los Angeles, Cal., May 6, 1918, from which place he wrote the local board, requesting a transfer from the Galveston board:

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA TIMES
APRIL 3, 1918

Negroes Compose Defense Council's 100 Percent Club

What the county Council of Defense calls its banner patriotic meeting, and, one held by negroes at that, was held Monday night at Mt. Gilead church, Spencer, under auspices of a committee appointed by the county Council of Defense to carry on patriotic propaganda among members of the colored race. This committee consists of Editor Roscoe Dungee of the Black Despatch, Dr. A. B. Whitby and Rev. T. H. Wiseman.

Besides effecting an enthusiastic organization which promises to do excellent patriotic work, every one of the thirty-eight persons adopted a pay-as-you-go policy and paid 50 cents for his membership ticket in the parent organization, the County Council of Defense, something not done at any other meeting heretofore. The committee consisting of Dungee, Dr. Whitby and Rev. Wiseman is busy making plans for extensive work among the negroes of this county.

Soldiers — 1918 204

Loyalty of Negroes

Omaha Negroes, Both Men and Women, are Playing an Important Part in War Activities; They Boast "Never Was a Negro Traitor"

OMAHA NEB BEE
JUNE 2, 1918

Virgil Johnson

Lieut. E. W. Killingsworth

Lieut. Craig Morris

Sgt. Elmer Morris

"Bill" Peebles

By MABEL GUDMUNDSEN.

The spirit of democracy knows neither race nor color.

No people in the world are fighting more bravely for the principles of liberty than the negro soldiers of America and the race in Omaha is setting a fast pace in war work. 204

The negro soldiers are holding their sector of the line "over there" with a courage that bodes trouble for the German cause. The race that won the day for the Americans at El Caney and San Juan are living up to their reputation for bravery in battle. As a fighting man the negro soldier stands high. The boast, "There never was a negro traitor," goes unchallenged, for the military annals of the race are unsmirched by a story of treason.

While their men folks are fighting the women are busy with the many works of mercy which war makes for women. Omaha negro women have a Red Cross auxiliary which has made hundreds of garments for use in hospitals. They meet every Tuesday afternoon at the Negro Woman's Christian Home, Thirtieth and Pinkney streets. The officers include Mrs. I. Bailey, president; Mrs. J. Brown, secretary; Mrs. George Johnson, treasurer.

Five-year-old Virgil Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, 2816 Pratt street, is the club's mascot. She has never missed a meeting and the women declare she is a real help. She is an accomplished knitter and, if the war continues until winter, many a big negro soldier will bless the work of her tiny fingers as he wraps a warm muffler about his swarthy neck.

Two of the women shown in the picture have husbands serving as officers in the United States army. Mrs. W. W. Peebles is the wife of Captain Peebles, stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and awaiting overseas orders. The seven-year-old boy is William, jr. He saluted proudly and explained, "My daddy is a captain."

Mrs. Edward Turner's husband, Lieutenant Turner, is stationed at Camp Dodge. He was born in Omaha and is a graduate of the Omaha High school.

Other negro officers from Omaha include Lieutenants Will N. Johnson, Amos Madison and Andrew Reed, stationed at Camp Funston, Kan., and Lieutenants John Bunrandt and H. J. Pinkett, at Camp Dodge, Ia.

Dr. Craig Morris, dentist, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the medical corps of the army. His brother, Sergeant Elmer Morris, has been transferred from Camp Funston, Kan., to the fourth officers' training camp at Camp Dodge, Ia. Both are graduates of the Omaha High school and of the Creighton university. Elmer owned a drug store at Twenty-fourth and Parker streets, which he sold when he entered the service.

Sergeant E. W. Killingsworth, part owner of a barber shop at 2416 North

NEGRO MINERS FORM A LOYALTY LEAGUE

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—All negro miners at Docena have organized a loyalty league pledging their support to the company for which they work, and are seeing to it that every man works six days in the week unless prevented by some unavoidable cause. This league is organized for the duration of the war.

Twenty-fourth street, has been appointed to the fourth officers' training camp at Camp Dodge.

Sergeant Leo T. Crockett of Omaha and Private Robert Smith of Nebraska City are "over there" in the first-line trenches with Colonel William Hayward's regiment, the old 15th New York Ethiopians, now the 369th United States infantry. Word from Colonel Hayward recently praised the bravery of the men and said: "They are in the highest spirits, even the lame and the sick men beg to be allowed to go into the first-line trenches."

Press dispatches tell the story of two negro Sammies, both wounded, who withstood a raiding party of 20 Germans and saved their comrades from surprise and capture.

Omaha negroes have purchased thousands of dollars worth of Liberty bonds and thrift stamps, more than 2,000 negro homes are 100 per cent in Red Cross membership and have given generously to the second Red Cross fund.

Practically all the negro porters and waiters in Omaha donated a day's pay to the fund. The negro band under the leadership of Dan Desdunes, has played without pay at scores of patriotic programs.

PERMIT LACKING, PARADE IS HALTED

WASHINGTON D C STAR
SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

Whooping and cheering — they marched up Pennsylvania avenue in a registration day celebration, and carrying banners declaring that they were not slackers, more than 400 colored men and boys caused a near riot at 10th street when the police attempted to break up the parade.

Riot calls were sent in to the first precinct police station. A squad of eighteen reserves answered the call, many of them in bare feet, just out of bed.

The company of celebrators, led by James Sykes, 7 Limerick court southwest, who took the part of a drum major, organized in Southwest Washington and marched up 4½ street and turned into Pennsylvania avenue. At 10th street a policeman held up the parade and demanded that the leader produce a permit.

Sykes had no permit. The policeman placed him under arrest and charged him with leading a parade without a permit.

Several plain clothes men attempted to drag other participants into automobiles at the point of guns. So serious did the situation become that a riot call was sent into the first precinct.

Capt. Colin C. Elather led a squad of sleepy reserves to 10th and the Avenue. No attempt was made to arrest other paraders.

Sykes was taken to the first precinct. The colored parade leader gave collateral for his appearance in Police Court tomorrow.

Witnesses of the parade stated that the colored men were orderly, and they attracted a crowd along the line of march by their patriotic outbursts.

HAS ELEVEN SONS FIGHTING FOR UNCLE SAM

The Chicago Defender 10-12-18

Photo copyright Underwood & Underwood

Isaac Sims, Atlanta, Ga., 87 years of age, has eleven sons in the United States army. He is proudly awaiting the call for three more who are now at home.

NEGRO EDITORS URGENT FOR DEFEAT OF HUNS

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Record of Negro Americans in World War Praised in Conference Held Here.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
JULY 7, 1918

Defeat of the German government "and what it today represents" are called for in resolutions adopted at a meeting held in the Interior Department building recently of representatives of negro editors, held by authority of the War Department. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, presided at the three-day conference.

"In view of the untarnished record of negro Americans," stated the resolution, "we deem it hardly necessary to reaffirm our loyalty to our country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war.

"We wish, however," the resolution continued, "to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

"The American negro does not expect to have the whole negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy, and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof."

Addresses were made during the course of the conference by Secretary Baker, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy, George Creeel and other officials.

Uncle Sam Shows Negro How to Serve His Country By Efforts as Civilian

The Constitution 5-18

A few days ago Judge Price Gilbert, of the supreme court of Georgia, sent a communication to The Constitution explanatory of the effort that is being made by the federal government through the various State Councils of Defense to bring about the best possible "working spirit" on the part of the negro race, and a more effective degree of co-operation between that and the white race in the performance of the necessary civilian labor of the day.

The communication was inspired by a recent editorial in this newspaper, on "The Negro's Opportunity," and the letter of Judge Gilbert was written only to commend the editorial, and was not intended for publication.

Upon being requested to authorize its publication, Judge Gilbert consented. The letter follows:

Editor Constitution: I have just carefully read your editorial, "The Negro's Opportunity." This editorial is not only timely, but is along the right line, and deals with a matter of immense importance at the present moment.

For your information, I wish to say that, at the direct request, indeed, it might be said, at the command of the government at Washington, the State Council of Defense is now undertaking to thoroughly organize the negroes in Georgia (and the same thing is being done in other states) for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding and mutual co-operation between the races, thereby inducing greater efficiency on the part of the negro. The purpose of the government is to impress upon the negro that his labor in the fields of industry and production is vital to the support of the army and navy; that his race is represented in the fighting, and it is as much his duty to labor as it is the duty of the capitalist to furnish money. In both instances the contribution is for protection of self, the women and children of all mankind and of our government itself. The main and ultimate object of the organization is to secure more and a better quality of labor. After all, loafing is slackering, whether for a day or a month. Idleness is closely related to army desertions. The latter generally are induced by physical fear, while the former is induced by laziness, selfishness, lack of patriotism or general worthlessness.

We are bearing specially upon the point that the negro must understand that he is not simply to labor until he has acquired enough money to last him two or three days and then knock off until he spends it, but that he is to labor six days in the week regardless of whether he needs the money, because the government needs his services in useful labor. Equally important with this is to teach him the value and sanctity of his contract which he has made with his employer to labor. Heretofore he has not sufficiently respected his obligation along that line.

On September 16 it is very likely that a meeting of the leaders of the negro race will be held in the capitol for a conference and discussion.

PRICE GILBERT.

Negroes Form League to Fight Sedition

N Y C MAIL
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

More than fifty negro educators, editors and clergymen, at a meeting in the Music School Settlement, 4 West 131st street, formed the New York Law and Order League. Charles W. Harriss, editor of the New York "News," was chosen president. The committee to formulate plans for the organization are former Internal Revenue Collector Charles Anderson, Bert Williams, J. Rosamond Johnson and the Rev. F. A. Cullen.

The organization will co-operate in a state-wide campaign with the State War Council in disseminating information in negro communities of war conditions and the suppression of seditious propaganda, which it is alleged is being circulated in the di[illegible]

Negro Will Match Roosevelt Record If Governor Helps

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA
JULY 7, 1918

Mittie Smith an El Reno negro, who fought with Colonel Roosevelt in the Spanish-American war, called upon Governor Wiliams yesterday and requested that one of his sons, now in the state penitentiary at McAlester be pardoned so that he may fight in the war against Germany.

The negro veteran informed the governor that he has three sons now in the national army and that he desires to equal the record of Roosevelt by having four boys in the service.

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Memorials.

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East Liverpool, Ohio Review
JANUARY 11, 1918

THEY ALSO SERVED.

A proposition to erect a memorial in the city of Washington to commemorate the deeds of the negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country is contained in a bill introduced by Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri. A commission is to be created, of which Mr. Dyer will be a member, to work in co-operation with the Fine Arts Commission, and to prepare plans and designs for the memorial. The structure is to be erected on a site approved by Congress, and will cost approximately $100,000. Mr. Dyer is himself a veteran of the Spanish war, and has a keen appreciation of the assistance that our negro regiments in that conflict and in the Civil War rendered the Government. He intends to press the measure for action at this session.

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Monuments

Congressman Dyer Introduces Bill.

A bill was introduced in Congress by Congressman L. C. Dyer, May 8th, 1917.

"To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the Negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country."

Let every reader write a letter to the following Congressmen showing that you appreciate this tribute to the Negroes who have fought in the wars of our country:

Hon. L. C. Dyer, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Hon. Isaac Sherwood, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Hon Murray Hulbert, M. C. Washington, D. C.

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GOVERNMENT DON'T WANT BLACK AMERICANS!

Denied the Rights of Citizenship, Fool Blacks Try to "Horn in" Where They are Not Wanted.

United States Government is Preparing All Citizens for War Except the Negro---Even States are Ignoring the Ever Loyal Blacks---Its up to the President.

We have become disgusted at so much hypocrisy and deceit practiced by so many fool colored men who are always trying to parade their follies to the white man. Since this great excitement about war between this country and Germany, a lot of these fools are trying to imitate the excited American white people by offering their services to the government, either to the governor of this state or direct to the president, in order to get their names in the newspapers or before the community in which they live. It is usually this class of people who never accomplish anything by doing good things for those who depend upon them or in the community in which they live. They are never heard of except in excitements of this kind, when newspapers are glad to dish up such slush. Now, every good thinking and well meaning colored man in this country knows that the colored people have always been loyal and have never refused to defend the flag of this nation, notwithstanding they have not been protected under the folds of the flag that they have from time to time defended in different wars.

There is no concealment of the fact that the young colored Americans are much dissatisfied with the condition that confronts them in this country as do those of Ireland and the Jews of Poland and the exiles of Russia. Colored men are segregated in every form and manner that can be mentioned in this country, their women are outraged, lynched and burned as well as the men. They are driven from their homes, are not allowed to exercise the right of franchise in parts of this country, they are not allowed to operate railroad trains as engineers, brakemen and conductors in the North, and are only allowed to work as firemen in some portions of the South, at longer hours and less pay than their white brothers. They are not allowed to hold clerical positions either in stores or as stenographers, bookkeepers or any position for which they might fit themselves. They are excluded from the marine department of the navy, expert gunners, artillerymen and most all of the important branches of military and naval service, and they are denied the privilege of entering the military and naval academies, yet a lot of fool, ignorant "niggers" are asking the government to consider them as ready to go upon the battlefield when the government is not seeking them and does not want them and has made no preparation for them to fight and defend the government.

The call is being issued now for 1000 men in the navy department and no colored man is offering himseelf because he knows he will not be admitted.

Now, if this is not enough to chill the very blood of these young colored Americans, we do not know what it would take. Now for these fool "niggers" to pledge the loyalty of these young colored men who see that the cold hand of oppression is upon them and against them, and for these fools to say they are willing to go forward and volunteer to lay down their lives for a cause and a people who do not want them, have not asked them and by their ways and actions have said they don't want them, is more than we can understand, or why these self-appointed, bigoted men would offer the services of these broken-hearted, ostracized, dejected colored people where they are not wanted. To prove our assertion, there is not a state in the Union attempting to organize a colored national guard, nor has this government attempted to enlist colored men in the different branches of the military service except as jack tars or men to scrub the boats or do chores.

Now the Jews have been given their liberty and those exiles who for centuries stood up to defend their rights of all human beings, of free speech and equal opportunity, and were banished from Russia, have been restored to liberty to come home and defend their flag. Now we think it is no more than right that if war is declared between the United States and Germany, all these restrictions should be removed from the colored people, their citizenship restored to them as it was given them by Abraham Lincoln, and which they were later deprived of by Southern lawmakers and such acts declared constitutional by prejudiced judges. They should be allowed to join different military departments of the government and there fight to defend the honor of this government, as they have done before. The colored man has paid for all the rights and privileges of any other man in this country by sacrificing his blood upon the country's altar and yet he is practically a slave. No honest, Christian white mal would blame him for a moment for asking for the things that we have mentioned in this article. We are American citizens; we believe in the protection of the American people, but we do not believe in the protection of white citizens only and the colored men left out by unjust discrimination by the courts of the land and men who enforce the laws as well.

Before congress joins President Wilson in declaring war they ought to first declare that every American citizen, whether white or black, should enjoy all the privileges of this government alike, and all segregation laws should be declared unconstitutional and all those in authority who execute the laws should execute them impartially, showing no favors to any race. As it is well said, Justice is a blind goddess revolving her wheels up and down on the white and black; she does not know, does not see or care, so long as the wheels turn in one direction.

NICK CHILES,
Editor the Topeka Plaindealer.

OPEN LETTERS TO THE POWERS

The Attention of the President, Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy are Called to Condition of Negro Citizens.

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Topeka, Kansas,
March 28, 1917.

Your Excellency, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear President—From present indications you and your war council with the assistance of Congress will soon declare war upon Germany. As editor of a newspaper circulated in the interests of the advancement of colored people and at the same time using our energy to bring about a just recognition from the heads of the government and various state departments of the rights of a people whose loyalty can not be questioned, we make this appeal.

Now, Mr. President, as head of the nation, with everything in your command, in time of war you should declare all Americans free and eligible to defend the flag as one nation, and there should be no segregation laws or any implied rules in favor of one race as opposed to another when all are fighting for the same common cause. You nor your council have made no provisions for the training of the colored man for military purposes. West Point military academy is closed against him, also the naval academy at Annapolis. He is denied the privilege of serving with the marines or as a gunner, and is almost denied the right of being a commissioned officer. Those who have taken the examination have failed from the fact that those who had charge of the examinations have displayed their displeasure or prejudice.

The states in the Union will not encourage colored men nor will they muster them in as national guards, except in Illinois, New York, and probably a battallion in Ohio. We believe that if you understood the condition that exists against the military training of colored men, you and your war council would help to eliminate this condition, knowing as you do that the colored soldier has always been loyal and among the best fighters that ever entered upon the battlefield in this or any other country.

The European war seems to bring some results to that class of people who have been ostracized, disfranchised and driven around like cattle for centuries. They are now being recognized as people or human beings. The Jews of Poland have been given their rights and those Russian exiles who have been imprisoned for years have been liberated and have now become full fledged citizens and are returning to their native land to exercise the rights of citizenship. Of course among this class were men who had the right to think and express themselves and when they did that, they were banished. The same thing exists in this country with the colored man, especially in the Southland. He is not permitted to vote or to express himself in free speech and is not allowed to join military companies to defend the flag he loves. He is segregated on railroad and street cars, lynched, outraged and burned. The decisions of the courts have been against him, and it is a well established fact that it is not constitutional for any state to enact such laws against a particular race; but this has gone on in Southern states, and a few Northern states as well, and courts have upheld such acts because the white men who made the laws and interpreted them were blinded by color prejudice. Owing to the existing condition of race prejudice against the young colored man in this country he has become lukewarm and indifferent as to what the results may be as between nations, and if these outrages are continued he will still grow indifferent as to the conditions of things as they exist.

Now, my dear President, I hope you can see your way clear under existing conditions to demand that colored national guards be established in the various states in the Union and that they be officered by colored men as far as practical. I believe in case of war all Americans should be loyal to the flag and those in command, and at the same time the races should be respected in their rights. The condition of the colored man, as far as a soldier is concerned, is almost as bad as in 1861 when the cry was "a white man's war" and the colored man was not solicited to fight until the Southern soldiers had almost captured the Northern army, when it was found necessary to enlist the colored man to save the North. We hope you will not wait for an emergency before the colored man is put into the field of action. He should have plenty of time to train and be thoroughly prepared to enter the battlefield, but if things continue to exist as they are, in the case of war not very much could be expected of the colored man, although he is loyal and wishes to fight for the protection of the flag which has denied him so many of his rights to which citizens are entitled—equal protection before the law as administered by those in authority. We hope you will give this matter serious consideration, and we call your attention to it because of the love we have for our country and our flag, notwithstanding that as colored citizens we are denied the rights that are accorded to and enjoyed by every other nationality that comes to the shores of America. Very truly yours,

NICK CHILES,
Editor the Topeka Plaindealer.

* * *

Topeka, Kansas,
March 27, 1917.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—As editor of the Plaindealer, a newspaper published in the interests and advancement of the colored people of this country, we do not see any preparations being made by your department to increase the military status of the colored people of this country. There are no colored national guards in any of the Southern states and in only two Northern states. We are suprised and chagrined at the state of affairs that now exists and are at a loss to know why young colored men are not allowed to attetnd the military school at West Point, as it has been demonstrated that there are no better fighting troops in the war than the colored troops who fought in every war of this country, yet they are deprived of every right and privilege enjoyed by white people, and this country claims to have a flag that floats over all alike. We can not understand why there is so much discrimination in the army against colored men being promoted to any position they may seek or any examinations they might be capable of passing. They are loyal and want to defend the rights of America and the American flag, yet they are not permitted on account of the prejudice of men of your race, and especially those men who are in command and who could stop this prejudice if they so desired.

Very truly yours,

NICK CHILES,
Editor the Topeka Plaindealer.

Negroes Aboard Man of War

Second-class Machinist W. J. Johnson, one of the crew of the torpedo boat destroyer "Monaghan," was an uptown visitor Tuesday evening enjoying himself with Houston's philanthropic Negro citizens. Mr. Johnson has spent 12 years in the U. S. Navy aboard several different battleships. Other Negroes aboard the "Monaghan" are: James Coldeen, steward; D. Roberts, mess tender; S. Williams, mess tender, and C. Francis, ward room cook. The bo[illegible] server will follo[illegible] its black boys.

[illegible] he Ob-[illegible]n" and

GOOD CHANCE FOR NEGROES

QUINCY, ILL. HERALD
NOVEMBER 21, 1917

THE NAVY NEEDS MA[illegible] MESS ATTENDANTS.

Wages Are Good and Opportunities for Advancement Are Splendid—Cooks and Bakers Are Also Wanted By Department.

H. J. Wempen, local naval recruiting officer, has issued the following statement regarding the needs of the navy:

The navy needs colored men as mess attendants who are competent and reliable, who have had experience in cooking or serving of foodstuffs in clubs or restaurants, and who can present recommendations showing their qualifications.

Colored men as mess attendants in the navy have an excellent opportunity for advancement to officers' stewards. The food received by mess attendants is the same as that received by the officers. The pay of mess attendants in their respective ratings is as follows:

	Per Mo.
Mess attendants third class..	$22.00
Mess attendants second class.	27.50
Mess attendants first class...	33.00
Warrant officers' cooks.....	33.00
Steerage cooks	33.00
Wardroom cooks	49.50
Cabin cooks	49.50
Warrant officers' stewards...	38.50
Steerage stewards	38.50
Wardroom stewards	55.00
Cabin stewards	55.00

There are numerous colored men now employed in clubs and restaurants in the city of Quincy, Ill., and the surrounding towns, who would make competent and efficient men for this branch of service in the navy. Their salary is clear and unincumbered. This branch of service will be open only temporarily, and those who are interested will please call at the nearest navy recruiting station and information concerning same will be gladly furnished.

In addition to the above mentioned pay, board, room and medical attention are furnished free while in the navy.

Cooks and bakers are especially needed by the navy department at the present time, and those who wish to apply must be between the ages of 18 and 35. The pay for a cook is $35.50 and for a baker is $45.50 per month.

Further information on the subject may be had by inquiring at the local navy recruiting station on the second floor of the postoffice building.

A SINGULAR OMISSION.

The annual report of Secretary Josephus Daniels of the Navy Department contains some striking figures denoting the expansion of naval strength due to war conditions. Since January 1, 1917, the naval force has increased from 4,500 officers and 68,000 men to 15,000 officers and 254,000 men. The number of civil employees has increased from 35,000 to 60,000, and the Naval Reserves from a few hundreds to nearly 50,000.

Mr. Daniels again emphasized his feeling that promotion should be made on the basis of merit throughout the navy. He recommends that the selective system now be extended to the staff as well as the line. He also expresses the conviction that every candidate for admission to the Naval Academy should be compelled to serve a year before the mast as an enlisted man before entering the school.

There is one feature of naval policy, however, upon which Secretary Daniels preserves a significant silence. That is the exclusion of Negro naval recruits from the rigorous service of the engine room and their restriction to the service of the mess room and as officers' servants. Let him drop this dangerous appearance of favoritism, and put all enlisted men on the same footing, so that his policy of promotion for merit may be universally applied. By so doing he will add to the laurels already gained by him as the ruler of the Navy.

SEPARATE BATTLESHIP.

We have no reason to find special fault with the administration because the army and navy smacks of aristocracy and to the detriment of the Negro applicant for higher service. The army and navy are not different to the various other groups of individuals of this country that are of a social aspect. We know enough of the members of those groups to guide us in our contentions one way or the other, or we should know. As members of such groups those persons lose none of their individuality. We all know enough of human nature to know this, meaning that we should be governed by what we know. We can insist that the government do the best thing under the circumstances. We can insist that we have Negro officers for the army—for Negro troops—throughout. We can insist on having a battleship commandered by Negro officials from stem to stern, a thing which will cause almost perfect satisfaction. Negro officers can mess with Negro officers without doing violence to the social flummery and the rest of it. Battleships for Negroes are not unthinkable; they are the logical things. Negro boys cannot enter Annapolis as naval cadets; let them have a ship where they can train as those are doing in the separate camps for soldiers. We insist on butting in on all affairs of the kind, becoming factors, as Negroes, if we are refused admission to camps of white men. The very un-Americanism will prove an opportunity—as these are lifted up the race is also lifted up. The time is gone when we should object to such organizations. A Negro coming from the ranks of Negroes should really triumph because of his origin. Race lines will disappear as readily by race exaltation by the race as by that other method of race neglect under the guise of trying to destroy race lines.

Drive in Harlem for Navy Reserve Cooks

N. Y. C. MAIL
AUGUST 21, 1917

Invaders To-Night Seek Colored Chefs to Fix Good Meals for Sailors.

Recruiting officers of the naval reserve force will make a big drive tonight in the negro section of Harlem for cooks, of wh[illegible] needed for immediate duty. Lieut. Wright, in charge of recruiting, will lead a parade of several platoons of reservists, headed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's band, through the Lenox avenue section. Frequent stops will be made at street corners and Lieut. Wright and others will speak.

Officers of the coast guard are busy recruiting radio operators. Men with high school or academic education, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, will be accepted and sent to the radio school. Experienced telephone men are also needed for the new telephone system to be constructed along the coast between Maine and the Rio Grande. Enlistments will be made for one year.

Col. William H. Chatfield, who succeeds Brig.-Gen. R. D. Walsh as regular army recruiting officer for this district, announces that 200 men are wanted to bring the 4th New Jersey Infantry to war strength.

Soldiers—1918

Navy 180

THE N. A. A. C. P. PROTESTS TO SECRETARY DANIELS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN NAVY ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

Atlanta Independent

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, makes public a letter addressed to Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in which the Association directs the attention of Secretary Daniels to the case of two young colored women, graduates of the high and normal schools at Washington, who had applied to the navy recruiting headquarters at Washington for employment in response to a recent press item in the Washington papers in which it was stated that women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, possessing high school education and good health, were wanted for immediate service, and were told by the Department that no colored people could be enrolled. The Association asks whether it is the intention of the Navy Department, when offering opportunity to women for service in the department, to exclude from such service colored women who may be able to meet the requirements of the positions offered, and says that while it would feel bound to protest against the restriction of employment in the Navy Department to white women, it would suggest that, if colored people are to be excluded from employment offered, public announcement so stating be made. 8-24-18

In making public this letter to Secretary Daniels the Association says that it is a common practice in the department at Washington, when colored people apply for positions to which they have been certified, for them to be informed that there were no vacancies. The Association says that its Washington branch is practically deluged with complaints of this character. The most recent one coming to National Headquarters at New York is the case of a young colored colored woman who on August 13 received from the Treasury Department an official notification that her name had been certified to one of the bureaus of the treasury by the Civil Service Commission for a temporary position as clerk and requesting that she call at the bureau at her earliest convenience. Reporting in less than an hour after receiving this notice, the applicant was told that there were no vacancies. The young woman alleges that this is the second time that she has been treated in the same manner.

"In view of the great need for workers in all the governmental departments to help win the war, said Mr. Shillady, the Association's Secretary, "the Association wonders how the great majority of the general public, not addicted to color prejudice, will regard the continued denial of opportunities to serve the government merely because the applicants happen to have dark instead of white skins."

The letter to Secretary Daniels follows:

August 16, 1918.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have before me a copy of the Washington Evening Star of Saturday, August 10, which in an article occupying seven inches of newspaper pace says that the navy is offering opportunities to women without previous clerical or office experience to enroll in the United States naval forces for services at Washington or at other points where the needs of the service require them as clerks and messengers. "Women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years," reads the statement, "possessing high school education and good health, are wanted by the local navy recruiting headquarters (Washington) for immediate service."

After describing the pay and subsistence allowance offered, the article goes on to describe the desirability of the work and from its general tone gives the impression that women capable of meeting the requirements are urgently desired.

I have before me at the same time a letter from a member of the Washington branch of this Association, under date of August 14, a teacher in the Dunbar High School, who informs me that two cultivated young colored women, graduates of the high and normal school, and said to be well equipped for the work, had applied and were told by the department that no colored people could be enrolled. The young women brought their case to the high school teacher to whom reference has been made, who was plainly told that no colored people would be acepted. At the same time, says my informant, the office was filled with white girls receiving assignments as fast as they could be given.

Here appears to be a clear case of discrimination, but before deciding that it is the intention to discriminate against colored people I put the case before you and ask you in the name of this Association, with at present, one hundred and twenty-seven branches, and more than 36,000 due-paying members of both races, whether it is true that when word to enroll all available women who present themselves is given to a naval recruiting officer, as was given, according to the Washington papers, to Lieutenant J. Frew Hall, the word "women" is meant only to apply to white women. If it is the intention of the department to restrict employment to white women, an intention against which we would feel bound to protest in the name of our common citizenship, we would most respectfully suggest that when public announcements are made by the Navy Department of positions from which colored people are excluded, it be specifically stated that these positions are open to white people only, and thus save self-respecting, well-intentioned colored people from needless humiliation.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN R. SHILLADY,

Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

100 GEORGIA NEGROES CALLED FOR NAVY

Atlanta Constitution

Major Joel B. Mallet, selective service officer for Georgia, Tuesday announced that the first navy call upon Georgia was for one hundred negroes qualified for limited or special service, who will be sent to Charleston, S. C., on October 22 to be used in loading coal.

The distribution of the call among the various counties and city boards is as follows:

——Buy Liberty Bonds.——

Atlanta—Division No. 1, three; division No. 4, six; division No. 5, one; division No. 6, one; division No. 7, one.

Augusta—Division No. 1, one; division No. 2, one.

Savannah—Division No. 1, one; division No. 2, four.

Macon—Division No. 1, one.

Baldwin, 1; Ben Hill, 1; Brooks, 1; Burke, 3; Chatham, 3; Clarke, 1; Clinch, 2; coffee, 3; Coweta, 1; Decatur, 2; DeKalb, 1; Dooly, 1; Dougherty, 3; Elbert, 1; Emanuel, 1; Floyd, 1; Grady, 1; Hall, 1; Hancock, 1; Henry, 1; Houston, 1; Irwin, 1; Jasper, 2; Jenkins, 1; Johnson, 2; Jones, 1; Laurens, 1; Lee, 1; Lincoln, 1; Lowndes, 2; Macon, 1; McDuffie, 1; Meriwether, 1; Miller, 1; Mitchel, 1; Monroe, 3; Muscogee, 2; Pierce, 2; Polk, 1; Randolph, 1; Spalding, 1; Stewart, 1; Sumter, 1; Talbot, 1; Taliaferro, 1; Terrell, 2; Toombs, 3; Tift, 1; Troup, 1; Turner, 1; Ppson, 1; Walton, 1; Ware, 1; Warren, 1; Washington, 3; Wilcox, 1; Wilkes, 2.

ONLY SHORT TIME LEFT FOR NEGROES TO GET NAVY PLACES

Navy Recruiting Officer Robert Tuck announced Saturday that the last call for negro mess attendants and cooks was being sounded and that within a short time, no enlistments for these branches would be accepted. Tuck said he had been instructed by the Navy Department to enlist all negroes possible for these branches of service.

"The opportunities for negroes as mess attendants and cooks in the navy at the present time are good, and the pay is better than ever before," said the recruiting officer.

Heroic Act Waco Negro May Make Him Only Negro Chief Petty Officer in Navy

Waco is the home of a hero who has received a medal for good behavior during an encounter with a German submarine off the Atlantic coast, according to letters received by W. F. Sonneman from William Crane, a young negro, formerly in Mr. Sonneman's employ.

Crane's account of the battle in which he says he was wounded is somewhat meagre. "I cannot tell how or when I was wounded," he states, "because in doing so I would be punished for violating the law. All I can say is that it was in a battle with a German sub and that the Huns got the worst of it.

"The doctor will have to remove some shattered bones, but I think I will soon be able to go back on duty, as I am now able to get around with help. I thought I was a 'goner' but I did my part and won a medal."

Crane expresses in a feeling manner the kindnesses shown him and the encouragement given him by Mr. and Mr. Sonneman, and continues:

"As soon as I have recovered I am to be examined and if I pass I will be a chief petty officer and I will be very proud to be the only negro chief in the navy."

Crane complains of being lonesome and in both letters asks that Waco newspapers be sent him, also that he would appreciate magazines to read while convalescing. To those who may feel inclined to supply these needs he can be reached by addressing William Crane, U. S. Naval Hospital Barracks, Ward 4, Portsmouth, Va.

Our Boys Doing Heroic Work in U. S. Navy

Aug. 23.— Joseph Swain, 2332 First street, enlisted in U. S. navy in 1917 since which time he has been fortunate enough to play an important part in the great struggle now going on in the defense of democracy. His few brief months in the navy have been filled with interesting exploits. Swain is being assisted in his search for the Germans by Godfrey Nicholson of the same city and the same address. They have both promised not to do their bit, but their best, in seeing that the spirit of the "Hun" is crushed. The home folks look forward to valiant deeds and accomplishments from Swain and Nicholson.

Joseph Swain

G. Nicholson

Colored Sailor Proves Hero in Naval Battle

Cleveland Gazette 7-20-18

WACO, Tex., July 12.—Waco is the home of a hero who has received a medal for good behavior during an encounter with a German submarine off the Atlantic coast, according to letters received by W. F. Sonneman from William Crane, a young Negro, formerly in Mr. Sonneman's employ.

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"As soon as I have recovered I am to be examined and if I pass I will be a chief petty officer and I will be very proud to be the only Negro chief the navy."

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NAVY WANTS 200 NEGRO MESS ATTENDANTS

The first call made upon the local naval recruiting office for negro mess attendants was received when a call came from Washington to enlist 200.

In addition to their regular pay and war bonus, mess attendants who are married will be paid $15 additional each month for their wife, $10 for the first child, $7.50 for the second child and $5 for the third child.

The ratings and present pay, including war bonus follow:

Stewards to commander-in-chief, $72; Cooks to commanders-in-chief, $61; stewards to commandants, $72; cooks to commandants, $61; cabin stewards, $61; cabin cooks, $55.50; wardroom stewards, $61; wardroom cooks, $55.50; steerage stewards, $46.-$50; steerage cooks, $41; warrant officers stewards, $46.50; warrant officers' cooks, $41; (a(mess atttendcers' cooks, $41; (a) mess attendants. third class. $37.

180

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
APRIL 30, 1918

NEGROES FOR NAVY

They Are Needed Especially as Cooks and Waiters.

Negroes are wanted for the navy, to serve particularly as cooks and waiters. According to Recruiting Officer Stewart, they will be accepted both in the regular navy and the reserves. Men who enlist in the regulars will be sent away immediately while those enlisting in the reserves for the navy will be held in reserve, to be assigned as needed.

It is announced that registered men are eligible for enlistment, provided they secure their release from their local board before enlisting. The period of enlistment for both the regular and naval reserve and the hospital corps, which is also included, are for the duration of the war only.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 17, 1918

POSITIONS IN NAVY FOR COLORED MEN

Special authority has been received at the local navy recruiting station, custom house, to enlist ten colored men in the rating of mess attendants. The physical requirements are the same as in any other branch of the naval service, age limits being from 18 to 35 years. The rate of pay ranges from $37 to $60 per month during first enlistment plus family allowance in the case of any man having dependent relatives, which is in addition to board, lodging, medical attention and a complete outfit of clothing. Promotion is rapid and assured to the deserving man who applies himself diligently to his duties. Colored men who are desirous or rendering effective service in these times of stress, thereby displaying their patriotic principles, will avail themselves of this opportunity.

CHANCE FOR NEGRO BOYS IN SERVICE

MERIDIAN MISS. DISPATCH
APRIL 17, 1918

Twenty negroes are need at once for mess attendants in the Naval Reserve, announces Lieutenant J. T. Wentz, in charge of the local station and navy recruiting officer for Mississippi.

Lieutenant Wentz received a telegram late yesterday from the district enrolling officer at New Orleans, stating that 20 negro men, intelligent and able bodied, should be enrolled as soon as possible, and transferred direct to Hampton Roads, Virginia.

An opportunity is offered here which will tempt any bright negro boy. His duties will be attending the officers at mess, assisting in the galley (that is, the kitchen), and keeping the officers' staterooms in order.

The lowest pay for a mess attendant is $37 per month, this being in addition to food and clothing. Medical attention is also free to these men, they receiving treatment from the navy doctors.

Application should be made at the Navy Recruiting Station, Mazza-Woods Building, this city.

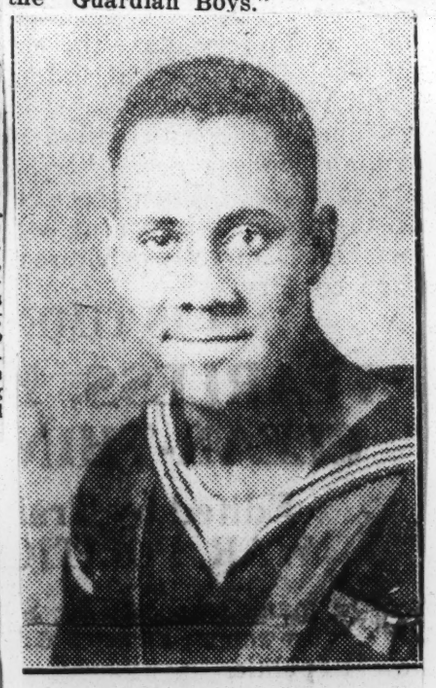
YOUNG COLORED MAN MADE QUARTERMASTER

CHARLIE MORRIS GETS RECOGNITION IN NAVY.

The relatives and friends of Chas. F. Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Morris of Antrim St., Cambridge, are proud of th eprogress he is making in his struggle to break down the barrier of race prejudice in Uncle Sam's Navy. Only six short months ago he enlisted in the Naval Reserve as a second-class seaman. His training began at the Hingham Naval Training Base, at Hingham, Mass., where h ereceived his first instructions.

After a short course at Hingham he was transferred to the Wakefield Rifle Range where after a month of intensive rifle and machine gun practice he successfully qualified as a marksman. From Wakefield the next step was to Bumkin Island where he successfully

of Cambridge—Who has fought for fair recognition in the Navy—One of the "Guardian Boys."



CHARLES S. MORRIS.

COLORED MEN CAN NOW SERVE AS FIREMEN IN THE U. S. NAVY

The Christian

The order recently issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department states that colored men in unlimited number will be enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve as firemen at Newport News, Va. Their maximum pay will be $46.50 a month with subsistence and free medical attention. Applicants may be enrolled at Navy Recruiting office, 306 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NEGRO COOKS AND MESS "BOYS" WANTED

Colored mess attendants and cooks are wanted immediately for service in the navy, according to instruction received by Recruiting Officer Tuck Wednesday. The officer states that only a limited number of applicants for this branch of service will be accepted and that the openings for enlistment will be only for a short period.

WASHINGTON D C HERALD
AUGUST 8, 1918

COLORED FIREMEN NEEDED IN NAVY

New Rating Opened Paying Up to $46.50 a Month

A new rating in the United States Naval Reserve Force was opened to colored men yesterday by direction of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, which asked for the enlistment of colored firemen for immediate service. The new rating pays up to $46.50 per month as base pay, with subsistence and free medical attention.

Colored men who are exceptionally strong can be enrolled as first-class firemen. No quota has been assigned to any particular district and enrolling officers have been instructed to enroll as many applicants as possible during the next few weeks.

As fast as applicants are accepted they will be sent to Newport News, Va., for duty as coal trimmers.

Officers of lodges and the pastors of colored churches have been asked by naval officials to give the widest publicity to the needs of the Navy in this respect. Applicants should apply to the Navy Recruiting Station, 306 Ninth street northwest, for full information in regard to the new rating.

BUFFALO BOY IS TO BE DECORATED MARKSMAN

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Buffalo, N. Y.—Myron Cook, chief gunner's mate serving somewhere in French waters, has sent home some interesting letters to his friends. Cook is a popular Buffalo boy and enlisted in the navy at the beginning of hostilities. He is shortly to receive a decoration for his excellent marksmanship. His gun which he serves has been named "Bettie" and has been responsible for putting out of business more than one of the Kaiser's tin fish. The friends of Cook are jubilant over his success.

NETCONG N. J EAGLE
JUNE 19, 1918

COLORED LIFE GUARD ENLISTS

Pete Turner, colored life guard for the past five seasons and one of the best on the beach, has enlisted in the Navy. He enrolled in the Naval Reserves May 27, and has been notified to report June 28, at the New York Navy Yard. He will go aboard the U. S. S. Berkshire and assume duties of ward room steward with a rating of chief petty officer.

BOSTON MA POST
APRIL 23, 1918

NAVY WANTS COLORED MEN

Will Be Enrolled in Reserve Force

The naval reserve force is in urgent need of colored men to serve on all types of boats during the duration of the war, according to a statement issued last evening by Chief Gunner John M. McEwan, enrolling officer at the main gate of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The pay in the commissary and messmen branches runs from $37 to $83 a month, with the government paying as high as $50 additional for dependents. The men can also take advantage of the war risk insurance and take any amount up to $10,000 at minimum cost. Men between the ages of 21 and 31 years are required to bring a letter from their local board stating that they have not been called to fill the current quota. Men between the ages of 18 and 21 years are required to bring in a birth certificate. Men of friendly nations can be enrolled by bringing in their first citizenship papers.

The naval reserve force can also enrol 3000 men for the seaman branch. The age limit in this branch is 18 to 53 years.

Chief Gunner McEwan's's office at the Charlestown Navy Yard is open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock. Any information about the naval reserve force will be cheerfully furnished.

BALTIMORE MD STAR
APRIL 11, 1918

Opportunities For Colored Men.

Colored men of Baltimore are offered good opportunities in the Naval Reserve, the headquarters of which are located at 125 East Baltimore street. They are wanted as mess attendants and are paid good money, with excellent chances for advancement.

Stenographers, carpenters, gas engine experts and firemen are also needed.

This service offers splendid inducements to young men of good education. Although they must enroll in the lower ratings, their advancement will be rapid if they demonstrate ability.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 5, 1918

500 APPRENTICE SEAMEN SOUGHT FOR WAR PERIOD

Lieutenant M. S. Hay, 303 Queen & Crescent Building, during the week must enroll 500 apprentice seamen and 100 firemen. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35. The station wants to enlist 100 more negro mess-attendants Friday. Negroes, however, who are subject to call under the draft, should apply earlier in the week and get blanks to present to their local board, and then appear on Friday with the necessary release already made out.

The station says also that men who have since June 5, become 21 years of age should take advantage of this opportunity to pick the particular line of service most suitable for them from a personal standpoint, as they may later be drafted.

WASHINGTON TEX JOURNAL
APRIL 18, 1918

15 Negroes Wanted To Enter Navy

O. E. Finlay, head naval recruiting officer here, received instructions Thursday to make every effort to enlist 15 negroes as mess attendants, third class, for immediate service. Men of from 18 to 35 years of age are wanted, but young men are preferred.

There was one enlistment Thursday. Jerry James of Jasper, enlisted in the navy as a hospital apprentice, second class, and was sent to the head recruiting station at Houston for final examination.

The naval recruiting station has been moved back to the third floor of the federal building. While the federal court was in session, Officer Finlay maintained headquarters at the army recruiting office in the Alexander building.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
MAY 27, 1918

NAVY WANTS NEGROES

Negroes are wanted as mess attendants for the navy. Next Friday night has been set by Lieut. F. M. Willson, in charge of the local recruiting station, for examinations. Pay ranges from $35.50 to $81 a month. A large number of enlistments are expected in view of the "work or fight" order.

MADE MACHINIST IN NAVAL RESERVES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—John H. Downey has joined the Naval Reserves with the rating of second-class machinist. He has been assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital and is the first colored man from New Hampshire to be accepted in the Naval Reserve with a rating.

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National Guard: Regiments, Companies, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN NEWS
APRIL 26, 1918

NEGRO OFFICERS NAMED

Two New Home Guard Units to Be Mustered In Tonight.

Two companies of negro home guards are [illegible] into the state service at a meeting in the Conciliation courtroom at the courthouse tonight at 8 p. m. They will be known as companies C and D. Provisional officers are, Co. C, Gale P. Hilyer, captain; Clarence Underwood, first lieutenant; George Hobart, second lieutenant; Co. D, Charles S Smith, captain; Albert Collier, first lieutenant, and Patrick H[illegible]hall, second lieutenant.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN JOURNAL
APRIL 18, 1918

Negro Battalion of Home Guard Recruited

Companies C and D of the Sixteenth battalion, the negro battalion of the Minnesota Home Guard, have been recruited to a joint strength of 80 men and will be ready to be mustered into service some time next week, it was announced today by Charles S. Smith, who will be captain of company D. Gale P. Hillyer will be captain of company C. One of the first lieutenants will be Al. W. Collier.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN JOURNAL
APRIL 14, 1918

NEGRO GUARDS PLANNED HERE.

Organization of two companies of negro Home Guard in Minneapolis will be undertaken at once, Gale P. Hilyer, a negro attorney, yesterday advised George L. Hoage of the governor's office. Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow already has approved plans for a battalion of negro guardsmen in the twin cities and two companies in St. Paul were mustered in Thursday night by Major W. A. Curtis of the adjutant general's staff.

MINNEAPOLIS M EVE TRIBUNE
APRIL 13, 1918

Negro Home Guards Proposed.

Organization of two companies of negro home guardsmen in Minneapolis will be undertaken at once, Gale P. Hilyer, a negro attorney of that city, today advised George L. Hoage of the Governor's office. Adjutant General Rhinow already has approved plans for a battalion of negro guardsmen in the Twin Cities and two companies in St. Paul were mustered in Thursday night by. Maj. W. A. Curtis of the adjutant general's staff.

PITTSBURG PA POST
APRIL 9, 1918

The First Colored Battalion of the Home Defense League will be mustered in tonight in the Labor Temple.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor will be held at noon today in the William Penn Hotel. A. R. Hamilton will be the speaker.

PASADENA STAR NEWS
MAY 28, 1918

NEGRO HOME GUARD FUND BEING AIDED

The following statement is self-explanatory:

"The finance committee of Company No. 36, California Home Guards, held its first business meeting at Friendship Baptist Church, Monday evening, May 27, when they decided to increase its membership by eight persons, four from each of the negro churches, making a total membership of 16 rather than four. More than $50 was subscribed at their defeat of the previous day, taking a hard, fast game from Los Angeles, 1 to 0. Harry Gardner was right, and though Killifer sent the best he had against them and stuck in pinch hitters with reckless abandon at the close of the fray, there was nothing to it.

The Angels landed more safe hits than the Sacramentans, but their swats were of the scratch order. Pertica worked eight innings for the Angels, then retired in favor of Valencia. The visitors got their lone tally in the second frame off two hits, Eldred being scored by Art Griggs. The locals got three hits in the final frame, but Pinch Hitter Crawford popped out. Score

R. H. E

TO COMMAND BLACK BRIGADE

May Be in the Trenches to Meet the Proposed German Drive—All Seasoned Men.

The announcement by the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army that Brigadier General George H. Harries would command the 372nd Brigade of Negro troops, made up of National Guard units, gives encouragement to the thought that the War Office will select to lead our boys only men who have for them the broadest faith in their possibilities on the battlefield.

The Black Brigade of seasoned men, who have been in training since Junly, 1916, the outbreak of Mexican troubles, will be made up, as announced exclusively in The Daily Herald, of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, the Fifteenth New York Regiment, the First Separate Battalion (District of Columbia), the Ninth Ohio Battalion, and three detatched companies, one from Maryland, one from Tennessee, and one from Massachusetts. They will rendezvous at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., and will sail from some port soon. They may help to check the German advance this winter. Who knows?

The business of a soldier in every detail, as well as the command of Negro troops, is not a new one to General Harries.

A Welshman by parentage and birth, he came to this country a boy, living in the Far West about the trading posts and military reservations, where his father was a storekeeper. He saw and took part in many Indian campaigns in his youth, and during the Sioux uprising under Sitting Bull was with the Ninth Cavalry in their famous rescue ride of that campaign.

Making Washington his home, he engaged in newspaper work on The Evening Star, the strongest newspaper for humanity and justice to all men in the East.

He soon entered the Federal City National Guard, and rapidly rose, through his ability as a marksman, to the staff of General A. G. Ordway as inspector of rifle practice. An expert marksman himself, he demands the highest proficiency in that line, and it is his enthusiasm that resulted in seeing so many crossbars and crosses of marksmanship and expert rifleman on the left breast of the Negro guardsman of the old First Separate.

Upon the death of General Ordway the President of the United States named General Harries to command the Federal City Brigade. The First Separate Battalion lost none of his special interest with his advancement; rather it seemed to have a larger claim upon it. Under him and its reorganizer and direct commander, Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Arthur Brooks, it took front rank of the battalions of the brigade in camp and army maneuvers and drills.

General Harris never allowed his Negro troops or their officers to be humiliated. When Virginia passed her odious Jim Crow Car Law he removed the camp of instruction to Maryland, which then had no such law, and he made street-car motormen, vehicle drivers and pedestrians, bent on trouble, learn that there was a more healthy pastime for them than driving their cars or wagons through the ranks of the Negro Guardsmen to break up the formation, and then laugh.

It is not to be thought that the Brigadier overlooks any direlection of duty on the part of his troops. He is a decided, deliberate disciplinarian, and soldier or officer found guilty of military disobedience or direlection is certain of the most rigorous punishment the offense merits.

But he is just and humane; he has faith in the possibilities of the Negro soldiers, and if, under his command, the Black Brigade wins new laurels for the race, no man will see to its being credited up to them quicker than General George H. Harries.

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National Guard: Regiments Companies, etc.

1ST BATTALION LEFT TODAY FOR SEA GIRT CAMP

Men Presented Soldierly Appearance As They Struck Stride on Way to the Train

ATLANTIC CITY N J UNION
JUNE 20, 1918

10 DAYS UNDER CANVAS

Major White and his staff, and his three companies of the New Jersey State Militia, under command of Captains Iob, Henry and Cunningham, and the first colored separate company, under command of Captain Dowling, left this city at 9.05 this morning bound for Camp Edge, Sea Girt, for a ten day's tour of duty. They were accompanied by the First Battalion Band (Merrick's), and the men presented a fine, soldierly appearance as they stepped out and swung along Atlantic Avenue in a short street parade just before going to the station.

The weather was cool and that made it comfortable for the men, all of whom carried their new packs on their backs in addition to carrying their rifle. Nearly every man was in his place, and it is expected that the battalion will give a good account of itself during its period of encampment.

For many it will be the first appearance on the tented field, and it may be that some of the "rookies" will be the subject of the pranks of the older men in service. But they will all come back tanned, better in health, and they will be ready to take up their duties with a renewed zest.

There was quite a large number of people at the depot to see the men off, and they were given an ovation as they marched along the streets.

There will be no Negro guard for Maryland, the Davis bill seeking to provide for the organization of a Negro Home Guard Battalion failed of final passage in the House, largely through the opposition of the Democrats. The vote was 42 to 14.

Herald Readers Discuss Topics of Live Interest

N Y C HERALD
MAY 24, 1918

Mr. Louis A. Cuvillier Recalls Fight to Organize Negro Regiment in the National Guard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The courage and fighting qualities of Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, of the old Fifteenth negro regiment of the New York National Guard, in annihilating twenty-four German soldiers on the battlefield in France have proven conclusively the worth of the negro as a soldier. A howl of protest went up when, in 1911, I introduced the bill in the State Legislature to organize a negro regiment as a part of the National Guard of this State on the part of the élite of the Guard. I knew from my experience as a member of the Seventy-first New York regiment in the Spanish-American War the true value of a negro as a soldier in the heroic performances of the Twenty-fourth United States (negro) infantry in the charge in the storm of San Juan Ridge, and I resolved if ever the time or opportunity came to me I would do what I could to show my appreciation of their bravery as soldiers.

The National Guard for three years did its utmost and used all the influence it could to defeat this bill. The Legislature in 1912 passed this Negro Regiment bill, but the influences worked on Governor Dix and he vetoed the same. In 1913 I reintroduced the same bill, and the Legislature repassed it and Governor Sulzer signed it; and if it were not for the gallant and able speech delivered by the late Major General Daniel E. Sickles before the Legislature on the worth and the value of a negro as a soldier on the day the bill was up for consideration I am afraid it would have been defeated. To him who knew so well the fighting qualities of the negro race is due the honor of the State of New York that it showed great wisdom in passing this legislation.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER,
Formerly Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, New York Assembly.
New York City, May 22, 1918.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS HAVE COLORED HOME GUARDS

Minneapolis and St. Paul each have two Home Guard companies. These form a battalion under the command of Major Jos. H. Sherwood, who is the brother of Mrs. Cora Carter, 4020a Finney Ave., St. Louis. Major Sherwood has many friends here. He was a student at the Officers Training Camp at Des Moines, but was disqualified because of eye trouble.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE COLORED CO. HOME GUARDS

Mr. Charles A. Mills, treasurer of the Boosters of St. Louis, announces that the next move of the organization will be a campaign to equip a company of Colored Home Guards of 250 men. The Boosters will be assisted in the move by the Waiters' Alliance, led by Ben Barrow and Rufus Brawley. An effort will be made to raise the required money during the month of September and the start will be made immediately after the Midnight Ramble, at the Booker Washington Theater, Saturday night. The undertaking will be a big one, and all public spirited citizens, as well as those interested in the advancement of the race will be requested to co-operate in making it a success.

RACE IN TWIN CITIES FORM HOME GUARD

The Advocate 6/29/18

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A state home guard company of Negroes in St. Paul, plans for which were approved last week by Adjutant General Rhinow, may form the nucleus for a battalion of Negro home guardsmen, with two companies in St. Paul and two more in Minneapolis, according to Major W. A. Curtis, chief of staff.

C. W. Widington reported enlistment of 76 prospective members for the first St. Paul company, and began arrangements for preliminary meetings in the Old State Capitol building.

This company will be a separate unit, Major Curtis said, and not attached to any organized battalion for the present.

COLORED MILITIAMEN TRAIN IN NEW JERSEY

(Special to The New York Age.)

Jersey City, N. J.—The seventeen officers of the Second Separate Company, State Militia of New Jersey, occupied seats in the train which Sunday carried officers of the State Militia to Sea Girt for training. The instruction being given this week is to prepare the officers to direct the training of their men during the encompment to be held next month. Capt. Geo. E. Cannon commands the Second Separate Company.

THE COLORED FALK OF JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
APRIL 16, 1918

By ELLA BARKSDALE BROWN.

A magazine with a national reputation in a recent write-up of a great shipbuilder, refers to Collis P. Huntington's reply to friends' arguments against building the shipyard at Newport News, how, pointing in the direction of the great Negro school a short distance away, he said: "I am going to try to give to the black man the same industrial opportunity Hampton has given him educationally." Then the article states: "And to-day fully one-half of the 7,800 men and boys who work under Homer Ferguson in the Newport News shipyard are black skinned. The promise of Collis P. Huntington has been kept—with generous interest. White men and black men work not only in the same yard, but in the same buildings. And this is the South—the Old Dominion, if you please. On a huge traveling crane that runs the length of the yard's biggest erecting shop a white man operates the motors overhead, a Negro on the floor minds the grips. In the yard outside on a huge ship coming into being while painters work upon the upper side of the deck; black painters upon the under surfaces of the same deck." Mr. Ferguson is quoted as saying: "Don't you dare come down from the North to this yard and tell us that the black man in the South is an industrial failure—you who only use him as an elevator boy or a parlor car porter, or a chauffeur, and refuse to give him an equal industrial opportunity with white labor. How long would one of our expert machinists last at Taunton or at Paterson or at Schenectady? What opportunity would the unions give him? Can one of our good riveters go North and join the union? He cannot. And otherwise he cannot drive a single rivet." Good riveters occasionally earn as much as ninety dollars a week.

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The confirmation service held at the Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Robert D. Brown, rector, was conducted by Bishop Stearly of the Newark Diocese. A number of candidates were confirmed with impressive ceremony. At the church Easter Sunday the children of the choir received much praise for the singing of the carols and were each presented a beautiful potted plant by the rector, Rev. R. D. Brown.

—

The Mothers' Club held their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Silas Anderson, 57 Danforth Avenue. Despite the weather there was a large attendance of members and much important business transacted. Numerous calls for aid have made such inroads upon the treasury that a series of small weekly affairs is planned by the members as a means of securing needed funds. The first is a silver tea, given by Mme. Reveuel and Mrs. Julia Keith at 64 Virginia Avenue to-day. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Ida E. Brown, 47 Monitor Street.

—

Rev. Charles H. Trusty, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., a former pastor of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, will visit Jersey City Monday, May 5, as the guest of the church. He will preach at both morning and evening services on that date.

There have been affairs and affairs, but none so large given by the colored people of this city as the military entertainment given at the Fourth Regiment Armory. Fully 1,500 persons attended and saw the splendid exhibition drilling of the Second Separate Company, State Militia of New Jersey, Capt. George E. Cannon. Many joined in the grand march and participated in the dancing which followed. Music was furnished by Mme. Alicia McDonald's orchestra. Members of the Circle for Negro War Relief were given substantial response to their appeal for their work. A delegation of Jersey City boys stationed at Camp Dix attended and a representation from Camp Upton. Sergt. Simmons of Hoboken, who saw thirty years' service with the famous Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., was an interested visitor, whose medals attracted much attention. From beginning to end the entertainment must be recorded a success.

—

Wednesday evening, Unit 47, Circle for Negro War Relief, Mrs. E. B. Brown, chairman, met at the residence of Mrs. Jessie Abrams, Boulevard and Oxford Avenue.

—

The Scotia Schlarship Society held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Maud J. Worthy, Astor Place, Thursday evening. Arrangements for the annual entertainment are being perfected and plans will shortly be made public.

—

Unit 8, Circle for Negro War Relief, Mrs. Cornelia J. Howard, chairman, met at the home of Mrs. B .T. Reed, 378 Whiton Street.

—

Tuesday evening the regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. George E. Cannon, president, was held.

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Monday evening, April 8, Mrs. Ethel Hayes Carrington was hostess to the Acacia Whist Club and friends at one of the most enjoyable parties of the season. Beautiful spring flowers were used as decorations, and cards and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour. A splendid repast was served, and handsome presents awarded guest and member scoring the highest number of points. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Hudson J. Olliver, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Olliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tabb, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Irving, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Johnson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clay Thomas, Jr., Mrs. T. J. Conklin, Mrs. William Gorins, Mrs. T. S. Smith, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mrs. George E. Cannon, Mrs. E. Baltimore, Mrs. W. J. Carter, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Spearman, Mrs. S. Thompson, Mrs. William Haney, Mrs. Marshal Davis, Mrs. Ruby Mason, Mrs. Edna Buckner, Mrs. William Cato, Mrs. Ethel Hooper, Mrs. Lillian Thomas, Mrs. Maud Worthy, Misses E. P. Cannon, Belle and Jessie White, M. W. Wilkinson, N. Matthews, R. Robinson, M. Warner, Albert K. Smith, C. Edward Coates, W. Cokine, Forrest Hayes, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Hayes.

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Miss Pearl Middleton has just returned from a visit of several weeks to her aunt, Mrs. George Mercer of

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Medford, Mass.

Mrs. Daisy Beckley Mitchell spent several days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Beckley, in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Jackson have returned from their Easter vacation spent in Atantic City.

Mrs. D. A. Wilson of Norristown, Pa., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Addie Long Robinson.

The Spearman musical to be given for Unit 47, Circle for Negro War Relief, gives promise of being a social event as well as a musical treat. Socially prominent people from several near-by towns have announced their intention to be present.

The Citizens' League of Hudson County will give a banquet to Hon. Louis Jappe of Brooklyn, at Williams Hall, 31 Ege Avenue. Members are working enthusiastically to make the entertainment a success. William Macon Booker is president of the league; Edwin B. Holden, secretary and James M. Dixon, treasurer. Charles Jackson, Jr., is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Conspicuous among the women giving helpful service and quietly doing much uplift work is Mrs. Janie Bell Harris of 31 Ege Avenue, president of the Mothers' Club.

Miss Viola Jackson of 44 Kearney Avenue is a local singer who is likely to be known as a great soprano.

The real estate firm of Dixon & Booker, 17 Oak Street, is making splendid progress. Their latest deal include the sale of an eight-family flat on Railroad Avenue to Samuel Freed of New York and the commodious residence at 106 Atlantic Street to John W. Archinibean.

John D. Benson, a cook, employed in the dining car department of the Erie Railroad died last week at City Hospital. Supt. I. A. Canning personally made arrangements for the funeral and shipping of the body to his mother in Union, S. C.

Stephen Morris, an employe of the Pullman Company for about thirty years, died at his home on Kearney Avenue, Sunday night a week ago.

Byron Alexander has been appointed to West Point by Congressman Gardner as a result of a competitive examination with twenty-one applicants in Dayton, Ohio. He is a graduate of Stevens' High School and seventeen years of age. He will report June 14.

Dr. George E. Cannon leaves Monday April 22, to deliver the annual address before the South Carolina Medical Association.

Draft Call Issued For Negro Soldiers

PUEBLO COLO STAR JOURNAL
MAY 4, 1918

The first draft to be made upon any company of the negro companies of the Colorado National Guard, which has never been federalized, will take place Saturday according to word brought to the city last night by Captain T. L. Cates, commanding officer of the Pueblo company stationed near Canon City.

The men will report at the Denver headquarters. The following are subject to the call: Sergeant J. T. Holt, Luther Hudson, Homer McGuire, William Shattio, Ralph Shannon, Henry Jones, Benjamin Malone, Carry Richardson, G. A. Henderson and Charles Duff of Company B.

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
AUGUST 5 1918

COLORED HOME GUARD UNIT TO BE FORMED

At a meeting of the First Separate Company Veterans' association, held in Webster hall yesterday afternoon, aptain John W. Ross presiding, a committee was appointed to see what can be done with the view of forming a colored section of the home guard in this city.

A step of this kind was taken a year ago but it did not lead to definate results and it was hoped by those present that on the present occasion the matter will be carried through.

Captain Ross is chairman of the committee, which will approach the proper authorities in the matter and report to the next meeting which will in all probability be held early in September.

It was mentioned at the meeting that a company of the home guard had already been organized in Hartford and that there was talking of forming a second company in that city. There was a good attendance at the meeting yesterday.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
APRIL 1, 1918
By ELLA BARKSDALE BROWN.

All arrangements have been completed for the first annual reception and drill of the Second Separate Company, State Militia, at the Fourth Regiment Armory Friday evening, April 5. The Jersey City units of the Circle for Negro War Relief are co-operating as auxiliary workers for the success of the entertainment. Large numbers of tickets are being sold and there is much enthusiasm aroused. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the company fund. The First Separate Company, State Militia of Atlantic City and the Jersey City soldiers stationed at Camp Dix, have been invited to attend. Music for the dancing will be furnished by Mme. Alicia McDonald's Syncopated Orchestra.

Albert K. Smith of 191 Woodlawn Avenue who, since his graduation from a business college has been employed as a stenographer in the Jersey City stock yards, has been accepted for clerical service in the Ninety-second Division of the National Army. Mr. Smith will carry the highest indorsement of his employers and the best wishes of hosts of friends.

Unit 8, Circle for Negro War Relief, met at the home of Mrs. C. K. Jackson Monday evening. An interesting meeting was held and several new members enrolled. The unit is working enthusiastically for the success of the entertainment to be given at the Armory and planning measures to raise funds for effective work among the negro soldiers and their families. Mrs. Cornelia J. Howard is president; Miss Winnifred R. Quinn, vice-president; Mrs. Maud J. Coles, secretary, and Mrs. Emma Davis, treasurer.

TRIBUTE PAID 370TH INFT.

Portsmouth, Va., March 29.—Col. Franklin A. Denison of the 370th infantry, N. G., and a picked battalion were in this here by the war department that the people of this city might see a first class set of trained soldiers. They were the first body of soldiers of our people armed that the citizens of this community have ever seen. The whole town was wild to see the 370th infantry, or the old 8th regiment. They left the camp at 11 o'clock and arrived here at 1:30 p. m. There was a storm of applause as they marched through the streets.

Band Played "Illinois"

The band played "Illinois" and it was the first time it had been heard here. All classes of citizens came to the soldiers personally and wished them success and health when they leave for France. Luncheon was served the men at Armory hall. The officers were served at a private home.

Mrs. Helen Gould (white), who was passing through the city, witnessed the parade and spoke to the 370th infantry. She paid them a high tribute, as did others of the city who are high in official life. The coming of the 370th infantry has had a good effect upon the people of this community. On every side good reports have been heard of Col. Denison and his picked battalion of men.

SAN DIEGO CAL TRIBUNE
JUNE 18, 1918

COLORED MEN FORM GUARDS

Organization of the colored home guards was perfected last night at a meeting of 45 volunteers for this unit at the Masonic hall, at 636 Market street. Through the efforts of Capt. E. L. Gaines of Pasadena and R. C. Plenty, the muster roll of the company is now ready to be submitted to the county council of defense which will recommend it to be accepted by Adt. Gen. J. J. Borree.

The first drill will be held Thursday evening at a place to be named later. The boys went through a few elementary movements last evening and handled themselves like veterans.

ST. PAUL MINN. NEWS
APRIL 13, 1918

NEGROES WOULD JOIN GUARD.

Two companies of home guards composed of negroes may be organized in Minneapolis next week. Maj. W. A. Curtis, adjutant general's department, today received from G. P. Hilyer, negro attorney, Minneapolis, a request that such organization be formed, saying a large number of negroes are ready to serve. St. Paul has two negro companies.

HOME GUARDS DO POLICE DUTY

Philadelphia, Pa.—Owing to more than 700 policemen of this city being called to the colors and about the same number leaving the force in search of higher wages and on account of sickness, the Home Guard here has been pressed into police service here. More than 3,000 of the guardsmen have been pressed into this service. Among the companies called to help police the city were four companies of Negroes which have been highly commended for the efficient service they have rendered in this line. Among the Negro officers in charge of the colored reserves is Lieut. George M. Victory, a former Savannahian, whose work has received special mention from the higher officers.

ST PAUL MINN DISPATCH
APRIL 10, 1918

NEGRO HOME GUARD BODY TO BE MUSTERED HERE

The first company of negro volunteers organized in the Minnesota Home Guard will be mustered in at a meeting next Thursday night in the house chamber at the Old State Capitol, Major W. A. Curtis, chief of staff to Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow, will be the muster officer.

Clarence Wigington, chairman of the organizing committee, last night said the respective enlistments, officers will be chosen immediately after the muster in.

The company may form the nucleus for a battalion of negro guardsmen with two companies in St. Paul and two more in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS M MORN TRIB
APRIL 18, 1918

Officers Commissioned in Negro Home Guards

Commissions for officers in two new negro companies in the Sixteenth battalion of the Minnesota home guard, were issued yesterday. Capt. Clarence W. Wigington and Lieuts. Earl C. Webber and J. Homer Coins were commissioned in Company A, and Capt. Jose Sherwood and Lieuts. Orrington C. Hall and Thomas W. Stepp in Company B. Both are St. Paul companies, mustered in at the old state capitol Thursday night by Maj. W. A. Curtis, chief of staff, to Adjutant General Rhinow.

It is planned, it is said, to organize two additional companies of negro guardsmen in Minneapolis.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
MAY 15, 1918

To Form Negro Home Guard.—A negro home guard will be formed at a negro mass meeting in the Negro City Park, Cochran street and Central avenue, at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow night, B. W. Welch announced yesterday. All negro men between the ages of 32 and 52 are asked to attend. Officers of the white Home Guard will address the negro home guard at the same park on May 23.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 8, 1918

Regiment Asks for All-Negro Officers

Fifteenth Promises Governor It Then Will Recruit to Full Force in a Hurry

Governor Whitman yesterday at the St. Regis was asked by a delegation of negroes to sanction recruiting for the 15th National Guard Regiment to a full complement, with strictly negro officers, from colonel down. The delegation included David C. Outlear, attorney; Isaac B. Allen, former Assemblyman; William Nichols, Virgil H. Parks, A. B. Cosey, Dr. Williams, Lee Pollard and C. Juliette.

"We told the Governor the record of the negro soldiers in the Civil War, in the Spanish-American War and thus far in this war amply warrants us in asking him to sanction the filling up of the 15th Regiment, on the understanding all the officers are to be colored," said Mr. Outlear.

"The original 15th was colored, with white officers, principally. That command was merged with the army on the other side and has given an account of its fighting qualities. The recruiting for the 15th National Guard, or state, Regiment is going on very slowly, the chief difficulty being that the men feel they can fight as well as any one and want colored officers from top to bottom. If the Governor grants our request you'll see the ranks fill up in a hurry."

The Governor promised to carefully consider the request and give an early answer. He will review the regiment this afternoon on the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club. To-morrow afternoon, at Richmond Hill, he will speak at a flag raising, and will return to Albany Sunday night.

LOS ANGELES CAL EXAMINER
MAY 4, 1918

Pasadena Colored Home Guard Split

There is disruption in the ranks of the colored home guards of Pasadena. It is not due to German propaganda, according to the story a delegation yesterday told Deputy District Attorney Becker.

It has to do with Capt. E. L. Gaines, commander of the guard, who claims to have got his commission "direct from the Governor, sir."

J. C. Jackson headed the delegation. He wants a warrant against Gaines. None was issued, but the district attorney is probing.

Some irregularities in the handling of funds were charged.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
AUGUST 12, 1918

Kansas Negro Guards to Drill.

The Kansas City negro home guards, two companies, will give exhibition drills through the downtown business district at 6:30 o'clock tonight, Maj. D. Holmes commanding. After the drills the home guards will give a picnic at Heathwood Park, the proceeds of which will go to purchase uniforms for new recruits.

Soldiers – 1918
Officers

Colored Troops Participate in Storming Metz Fortress

The Cleveland Advocate
10/19/18

372nd Regiment of 92nd Division Is Made Part of First Field Army in France

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—The First Separate Company (Colored), the only organization of Colored men in the Maryland National Guard, is a part of the first field army under American command and is with the men of that army who are assembled in Lorraine, threatening the great German fortress of Metz.

It is one of the companies of the Three Hundred and Seventy-second infantry, of the Ninety-second Division, commanded by Major General C. C. Ballou. The Ninety-second is one of the division of the Fourth Army Corps. The whole division is made up of Colored troops.

The Colored men, who, in the summer of 1916, were marching back and forth in the neighborhood of their armory on Biddle street, near Linden avenue, are therefore doing just as much, are just as ready to make sacrifices as their white comrades of the First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, Battery A, and all the other old Maryland National Guard commands.

The First Separate Company, Colored, left Baltimore somewhat in advance of the other Maryland guard commands in the summer of 1914 and went to Pittsburgh. It stayed there for several weeks and then moved to a camp in Virginia, and from the Virginia camp to Anniston. For a time the company was in the remount station. Then it was taken into the Three Hundred and Seventy-second in a body, being among the last to leave Anniston and to be absorbed into the Ninety-second Division at the port of embarkation.

Capt. William R. Spencer, a Colored man, who organized the company in the '80's, and who had commanded since then, did not go over with his men, although he made determined efforts to do so. He was disqualified because of physical disability. There are about 250 men in the company.

A COLORED OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION OF OVER THERE

The Cleveland Advocate
10/19/18

SOMEWH[illegible]
August, 1918.—[illegible] it dawned beautifully [illegible] what cooler than [illegible] yet there is an [illegible] to the glory of the day unnoticed in the six days just passed. For several mornings we have been greeted with showers that led us to believe that we had at last arrived at France's raining season of the year and we saw visions of mud and mire, wet cold nights when the very heart of soldiers would be chilled and our souls would cry out and long for home and loved ones, for firesides and home comforts which in days gone by, were more or less undervalued by us; so I repeat, today is Sunday, like all Sundays we have known here, and it is beautiful.

As I look out over the surrounding country from any point of the little village where we are located, over vast fields of harvests and garden produce, a picture is formed in my mind that shall remain until the last sane and conscious thought is permitted to permeate my mind. A picture more beautiful than the valleys of California, which I used to think was the garden spot of the world, but there was something about those cold stern snowcapped peaks which rose up in the background to their dizzy heights that added more of wonder, sometimes fear, than of beauty, beautiful though they were. I have looked down into the depths of those canyons where, far below me the clouds, white robed saints in my imaginative mind, drifted past, but the beauty of those scenes was marred by the seeming bottomless depths, a scene many could not gaze on alone. I have looked on the great American and Canadian falls and wondered if there were scenes more beautiful, but I know now as I recall those mad whirling death-dealing rapids, that amid the beauty of the falls was a challenge much like unto the beauty of the unexplored wilderness of the world where lurk dangers of every description.

From natural scenes my thoughts have wandered to the beauty and grandeur of America's leading cities (most of which I have visited) but the beauty of our great cities fades into insignificance when I compare them, peopled as they are with types of every nation, with the towns of France. Though these lack the modern conveniences to which we have been so long accustomed, the loss of such is forgotten when once you become imbibed with the spirit of France, a spirit which is, as nearly as I am able to describe, the spirit of Christ; but I shall write more of that later. Just now my thoughts are full of the beauty and the glory of France as seen by the natural eye from most any point other than the section laid waste by the terrible hand of the Hun.

From most any height you can see for miles and miles beautiful villages distributed generally from 5 to 10 kilometers apart (note—a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) and between every city or village is a road known as a French National Highway, roads that far excel the roads of America. These roads are kept in the best possible condition. Along either side are beautiful trees planted at even distances apart (about 10 met. or 11 yds.) with grass growing at a width never less than two yards and much wider in some places along the roads. The weary traveler, most of whom these days are soldiers, can always find a cool shady spot to rest. These roadways when seen from a distance seem all the world like white ribbons that delicately hold the villages together.

The villages are generally located protectively, it seems, between two or more hills and in the center of every village, however small, their church stands majestically above the smaller buildings; the higher the buildings of the village or town, the taller the church and the picture which comes to one's mind is that the church is there as a protector, the chief place, the beacon-light house, in fact, you can judge the size and status of the town by the size of its church or churches and I am led to wonder if this is not just what God would have the world to see: His Church first, then see what other beauty the place might possess.

The buildings of this entire country are nearly always of stone, many, many years old; buildings that seem ingly stand forever, having stood in many instances for hundreds of years. Possibly the next thing that attracts one's attention is the water supply. To me this is most remarkable. In every town you find numerous fountains where the water supply flows constantly from springs, whose pressure is supplied by an unknown source.

These fountains date back for centuries, in some cases, and the water still flows as steadily as though it was connected with the greatest reservoir in the world (and I wonder if they are not) whose engines are perpetual. At these fountains man and beast may quench their thirst at the same time for they are so constructed that such can be done in a highly sanitary manner.

On close inspection of the homes we find that the second cellar or the right or left floor is used for animals and chickens and other fowls, which of course sounds very strange to you but does not appear as bad as it seems after you become accustomed to such. As I sit this moment in my room on the second story of my billet comes not with repugnance whatsoever the knowledge of the fact that in the cellar below me the owner of the house has his horses and cows stabled.

Having mentioned horses and chickens, I know your mind would naturally drift toward farming. Incidentally I should state that the farming methods here so far as cultivation is concerned are the most intensive imaginable as every foot of land is tilled. You seldom see a farm house as the people live and keep their stock in town, driving backward and forward to their fields each morning and evening without the least bit of confusion. No wild running of cattle or yelping of dogs or the popping of whips. Every movement is carried out orderly, growing out of the results of customs which have not changed in centuries.

Having arrived at the farm with the stock of animals, the animals are turned loose to graze while the old men and girls, and oft times old women, repair to their farms and there all day long in any sort of weather, you can behold them working, some plowing, some cutting wheat and others grain; some working at binding but none idle and all cheerful.

Right here I want to write somewhat at length of the spirit of France which to me is the finest thing in the world. A spirit that cannot die, or if it could die, I say a spirit which must not die. By that I mean a spirit that must not be permitted to die.

I have been told that Belgium has been bled and is bereft of her young men. I tell you I do not want to see Belgium. When I see France I see all that my strong heart and spirit can bear I fear. Here we see sisters who will never again know a brother's love or who can cherish a hope of obtaining a husband; mothers who have given up their brave young sons to whom a few years ago they sang lullabies as they rocked them to sleep and thought themselves mothers of men to be and cherished the day when they should hold their son's children in their arms; occasionally a father but grandfathers galore, who have seen their sons and grandsons for the last time in most cases and in some it will be that they will be so maimed that they will hardly be recognizable; wives—and this is the saddest of all to me—who may be able to find consolation in the thought that it is better to have loved and lost than not to have loved at all, for they, poor brave little wives and most of them are mothers too, have made the greatest sacrifice that any race of women have ever been called upon to make.

Are they discouraged? Are their heads hung down in sorrow? Do they weep and moan at the church and cemetery? Do they scream when their church bell tolls announcing the departure of another soul? No; if they did they would decry the spirit of France, but instead they are happy to have had to give. They go through the streets and about their many duties cheerful and almost gay, always with a smile and they love our boys. The kind of love that evidences respect and makes our soldiers feel that they too are the sons of France.

The association of our boys with the daughters of France is too grand and beautiful to describe and of such nature that the sweethearts of our boys at home should be proud to endorse. Our officers are looked upon by these truehearted people as great leaders of men and are held aloft much to our embarrassment as we have asked for nothing more than to be treated as men.

I do not know whether I have impressed you or not with my description of this glorious country but I want to tell you and those who have stayed behind in this great crisis, notwithstanding the hardships we have already gone through nor what we have yet to go through, this has been the greatest opportunity in the life of us Americans to show to the world that we are real advocators of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God, though in our home country there is much in evidence which is contrary to that motto but our experience over here will help us all to more fully realize our duty to mankind.

We, the black sons of America, are proud of the opportunity to help these people and in helping them we know we are helping to keep our own shores safe from the hand and the clutches of the Hun. We know we are fighting for our own homes and firesides, though humble they be. We know that our efforts will save our loved ones and friends over there from the harrowing experience through which these dear people have gone and through which they are still going.

Yes, we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy and though fighting we are nevertheless

learning the greatest thing the world can teach, that of BEING A MAN, minus all frills. Being a man with the all night stands cut off; being a man minus the ball room and sin scarred women; being a man free from the deception of society; being a man with a man's work cut out before and performing the duties thereof; being a man when the day's tasks are over you lie down to pleasant dreams.

I cannot hope to write you again soon, as I am too busy now and will be very busy in the days to follow these, hence this may be my last letter from over here, so I bid you all God's speed and request that you think of us in the morning when you arise; think of us at noon day; think of us in the quiet evening hours and then in the stillness of the night. When you think you can hear that small voice calling, calling in the wandering thoughts of tired sleepy folks, then whisper for us a prayer.

And if you will do this sincerely and constantly, we the stalwart sons of America will be able, by the help of Him who is able to do all things, to stay the hand of terror and drive from this beautiful land, the devil's own sons and give back to these people what is left of their manhood and youth, that the Spirit of France may be perpetuated through all time.

May the blessings of God be with you always; may peace and joy be with you from day to day.

My love to all.

SYLVANUS BROWNE,
1st Lieut., 350th M. G. Bn.
Headquarters Detachment
Army P. O. 766, A. E. F.

COLORED SOLDIERS GASSED IN BATTLE RETURN TO THE U. S.

The St. Louis Argus 11-1-18

LIEUTS. PARKS AND FARRER VISIT ST. LOUIS—HAVE BEEN IN BIG ARGONNE FOREST DRIVE.

SAW FIERCE FIGHTING

Led Eleven Raiding Squads Into No-Man's-Land—Both Are Now Experts and Will Be Sent to Camps to Give Instructions.

First Lieutenants Clemmie C. Parks and C. L. Farrer of the 372 R. I. U. S., returned from France on October 11, and spent a couple of days in St. Louis, the guests of Dr. C. A. Hancock. They have both seen active service in the hardest of the fight in France and have been returned to the United States to recupérate their health from the effects of being "gassed," in some of the most desperate fighting in which our forces have been engaged. The regiment they were with was attached to the French forces.

The Lieutenants state they were in the big advance at Saint Mihiel; Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Thia Court. It was at the latter place where they were gassed and were relieved after they had been in the fight three days without food or sleep. They give hair-raising descriptions of their experiences in the big Argonne Forest drive. They tell of the awful devastation in France and Belgium, where large towns have been destroyed, not a building being left intact. They speak in glowing terms of the splendid accomplishments of our forces and talk interestingly of the good French people and their country. They are bitter against the Germans for their barbarity toward women and children. The Negroes, they say, are great fighters and doing excellent work, with machine guns. The Germans fear them, believing them to be savages. The officers have trouble holding the Colored boys back.

Conducted Eleven Raiding Parties

Lieutenant Farrar conducted eleven raiding parties into "No-Man's-Land," and has several German prisoners to his credit. His home is in El Paso, Texas. (He was a civilian truck driver during the Mexican trouble. He is now a specialist on machine guns and will teach automatic arms at one of the cantonments after he recovers from the gassing.

Lieutenant Parks lives at Fort Scott, and for 3 years was a member of the famous 24th infantry and entered the first training camp at Fort Dodge. He was gassed twice in the Argonne drive and is still suffering from the effects. He is an expert on automatic rifle, bayonet and grenades, which he will teach in this country after recovering. He wears a sharpshooter's medal and displayed the helmet he wore in the trenches, and other trophies of war. The 92nd division, to which the St. Louis boys were attached, had not reached the firing line when Parks and Farre were sent home. The Lieutenants left for their homes Thursday, where they will have about a week to rest.

TREAT THE NEGROES WELL

SOLDIERS RESENT LIES SPREAD ABOUT THEM HERE

Lieut. G. W. Jackson, Negro Officer, Writes That Treatment Is Equal to That of Other American Troops —Tells of Chateau Thierry.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
OCTOBER 22, 1918

Reports that unfair discrimination is shown in the treatment accorded negro troops in France, as compared with that shown white soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces, are branded as malicious lies by First Lieut. George W. Jackson, of a negro infantry regiment at the front, in a letter to friends here, dated September 6. Lieutenant Jackson is himself a negro and entered the army from Jefferson City.

A close-hand view of the life of American troops overseas, and especially the life of negro troops, is contained in the lieutenant's letter. And its language, that of a "scholar and a gentleman," bears ample witness to the fact that an American officer is an American officer always, regardless of color. Through Lieutenant Jackson's words runs an undercurrent of high spiritual thought, which may betoken a great uplifting of the black race through the war.

GLAD TO GET MAIL.

"Mail is scarce over here," he begins, "and we usually pounce upon a letter from the U. S. with more relish than we would that which is impossible, a turkey dinner."

"Everyone in America has a right to be proud of the American soldier," declares the lieutenant. "I was with them at Chateau Thierry, and the way the young men rushed forward amid the most frightful artillery fire ever put down was enough to make even the most cowardly man eager to get into it."

The negro and white troops of the United States vied in the heat of battle for honors, spurring each other on, and with no after malice because only one could win.

ARE TOO BLOODTHIRSTY.

Lieutenant Jackson then goes on to tell of the activity of his own division, which is fighting not as a unit but as scattered regiments. The main criticism of American soldiers, he says, is that they are too bloodthirsty, showing at times a disposition not to take prisoners. "But this is not a serious fault," he says, "for after all it is better to kill a man outright than to torture him to death, as we know the Huns are doing."

Lieutenant Jackson devotes a few lines to telling of a slight wound he suffered from a machine gun bullet, but with characteristic American modesty does not go into detail about it.

"It is strange," writes the lieutenant, "but there is something about a battle that makes a man eager for it, after his first scare." He then goes on to tell how the men in his regiment, although at first nervous in a bombardment, now laugh and sing and crack jokes while the shells are flying over them. "Crap games," he adds, also go on under heavy fire, though gambling is not permitted in the army. "But I make it a point not to go near them at these times," he remarks, "for my present and only thought is to win the war, and if the negro boys' favorite game will relieve their minds and keep them carefree I just fail to see it."

The negro troops would resent reports they were not being treated as well as the white soldiers, Lieutenant Jackson says. Their treatment and supply system is all that it can be, and later in the letter, when speaking of a trip to Paris and the American women he saw in hospitals there, he adds: "They certainly made the place a perfect home for me, and I also had the pleasure of seeing how good care they take of wounded negro soldiers. If there is any difference I can't see it, and I am in a position to see these things, you know."

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at the hand, but with plain silk and not with moire, I don't know why. And the collar turned over and crossed at the front, and inside of that was a front of white Georgette with rows of inch-wide white fur a-running acrosst of it. The sleeves was long, yes'm, and they——

No'm, Uncle James want to say old. He was pretty lively any way you take it. He shore had a eye for pretty ladies.

Well, as I was a-sayin', Uncle James told me how a woman with red hair could make it black. The darkies told him the superstition about it, and as I havent never heard of anybudy trying it I cant say as it aint so.

Well, you take one of the hairs of a red headed person and you take and tie it around the hind leg of a he frog. And then you take and put it under a big rock out in the big road, and as soon as the sun gets on hit it turns the hair black and the red headed person's hair on her head turns black at the same time. Ma'm? Yes'm, it is right queer. But theys a heap of queer things in this world what we dont understand.

Well, and as fer lettin' a pin lay—you know how it says,

See a pin and let it lay,
You'll have bad luck all the day.

Well, sir, Uncle James wouldnt no more pass a pin by than nothin' (onless it had the head to him). He had right smart of a "bay winder" and it was right hard for him to stoop over, and if he had of had to stoop over doing work he would of complained mightly. But he could always pick up a pin.

Well, they say it aint nice to knock on wood. They say that they knocked on the wood of the Savior's cross; but now that this here influenzy has plum took the country, if they is any good in knocking on wood when anybudy says they havent it, and it will keep them from a-gettin' it, why, wheres the harm?

Every time I used to tell Uncle James that I hadnt never swallered a pin yet, when he saw me with them in my mouth, he used to git right skeered and say, "My land! Girl, you ort to knock on wood!"

Ma'm? Why you don't have to have the skirt wide at all. All you got to do is to have a little sham petticoat of any thing that you want to, with a piece of moire ribbon around the bottom and bunch the velvet skirt up right in front. I'll show you when we git to it——

Well, once they was a girl right sick in our neighborhood and she said she thought sure she was ag-oing to git well, and I was the onliest one what believed her. Most everybudy thought she would die. Well, she decided she wouldn't and she was about to git well when one night along come a onery dog and begun howling.

Well, I run out to the front door and took a old shoe and turned it upside down and asked somebudy if they couldn't find a hog jowl to set by it, like you have to do. But they wasn't one near it and if you believe it the minute that girl heard that dog a howlin' she begun to git worse and she died in a few days.

Well, Lonny (that's my husband) and Isabel Pearl, my daughter, what's here a-visiting me from Canady, laughs considerable at me. They say that the girl would of died anyhow and that the reason the dog kep' a howling was because he was hungry and of course if we'd a had a hog jowl he would of stopped to eat it.

Well, I don't know where they got so wize. I tell 'em that they'd ort to start out and make money lecturing agin superstitions and signs and "hoo-doos" and such. Mebbe, they would make some money and mebbe they wouldn't get nobudy to mind 'em.

But, if you hear me whilst I got to go out to dressmake and got so much depending on me, I'm agoing to take pains not to offend no Evil Eye. It ain't no more trouble and I'm a great one for staying on the safe side.

DR. F. D. THURMAN COMMISSIONED LIEUTENANT IN MEDICAL CORPS

The St. Louis Argus 11-15-18

Lieutenant F. D. Thurman, 1419 Morgan St., St. Louis, a successful practicing physician of St. Louis, is one among the many such young men of the race who deserves credit.

Dr. Thurman received his commission as first lieutenant in U. S. R. Medical Corps, Jauary 18, 1918. He was born 1890 in Martinsville, Va., and his father died when he was six months old, leaving his mother with six small children with no support. The mother worked hard through the day for bread and taught her children the true lessons of life at night.

Dr. Thurman graduated from the public schools of Martinsville, Virginia, at an early age, and immediately began working to earn money to enable him to enter college. He entered college and was confronted with many embarrassments, but he surmounted them all and graduated in 1910, valedictorian of his class, and was called to fill a vacancy in the faculty of his Alma Mater, which position he filled with credit.

In 1911 he became desirious to study the science of Medicine and in the fall of 1911 he entered the Medical Department of the University of West Tennessee at Memphis, Tennessee, and graduated 1915, doctor of medicine from the said institution, with high honors.

Dr. Thurman came to St. Louis and entered upon his profession and has made many friends since here. He is also a member of the Medical Forum of St. Louis.

PRIVATE FRANK JOHNSON WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Savannah Tribune 12-26-18

Word was recently received by Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Johnson, who for years lived on Fahm street but who now are residing in West Savannah, taht their son, Private Frank Johnson, was severely wounded in action in Franec during the latter part of September.

Soldiers — 1918
Officers

CAPT. WM. R. SPENCER PROMOTED TO MAJOR.

Daily Herald

After 36 years of hard consciencious work, in an effort to create a company of soldiers to a high degree of efficiency, Captain William R. Spencer received his major's commission on Saturday last.

Too much praise cannot be spoken of the new major. Thirty-six years ago he founded and organized the company, lately known as the First Separate Company of Maryland. Through all these years, despite the military skill that he has shown, the present war has just made an opening for the long past due promotion.

The major is now at home, 428 West Biddle street, on a brief furlough, after which he will return to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., and take command of the Third Battalion, 372th Regiment Infantry. This regiment is being mobilized for "Over Seas" service and is only waiting orders to embark.

With the promotion of Major Spencer, the former First Lieutenant Henry Ryan, Jr., becomes captain; Second Lieutenant James Harris, first lieutenant, and Top Sargeant William Creigler, acting second lieutenant.

Captain Ryan was a letter carrier in the Baltimore Post Office Department and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the S. W. Starks Lodge, No. 39, K. of P.

Lieutenant Harris was a member of the staff of the Mutual Benefit Society of this city.

Private Albert T. Spencer is acting as aid to his father.

4TH TRAINING CAMP IS OPENED

355 College Men Arrive to Join the Enlisted Candidates

PLATTSBURG MEN HAVE ANNIVERSARY

BOSTON MASS HERALD
MAY 16, 1918

By CHARLES E. FOLSOM

CAMP DEVENS, May 15 — The fourth officers' training camp opened today with the registration of 950 candidates and their assignment to companies.

The largest delegation of college students came from Harvard, which sent 71. Yale sent 57, University of Maine 30, Williams College 29, New York Military Academy 24, Amherst College 23, Massachusetts Agricultural College 19, Brown University 18, Bowdoin College 15, Union College of New York 12, University of Vermont 12, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 11, Norwich University 8, Rhode Island State College 7, New Hampshire State College 7, Dartmouth 5, Hamilton College of New York 4, Connecticut Agricultural College 1, Wesleyan College 1, University of California 1.

17 Negro Candidates

One Negro candidate came with the Dartmouth men. He will go to Camp Meade with 16 other Negro candidates selected from the last draft quota for training as artillery officers. When the time came to induct the college men into service one candidate, because of a dependent mother, demurred upon learning the pay was $35 a month, that of a first class private. Each man had the usual physical examination, vaccination and inoculation given upon entrance to the army. John Kalonsdian was the California candidate, sent here because he worked in Boston. Eight soldiers arrived from the northeastern department to take the course. Several enlisted men were picked by various colleges to attend the camp. On Friday Maj.-Gen Hodges will address the candidates.

Candidate G. H. Burrows, from Tech, son of F. W. Burrows of Newton, wore the coveted Croix de Guerre ribbon. He received the cross for crossing an enemy barrage line while serving in a supply train. He first served with the American ambulance corps.

Maj. Herbert A. Vreeland rode in command of D battery, 301st artillery, with a full battalion detail and complete battery equipment, on its march out of camp tonight to camp at Cranberry pond. The soldiers wore "tin derbies," carried gas masks and had plenty of ammunition for the three-inch guns, which will be used early in the morning.

Celebrates Anniversary

Soldiers in the sanitary train and military police have received steel helmets as a part of their overseas equipment. The sanitary train is distributed in small camps in Littleton and Shirley.

On account of the general staff school, regimental hikes out of camp are called off for three weeks, beginning Sunday. The French and British instructors arrived and went with Lt.-Col. Croft on an inspection of the division schools.

Col. Merch B. Stewart, chief of staff, who commanded the New England division of the Plattsburg camp, was given a reception at the division officers' club this afternoon at the celebration of the first anniversary of the famous training camp. Maj.-Gen. Hodges, Brig.-Gen. Albright and Brig.-Gen. Evans attended. The division band played "The Last Long Mile," the famous Plattsburg hiking song, as a part of its concert. Several women were present, including Mrs. Stewart. Refreshments were served.

Pending instructions from Washington the court-martial trial of the 20 "conscientious objectors" has been indefinitely suspended, it was officially stated at division headquarters today.

Boston Parade and Dance

Maj.-Gen. Hodges has sanctioned the parade in Boston Saturday of the Negroes in the 8th battalion. On Saturday night the 325th motor truck company, including regulars formerly in the 38th truck company, the first outfit in camp, will dance at Convention Hall, Boston, for their company fund.

Fred A. Rayno of Hillsboro, N. H., a private in F battery, 320th artillery, stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, was brought to camp by a Merrimack, N. H., sheriff today as a deserter. He was transferred to the 82d division last October.

Angelo Armento of Los Angeles, a Mexican acrobat, arrested at a Providence theatre, came to camp as a deserter. He claimed never to have received notice to report.

Maj. George E. Carpenter became division ordnance officer today. He has been a traveling ordnance inspector.

Col. Frank Tompkins will enter Kingfisher in the military horse show Friday. Owners of other thoroughbreds are expected to compete for honors.

Capt. Norman Lovett has made out insurance policies for 155 Boston men in the 29th company for $1.390.000.

New Buildings Completed

The construction program is practically completed, the new buildings and 12 hospital wards, two public utility barracks, nine hay sheds, dental infirmary, medical infirmary, nurses' infirmary, hospital mess hall, two grain elevators, lavatory, bacteriological laboratory, two boiler houses, repair shop, machir shop, remount stables. Five bi quartermaster store houses are authorized.

William H. Brooker, 103 Circuit street, Roxbury, and James Barlow of Hopkinton, commissary civilians, were held in $300 for the federal grand jury, charged with bringing liquor into camp.

"Sandy" Ferguson of Boston, a rookie, and two soldiers arrested on a car from Lowell, were held by the Ayer police, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Assignment of officers as instructors of draft at four colleges came today. They are:

New York University—First Lt. Thomas C. Bradford, 1st Lt. William J. Schmidt, 1st Lt. Miles W. Weeks, 2d Lt. Kenneth B. Toye, 2d Lt. Robert J. Anderson, 2d Lt. Harry D. Guthrie.

Brown University—First Lt. John T. Morris, 2d Lt. Carl W. Ahende.

University of Vermont—First Lt. John Foster, 1st Lt. Walter A. Fenning, 2d Lt. Charles O. Austin, 2d Lt. Dwight V. Baldwin.

New Hampshire College—First Lt. John H. Leeming, 1st Lt. Philip W. Hobart, 2d Lt. Harvey P. Barnes, 2d Lt. Frederick Burns.

ARMY OFFICER JAILED RODE IN PULLMAN

The Raleigh Independent
Mar. 30, 1918.

(Reprint from The New York Age)

The following account of the disgraceful and humiliating treatment to which Lieut. Charles A. Tribett of the 367th infantry was subjected by the authorities of Oklahoma for riding in a Pullman car was published in a recent issue of the **Black Dispatch**, published at Oklahoma City, Okla.

"First Lieut. Charles A. Tribett, 367th Infantry, Camp Upton, New York,* * *was ejected from the train at Chicasha, Okla., March 1, on train 411 of the Frisco, J. W. Barklow, conductor. He was placed under arrest by Chief Phillips and placed in the county jail. An information sworn to by the county attorney charged him with violating the separate coach laws of the state.

"Lieut. Tribett was riding on transportation furnished by the government of the Uuited States and the cause of the difficulty developed out of the fact that **he was a Negro riding in a Pullman in Oklahoma.** His checks showed his reservation to be Car 17, Lower 8. E. R. Biggs, 211 Papen street, St. Louis, Mo., was the porter in charge. The Pullman reservation had been purchased straight through from Camp Upton to Fort Sill.

"When the train reached Chickasha Chief of Police Mitchell proceeded to the coach and informed the army officer that it was against the law of the state of Oklahoma for him to ride where he was.

"Tribett stood silent for a moment and very diplomatically said, **'Sir I have fully decided not to enter your separate coach, but I want you to know that I am entirely at your service.** Conductor Barklow then said, **'Well you see, he refuses to go.'** The Chief said, **'Yes,'** and placed his hand on Lieutenant Tribbet's arm. Without offering any semblance of resistance Lieutenant Tribbett submittedto arrest and walked out of the coach.

Editor Roscoe Dunjee and Staff Correspondent J. M. Anderson, of the **Black Dispatch,** who were riding in the separate coach with Chickasha as their destination and who had hurried to the Pullman when the train stopped, now offered their services.

They informed the lieutenant that they would secure the immediae services of an attorney and come to the police station, and so it was that when the Chief reached the station, Attorney Robert L. Fortune was waiting.

"Chief Mitchell seemed up in the air as to his jurisdiction and visibly showed signs of not knowing what to do. Leaving his prisoner in the office with his race friends he went off to get his bearing. At last after almost an hour he returned and said that his instructions were to deliver Lieutenant Tribbett to the sheriff. From the police station the party proceeded across several blocks to the county jail, where a large crowd of curiosity seekers stood with sheriff Hodge E. Bailey to actually see an arrested black officer.

"**'Well this old boy is who you are looking for,'** said the Chief. **'What was the trouble?'** said Bailey, whom no one would ever have taken for a sheriff unless told.

"**Well, as near as I could understand 'this fellow was riding in the Pullman and refused to get out, the conductor turned him over to me.' 'Waal,'** said the sheriff, as he stood and looked a Yale graduate in the face for the first time, 'Wa'al, I'd **liked to have been conductor myself for 'bout 20 minutes,'** and the crowd laughed. The army officer was silent and paid no attention to this vicious attempt of the sheriff to intimidate.

"On the inside, Editor Dunjee secured telegraph blanks and a message was sent to Fort Sill. As Editor Dunjee was inquiring over the phone what the charge would be on 60 words to Fort Sill, some of the curiosity seekers behind him said, **'He will smell brimstone before he reaches Fort Sil,'** and some young man who evidently was clothed with authority about the jail, for he had a large gun sicking out from under hi coat, proceeded in a loud voice to tell his auditors that the conductor would have lost his job had he **permitted a 'nigger, to ride in a Pullman.**

"Finally sheriff Bailey returned and read the information, charging Charles A. Tribbett with violating the separate coach law of the State and commanding him to appear at once before Justice T. P. Moore, for trial.

"There wasn't much formality in Justice Moore's establishment. He read the comlpaint and said: **'Guilty or not guilty.'** Editor Dunjee protested on the ground that a reasonable amount of time should be given the defendant to secure counsel before he plead. Lawyer Fortune was away at the time preparing a writ of habeas corpus. Finnally over the protest of the assistant county attorney the justice agreed to wait until

guilty was entered on his return and the lawyer returned. A plea of not bonds fixed at $50 cash or $200 surety. On agreement, Tribbett went to jail for about an hour so that Grady County might go their limit in their humiliation of an officer of the United States. He was plentifully supplied with funds for such an emergency but preferred letting the record show just what democracy means to a patriotic soldier who has volunteered to fight for his country.

"Sheriff Bailey entered and searched Lieutenant Tribbett's officer's equipment and when the black officer demanded to know why this was done, the sheriff said he was searching for whiskey? He found none.

In an hour Lieutenant Tribbett put up a cash bond of $50 and spent the night as the guest of the Colored Red Cross Ladies of Chickasha.

"On the following morning he pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $5 and cost, totaling $24.90.

"According to Lieutenant Tribbett's statement, he was kangarooed in the jail and forced to pay the prisoners, who were all white.

"Lieutenant Tribbett is a native of New Haven, Conn. His family is one of the oldest and most respected of the race in the New England States. He is an electrical engineer. On graduating from the New Haven High School he entered Yale, graduating from the Scientific Research Department. Was never in jail before in his life and through all of the trying ordeal conducted himself as a polished and cultured gentleman. He informed the court that he proposed to seek reparation."

NASHVILLE NEGRO COMPANY NOW IN FRANCE

The Nashville Globe
May 3, 1918.

Organization Formerly Known As Compang G Is Now A Part Of The 92nd Division.

CAPT. C. O. HADLEY COMMANDER

Good Record Preceeds Company—Complimented By Governor.

Nashville Negro military organization, formerly known as Company G (unattached) and which was mustered into Federal service at the time all state guard troops were taken in, is now in France. An official notice from Washington was received Tuesday stating that the colored boys had arrived safely overseas.

The company, including its captain, two lieutenants, noncommissioned officers and nearly every enlisted man is a Nashville boy and the relative of every individual member are residents of this city. The company is now a part of the 92nd Division. The name of the organization has also been changed to Company K, 387th Infantry.

The Negro company went from Nashville to Memphis and did splendid service in that city guarding the big bridge across the river.

Gov. Tom C. Rye and all of the state officials had watched the record which the colored boys had made as a military organization and were pleased to speak in complimentary terms of them upon various occasions.

When the Negro soldiers were ordered away upon duty their good record had preceeded them and where ever they have gone they have been well treated and became popular with the citizens, both white and colored. The company went to one of the Southern camps from Memphis, and from there they were sent to Newport News, Va., where they assisted in guarding the water front.

The Nashville colored company, long before leaving the city was known for its all-round efficiency, having been well drilled and disciplined and had won special praise for the orderly deportment of its members.

The commanding officer of the organization is Capt. Chas. O. Hadley, who was born and reared in Nashville. He was educated in the colored schools of Nashville and is a graduate of both Fisk University and Meharry Medical College. At the time war was declared against Germany, in addition to having been Captain of Company G, he was one of the most successful practicing physicians of his race, as well as having been a valued member of the faculty of the Meharry Medical College.—Tennessean and American.

LT. RUSELL SMITH COMMANDER OF STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CAMP

Daily Herald
5-6-18

Student Army Corps To Be Formed.

(Special to The Daily Herald)

Washington, August 4.—Lieutenant Russell Smith has been detailed as commanding officer of the Washington Student Army Training Camp just opened on the Howard University grounds.

Lieutenant Smith is a native of Covington, Va., where he was reared and received a rudimentary education in the public schools. He enlisted in the 10th United States Cavalry, and served with Troop B of that organization thirteen years. He saw foreign service with the gallant 10th Cavalry in the Philippines and in Mexico. He attended the Seserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines last year and was graduated, receiving a commission as first Lieutenant. His most recent military service was at Camp Dix where he served on a detail with the 153d Depot Brigade and with a field artillery regiment at that station. His comission and assignments have been earned by dilligent and meritorious service.

The Student Army Training Camp at Howard University is for the instruction of representatives of colored colleges throughout the land, to the number of 300, who will be given intensive training in military science and tactics for a period of 47 days, after which they will return to their respective institutions to train others in the work which they have learned. Provision has been made for the formation of a student army corps which will be advantageous to the national army when the young men are eventually called to the colors. Many colored schools are taking advantage of this training offered at Howard University.

MORE RACE MEN ARE GIVEN COMMISSIONS

(Special to The New York Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Following are the names of the 107 colored men who were recently commissioned as second lieutenants at Camp Pike, Ark.:

Camp Funston—Canada Adams, St. Louis; Harrison Adams, Urbana, O.; Herbert Allen, Hancock, Md.; William Ayers, Xenia, O.; Forris Bass, Evanston, Ill.; Arthur Beatty, Versailles, Ky.; Alex Leslie Beck, McAlester, Okla.; Louis Berry, San Francisco, Calif.; John Franklin Bobo, Lewisville, Ark.; Roscoe Attucks Bowser, Cohasset, Mass.; Cartis Adin Brooks, Fort Gibson, Okla.; Pearl Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nathaniel Burrel, Jr., Asbury Park, N. J.; Clarence Bush, Canonsburg, Pa.; Orville Campbell, Circleville, O.; Dabo Chester, Kansas City, Kan.; Walter Chinn, New Orleans, La.; Clarence Clark, Leavenworth, Kan.; Frederick Clinton, Philadelphia; Frederick Coffey, Chicago; Ernest Cobington, Philadelphia; Thomas Crawford, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Royal Crump, Richmond, Va.; Odust DeLaney, Pulaski, Va.; James Dickerson, Nashville, Tenn.; Maurice Drummond, Washington, D. C.; Henry Earl Duke, Evanston, Ill.; Wilbur Louis Fortune, Philadelphia; Albon Foster, Springfield, Mo.; Oscar Gilchrist, Macon, Ga.; Luther Gillam, Philadelphia; Albert Sidney Glenn, St. Louis; Stephen Good, Easton, Pa.; Lewis Green, Jetersville, Va.; Ulysses Grimes, Williamsport, Pa.; William Hall, Washington, D. C.; Harry Leonard Havens, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.; Edward Harris, St. Louis; James Leroy Hogan, Kensington, Md.; William Hogue, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Clarence Holland, Coatesville, Pa.; Clay Holland, Adairville, Ky.; Fred Douglass Holt, Chicago; Errol Stanley Horne, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Garnett Houser, Louisville; William Hurd, Junction City, Kan.; Arthur Jackson, New York; Edwin Curtis Jackson, Chicago; Roy Jefferson, Jersey City, N. J.; Alvin Hamilton Jones, Napoleonville, La.; James Riley Jones, Mayesville, Ky.; Loyd Keyser, Mobile, Ala.; Emery Lawson, Springfield, O.; Harry Layne, Huntington, W. Va.; Roscoe Conkling Lewis, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Melvin Potter Linder, Knoxville, Tenn.; Gus Lindsay, Birmingham, Ala.; Julius Matthews, Vicksburg, Miss.; Stanley Miles, New York; Albion Mitchell, Wilberforce, O.; Elmer Morris, Omaha; Ottaway Morris, Bridgeport, Conn.; Lawrence Oxley, Boston; Charles Payne, Cincinnati; William Peoples, St. Paul; Timothy Pleasant, New York; Alvin Loon Poole, Florence, Ala.; William Proctor, El Reno, Okla.; Earle Pugsley, New York; Clarence Ragsdale, Malden, Mass.; William Beale Ramsey, Philadelphia; Lionel Randle, Brenham, Tex.; John Jacob Riley, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; George Robertson, Townley, Walker Co., Ala.; Wilmer Roberson, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank Robinson, Springfield, O.; Walter L. Robinson, Philadelphia; Emanuel Romero, New York; Elphonzo Ross, New York; Durell Royster, Memphis; Geo. Rutherford, Birmingham; Watt Tyler Selden, Dover, Ky.; Hayes Sloan, Huntington, W. Va.; Joseph Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.; Lloyd Smith, Huntington, W. Va.; Leonard Taylor Speel, Chicago; Houston Stacker, Memphis; Edward Stapler, Los Angeles, Calif. Thomas Evans Stubbs, Wilmington, Del.; Earl Alphonse Taylor, Houston, Tex.; George Taylor, Tuscon, Ariz.; William Horace Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.; William Lee Taylor, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; William Temple, Vicksburgh, Miss.; Edward Thomas, Charlote, N. C.; William Trueitt, Fresno, Calif.; Joseph Underwood, Chicago; Walter Wallace, Washington, D. C.; Ennis Champ Warrick, Wilberforce, O.; Austin Woodson, Chicago; Curtis Elroy Wesley, St. Louis; Paul Wigington, St. Paul; Hiram Wildy, Avalon, Va.; James Williams, Thomasville, Ala.; Prince Williams, Memphis; John Boykin Wilis, New Berne, N. C., and John Thomas Wright, Ino, Va.

COLORED OFFICER IS MISTREATED

The Topeka Plain Dealer
11-15-18

Gen. Wood Regrets the Affair, But Has no Power to Act—It is up to Secretary Baker.

To Leonard Wood, Major General U. S. A., Camp Funston.

Captain Larson, colored, is now confined to quarters at Western University, Kansas City, Kansas, subject to court martial under orders of Col. McGregor. Larson was ordered to this school of instruction by the Adjutant General, to report to Col. McGregor for duty. The white captain is said to have overestimated his authority and placed this colored captain under restrictions from race prejudice. We believe you will investigate this matter and see justice given this young colored captain. It is a shame and disgrace that a colored captain cannot be sent to a colored institution to give instructions without being disgraced and abused by white officers because they have the power to do so.

This society is organized for the purpose of asking men like you who are in authority to see our race given justice in this particular line of military affairs. This is only one of many hundred instances where injustice is practiced upon colored men in the U. S. Army.

Yours truly,
NICK CHILES,
Pres. Kansas Defense Society.

* * *

Camp Funston, Kansas,
November 15th, 1918.

Mr. N. L. Chiles, President,
Kansas Defense Society,
Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:

Your telegram of the 14th instant received.

Unfortunately, this case you have heard of is not under my jurisdiction but the matter will have to be handled through the War Department in Washington.

Yours very truly,
LEONARD WOOD
Major General, U. S. A.

Soldiers – 1918
Officers

165

American "Buffalos" as the Boches See Them

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
AUGUST 21, 1918

(Photo by International Film Service, Inc.)

The Negro Regiments Have Proved Their Fighting Worth in This War. During the Franco-American Offensive Recently Several Detachments Rendered Great Service. This Photograph Shows the Officers of the New York Negro Division Known as the "Buffalos". It Is Said That They Derived the Name Because They Charge With Their Heads Down

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 8, 1918

Former Capt. Thomas B. Campbell has been appointed a Major by Adjutant General Baldwin of Colorado, and empowered to organize a colored battalion of infantry to be officered by Negroes. Major Campbell served as captain of the 49th United States Infantry during the Spanish-American war.

NEGROES COMMISSIONED.

VALDOSTA.—Julius Bryant is the first Valdosta colored man to land a commission in the United States army. He was recently commissioned as a second lieutenant and came home from the training camp for a short furlough. He was seventh in the class from which he graduated. He has gone to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., to assume his duties there.

THREE COLORED MEN COMMISSIONED IN THE SIGNAL RESERVE CORPS

The Kansas City Star April 28, 1918

On April 1 three Colored men, Homer B. Roberts, of Wilmington, Kan.; Charles S. Smith, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., and Butler R. Wilson, Jr., of Boston, Mass., were commissioned lieutenants in the 325th Field Signal Battalion, now stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, the first and only signal corps composed of Colored men in our army. The three young men are to be congratulated upon being the first three Colored men commissioned to the Signal Reserve Corps in the military history of the United States. This opens an entirely new field to the Colored man and marks a great step forward in our fight for equality and justice.

First Lieut. Roberts is the son of Frances M. Roberts, owner of the Roberts cafe, Wellington, Kan., for the past 32 years; state treasurer of the K. of P. Grand Lodge and the only member of the Commercial club of Kansas. Lieutenant Roberts was educated at Tuskegee institute and Kansas State Agricultural college. He opened and managed the Criterion theatre, Kansas City, owned by Leon H. Jordan, whose estate he managed. Lieutenant Roberts also established the Afro-Mexican Land Co., Old Mexico, and continued in that business up to the outbreak of the Mexican revolution. Just prior to enlisting in the Signal Corps he organized a Colored ambulance corps, composed of forty men from aKnsas City, which he enlisted at Camp Funston.

Lieutenant Roberts enlisted in the 325th F. S. Bn. at Camp Sherman, December 12th, the first man to enlist, was appointed sergeant February 1 and commissioned first lieutenant S. R. C., April 1. He has the distinction of being the only Colored man commissioned first lieutenant in the S. R. C.

Lieutenant Smith is the son of Bishop Charles S. Smith, of Detroit, Mich., former member of the Alabama state legislature, who has spent 45 years in public life in the interest of the race.

He is a graduate of Oberlin college and took graduate work at the University of Chicago. He taught for several years at Tuskegee and prior to entering the service was head of the department of English in Lincoln high school, Kansas City, Mo. He enlisted as a private on December 12, the second man to enlist in the 325th F. S. Bn., was appointed sergeant February 1 and was commissioned second lieutenant S. R. C., April 1.

Lieutenant Wilson is the son of Butler R. Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Boston, Mass., member of the American Bar Association and Massa-

chusetts Bar Association, secretary of the Boston Branch N. A. A. P. C., and active in legal advisory work in connection with the draft.

Lieutenant Wilson is a graduate of Harvard '17, and was attending Harvard la wschool when he entered the army. He spent last summer in the Howard Reserve Officers Training School, in which he received a recommendation for a first lieutenancy, Inf. N. A. He enlisted in the Signal Corps, January 28th, was appointed sergeant February 15th and was commissioned second lieutenant S. R. C., April 1. Lieutenant Wilson has the distinction of being the youngest Colored signal officer in the service.

COMPANY "G" CHANGES STATUS

Nashville Globe Jan. 11, 1918.

IS NOW COMPANY K 372 INFANTRY—CAPT. HADLEY WRITES GLOBE—COMPANY HIKED TO HAMPTON.

Company K, 372nd Infantry, Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.
Jan. 3, 1917.

Editor Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.:

Dear Sir:—Requesting to give to the people of Nashville who are interested in Separate Company G, Tennessee Infantry, some information as to the change of status. What was Separate Company G, Tennessee Infantry is now Company K, 372nd Infantry Regiment at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. This regiment is made up of a battalion (4 companies) from Ohio; a battalion from District of Columbia constituting the first and second battalions and the third battalion is composed of a company from Massachusetts, one from Connecticut, one from Maryland and former "G" Company from Tennessee. The company is to be recruited to the strength of 250 men which will cause an additional strength of 141 men. Letters hereafter addressed to men of Company G should be as folows:

(Rank) ....Name .....
Campany K, 372nd Infantry,
Camp Stuart, New port News, Va.

The indications are that this regiment will be among the first colored troops to see service on the European battlefields. The men are in good spirits and enjoying the best of health and we will assuredly uphold the reputation of the great Volunteer State from whence we came.

Respectfully,
CHARLES O. HADLEY,
Captain U. S. Nat'l Guard, Commanding.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

The Houston Observer, 9-21-18.

The above picture was taken of Lieutenant Rufus B. Jackson (indicated by the check mark on helmet) and a detachment of soldiers of the famous Eighth Illinois, or 307th Infantry, making observations "Somewhere in France," with their French mortar ready to belch forth its deadly fire against the haughty and naughty Huns. The white comrade, with binoculars to his eyes endeavoring to locate the Huns, is a French officer. These French officers have become infatuated with the "Black Devils" from America.

To the left of Lieutenant Jackson is Lieutenant Joe White, better known as the "boy" who helped Lieutenant Binga Dismond pull off that musical skit at the Lincoln Theater during the stay of the 370th here. He assisted in the publicity end, handling the house program.

The enlisted men are waiting patiently and eagerly for the signal to fire. Note the geographical outlay of the plains of France, the country of liberty and real democracy. It will be seen that our "boys" are wearing the trench helmet of the French.

Lieutenant Jackson will be remembered by Houstonians, for he was one of the 370th officers to marry a local girl, his wife being Miss Leona Miller, daughter of Officer and Mrs. Dave Burney.

The above picture, taken expressly and exclusively for The Houston Observer, is another concrete proof that The Observer is giving its readers the best war service of any race paper in America, keeping the public informed of the accomplishments of those gallant and death-defying black soldiers "over there." Through a connection that no other American race paper possesses, The Observer will be able to give its readers not only the latest news from the scene of martial hostilities, but some real photographs from "over there."

New Officer Camp for Race in Sight

The Freeman

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—In accordance with the revised regulations issued by the adjutant general of the army, applications of civilians to the Central Officers' Training School may now be received. The age limit of applicants is from over 18 to less than 46 years at the date of registration. Special induction for training at these schools will be regulated so that a fair proportion of candidates shall come from all the army at large in accordance with existing instructions; (2) civilians in Class 1-A; (3) civilians with deferred classifications. The final selection of civilian applicants will be made by the commanding officers of the various central officers' training schools. No applications will be considered in the war department. At present, Colored men are admitted to training schools as follows: Artillery, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky; infantry, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; and machine gun training, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

effective aerial bombing. Dead men and animals, broken guns and transports, had to be cleared from the path.

On Sept. 24 the cavalry got to Suweileh, half way on the Amman road and at dawn yesterday began operations against Amman. An Australian light horse brigade moved from the right in the Ain Sir direction, continually driving over the rough plateau the Turkish cavalry.

Infantry accounted for a number of detachments of prisoners. These enemy units were mounted on little wiry horses, very unlike the British mounts. They caused surprised interest as they passed through our lines. On the right the Australian brigade made good progress, and at noon had got into excellent positions southwest of Amman.

On the left, a brigade of Australian light horse likewise made energetic progress. A small party got astride the railway, north of Amman, and removed two rails as a train approached from the south. I saw it derailed. The Turkish troops got out and escaped in the hills.

The little demolition party walked away on the other side of the train.

New Zealand mounted rifles attacked the town, which is in a hollow, dominated by high hills. The rapid British movements through the mountains only permitted of mountain artillery being brought up for attack.

At 3 in the afternoon the New Zealanders rushed into the town. As

looked over the ancient citadel I sa their patrols creep up southeast the hill, followed by the main bod who forced the enemy from the cre and went through the town befo dusk.

The inhabitants lined the roofs the houses, keenly interested in t British arrival, and there were ma signs of welcome. Many prisone were cantured.

TWO ST. LOUIS OFFICERS FROM LIBERIA

The Freeman 1-4-19

ENROUTE TO TRAINING SCHOOL.

Special to The Freeman:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Thirty prominent members of the 9th U. S. Cavalry now stationed at Wadirosto Liberia arrived on the transport Logan, November 17, 1918, enroute to Camp Arthur, Tex. to attend the officers training school, but owing to the signing of the armistice, their orders were revoked. They are now awaiting orders from the Adjt. General of the army at Fort McDowell, Cal. Among them are two well-known residents of St. Louis, Corp. Carl C. Garrett and Sgt. Crutchfield Perell.

MORE NEGROES RECEIVE COMMISSIONS

The Freeman

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—At the closing exercises of the Infantry Division of the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 107 Colored men, representing nearly every state in the Union, received commissions as second lieutenants. Capt. Garrison, the instructor in charge of the school, said that the young men had exceeded all expectations and had met conditions as they were in the most cheerful and confident manner and that they had mounted the military ladder of training round by round, showing a degree of proficiency that compared most favorably with their fellows. Their conduct in camp and city was most praiseworthy. They came from all walks of life, from college down.

RECEIVE COMMISSIONS AS ARTILLERY OFFICERS

The New York Age

(Special to The New York Age)

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, Ky.—Included in the class of 2,500 artillery officers who received commissions here August 31, were thirty-five Negroes, the first of their race to be made officers at the field artillery school.

Soldiers — 1918
Officers

Group of Cleveland Boys "Over There"

9-14-18
Cleveland Advocate

The names of these boys all of whom represent Cleveland with the armies of Democracy Over There are: reading left to right: Maceo Bolden, Harry Berry, Eddie Johnson, (sitting). Standing: Mat Bundley, Walter Howard, Jas. Warmsley, Wint Wallace. Clarence Gray, Robt. Greer, at extreme rear, Robt. Brooks (face almost hidden by helmet of Max Bundley), Shelley Hogan and Wilbur ("stew") Hall. These boys are of the Old Ninth Battalion O. N. G. Co. D., formerly commanded by Capt. Wm. R. Green but they are now part of the 372nd Regiment, 92nd Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

NO MORE COLORED PHYSICIANS TO BE COMMISSIONED IN ARMY

The New York Age
10-23-18

(Special to The New York Age.)

Jersey City, N. J.—Dr. George E. Cannon, chairman of the Executive Board of the National Medical Association, has been informed that no more colored physicians will be called by the War Department for active duty.

That the Surgeon General's office is still dominated by officials who have some obsolete views on the race question despite their ranting about democracy is shown in the following communication recently received by Senator David Baird of New Jersey:

October 21, 1918.

Senator David Baird,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Your letter of October 16, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been referred to this office for reply.

It is impossible to assign Negro medical officers to organizations in which the line officers are white. Only one Negro division has been organized. In this division the company officers are white and the department has assigned Negro medical officers to the regiments.

All the other Negro troops who have been called under the selective service law have been utilized in stevedore regiments or other organizations of that character in which all of the line officers are white. It is, therefore, impracticable for this department to assign any more Negro physicians to active duty except as vacancies occur in the 92nd Division.

The department regrets that men who may be professionally qualified for commission should be required to serve as enlisted men on account of their color, but there seems no way out of the difficulty. . . .

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) R. B. Miller,
Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Senator Baird took up the question with the War Department at the request of Dr. Cannon, whose organization has repeatedly protested against the failure of the department to commission more colored physicians. In several instances colored physicians have been compelled to serve as privates.

As white men have been made line officers of colored regiments in recent months, white physicians have been appointed to give Negroes medical aid instead of colored physicians on account of the social equality bugaboo with which some in the Surgeon General's office seem to be obsessed.

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 28 1918

RANKING COLORED OFFICER

Col. Frederick A. Denison, commanding the 370th Infantry, formerly the Eighth Illinois, in France, has arrived in this country from the front to recuperate at the Fort Des Moines Hospital. He has the distinction of being colonel of the only negro regiment officered entirely by soldiers of the race. Col. Denison, who is the ranking colored officer on the active list in the American army, said this week it was no military secret to announce that his organization was the first American regiment stationed in the St. Mihiel sector; that his regiment was one of three that occupied a sector at Verdun when a penetration there by the German army would have been disastrous to the Allied cause, and that his regiment went direct from the training camp to the firing line. The Eighth Illinois was organized in 1890 and took part in Cuba during the war with Spain. Some of its members saw service in the Philippines and in Mexico, and by its achievements on the battlefields of France has been called by the Germans the "American Black Devil Dogs."

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS SLOW IN RECRUITING

(Special to The New York Age.)

Camp Dix, N. J.—The officers and men of the 349th and 350th Artillery regiments are said to be somewhat downcast over the difficulty encountered in recruiting the two regiments up to war strength and the poor showing recently made by colored officers sent to Camp Sill, Okla., to attend the school of fire. 5-11-18

Over fifteen hundred men are said to be needed to bring the two regiments up to their full quota. The 350th Field Artillery, Col. Fred Austen, regimental commander, has 950 men, and the 349th Field Artillery, Col. Dan T. Moore regimental commander, has less than six hundred men.

Only six of the twenty-four colored officers sent to Fort Sill from Camp Dix were successful in their final examinations which poor showing is attributed to the failure of War Department officials to give instructions in the artillery branch of the service at Camp Des Moines last summer.

Although it was originally intended that the candidates for commissions at Camp Des Moines be schooled in both artillery and infantry branches, only the latter was taught. Colored officers later assigned to the artillery regiments found themselves at a decided disadvantage, for the knowledge received at Camp Des Moines especially fitted them for infantry regiments.

It is said that despite repeated requests for additional men to increase the numerical strength of the two regiments in question, very little support has been received from the War Department to date. Some deeply interested in the success of these regiments profess to see an apathetic attitude toward the organization of colored artillery regiments and are somewhat alarmed over the situation, fearing that the original plan to make Negroes artillerymen will be abandoned.

All of the captains in the two artillery regiments at Camp Dix are white men, and it is said that in the third artillery regiment at Camp Meade, Md. some of the lieutenants are white. Never before in the country's history has the War Department seen fit to assign Negroes to the artillery branch of the service.

TWO MORE CHAPLAINS APPOINTED IN ARMY

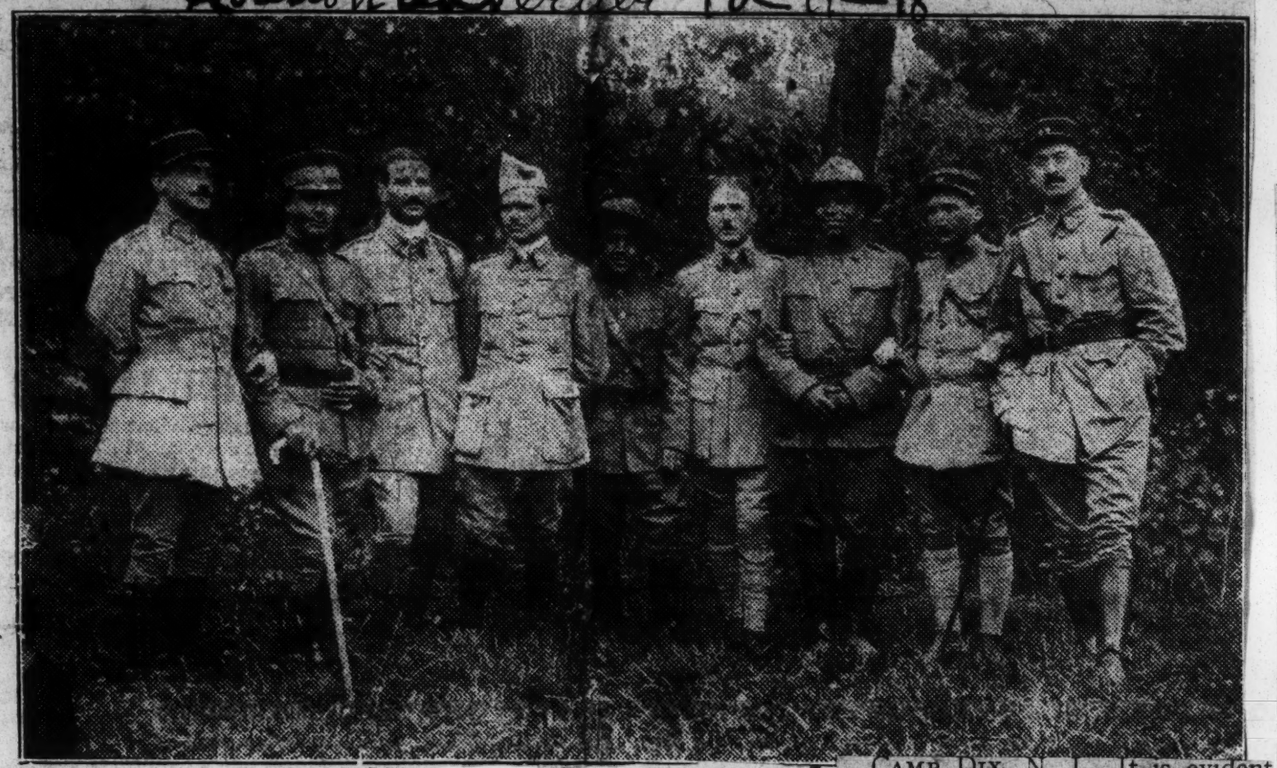
10-26-18

(Special to The New York Age.)

Washington, D. C.—The Rev. M. W. Clair, Jr. and the Rev. R. A. Green, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, have been appointed as chaplains in the United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant. There are now fifty colored chaplains in the military establishment of the nation in this country and overseas.

CELEBRATING VICTORY OVER RUTHLESS HUNS

Houston Observer 10-19-18



That France knows no color line is well evidenced in the above picture taken exclusively for The Observer when a number of French and colored officers celebrated their victory over the ancient Huns. The colored officers are members of the 370th (8th Illinois) Infantry, who with the French drove the Germans out of several villages of France.

The colored officers (reading from left to right) are: Lieutenant Avon Hugo Williams, a civil and electrical engineer of unusual ability, who, with Lieutenant Phillips, laid off the quarters for the 370th Infantry at Camp Logan, which piece of work evoked the praise of General Todd, who was commandant of the cantonment at that time. "Hugo," as he is familiarly called here, was one of the most popular and best liked officers of the 370th regiment. When he came to Camp Logan he was a sergeant in the Machine Gun Co., but when he left he had won a commission and was a lieutenant in Co. C.

In the center appears the likeness of Lieutenant Clarence H. Bouchane also a very popular and efficient young man, who won his bars while at Camp Logan coming from the ranks. He was assigned to Co. G, commanded by Captain George M. Allen, before the regiment left here. The other colored officer is Lieutenant Blaine G. Alston, who was assigned to Co. D while the 370th was here.

A more vivid and concrete example of the fine French democratic spirit and good-fellowship has not reached the American shores than this photo. The French officers are, to employ the generally employed phrase, jolly fellows well met.

MORE OFFICERS ARE NEEDED

New York Age 8-10-18

Regiments at Camp Dix and Camp Meade Said to be Officered by White Men.

400 ARE NOW IN TRAINING

Number of Colored Men Receiving Instructions for Officers' Commissions Thought to be Inadequate in View of Thousands of Negroes Being Called to Colors.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CAMP DIX, N. J.—It is evident to all colored draftees that the colored regiments to be stationed here will be officered by white men. Up to a short time ago the spectacle of colored captains and lieutenants marching at the head of their respective companies was a common sight, but from present indications the artillery and infantry regiments, made up of colored draftees, will have all white officers.

But Camp Dix is not the only cantonment where the colored commissioned officer is conspicuous by his absence. At Camp Meade, Md., commissioned officers and many of the non-commissioned officers of colored units are white.

It is estimated that up to August 5 of this year over 300,000 colored men have been called to the colors. Of this number 1,000 have been commissioned as officers.

It is said that nearly 400 colored men are being trained for commissions, but this number will not go very far toward officering colored regiments with Negroes.

Colored men are being trained at the following camps for commissions: Camp Pike, Ark., infantry; Camp Taylor, artillery, and Camp Hancock, machine gun.

White officers who aspire to command colored troops have been heard to remark that colored men did not make good officers because many Negroes from the South were not used to taking orders from their own people. This was one of the absurd arguments made months ago when the question of establishing an officers' training camp for Negroes was under consideration. The fallacy of such a contention was shown by the remarkable showing of the 367th, 368th and other regiments with colored officers.

Bursting Shells Rain 'Round Lieut. Dismond

Chicago

First Line Trench, Somewhere in France, July 24, 1918.—My Dear X:—I am writing you today from the first lines and have the satisfaction of knowing that I am the first of the replacement commanders to be called. I am in G company, with Bunn, Giles and Capt. Allen. For months I have been hearing the big guns belching forth their fire, but I am to pick my way between their shells for the first time tonight. There is much delight in knowing how wonderfully our boys are facing the fire. Almost every officer has led a patrol through No Man's Land and no one has been touched by the Huns, and even as I turn my face toward the rat-tat-tat of medicine guns I cannot force myself to believe that I have a rendezvous with death. It seems more like one is hunting the Hun than fighting him.

Lieut. Dismond

Comrades Fight Bravely

I shall not say that our gallant French comrades are fighting brilliantly—there is no other way that they can fight; but I will confirm what you must have read in the papers—the Americans are terrible; their onslaughts are unstoppable. The Germans are so impressed with the fierceness of their attacks that their journals are saying, "The Americans are ferociously scalping their victims, as is the American custom." We are believing that the beginning of the end is at hand. We have started to push the Hun out of beautiful France, and now that the inertia has been overcome there will be no stopping. I predict that we who meet with no accidents will be showing our Easter clothes on Thirty-fifth street next year. Some even go so far as to say that we may eat our Christmas dinners in Illinois; but whenever we do come marching up Michigan avenue, "won't that be one mighty day!"

Trenches Dangerous

We have had to amuse ourselves since leaving the instruction depot. How would you like to be aroused at 3:30 by an alarm for gas? But my debut was not half as bad as I expected. We had a seven-course French meal last night, and, can you imagine it? we have electric lights in our dugout. I am sleeping with a fine young Frenchman, very amiable and jaunty. I did not fall off to sleep, however, as easily as usual. The rats, the grenades and the automatic rifles awoke me several times. It rained just before we arrived and all is mud. As Masefield says, the trenches are damn dirty, damn dull and damn dangerous.

As I am writing you the bursting of shells is punctuating my sentences. I am afraid that after the war we will have to live in Gary in order for me to go to sleep at nights. Nothing has become so soothing as the noise of bursting steel.

Give my regards to every one. Tell them we have lost no one so far to my knowledge, but, of course, even before this reaches you the entire regiment may be a thing of the past. With much love. BINGA DISMOND.

32 Negro Officers At Camp Jackson

WERE GRADUATED SEPT. 1ST FROM CAMP TAYLOR

One of Young Officers Is Well Known Here—Lieut. Aiken A. Pope

The Savannah Tribune 9-14-18

Thirty-two Negro second lieutenants reported for duty Saturday at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. The thirty-two young officers received their commissions on the first of the month at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where they finished fom the officers' training school. Most of them were drafted men who were recommended from the various camps of the north.

Among the institutions represented by the men are Harvard, Yale, Cornell Darmouth, Brown, Williams and many others of the leading white colleges of the country and several of the leading Negro colleges. It is an unusually high class set of young men and that they will make good in the army is a foregone conclusion.

Georgians will be pleased to know that there are several men from this state who are among these newly made officers. One of them is Lieutenant Aiken A. Pope, formerly of Augusta, who several years ago taught at the Georgia State College and since then has completed the law course of Harvard university, being drafted from that institution by the army a month before graduation, his diploma being granted him by the school along with those which were given to all men in their last year who were called to colors.

The young lieutenants are in the artillery branch at Camp Jackson.

Soldiers — 1918
Officers

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Letters From the European Battle Front

The following excerpt was taken from a letter received by Mr. J. J. Hardeway, from his son, Lieutenant Rodney D., on Saturday of last week:

"Somewhere in France."

My Dear Father:

I am having some wonderful experiences. Am a part of this great man destroying inferno called war. It can't be described. One has to be here under shot and shell and gas to really understand it. I can't improve on Sherman's description. I am still in it. I can't say how long. Things happen pretty fast here on the front.

If I could tell you where I am you would be surprised to know that I have the nerve to write at all.

I don't know where I will be when this letter reaches you. But I want you to know that if I am living I will be doing my best. If I am dead I will have died as a real man should die, fearing God and fighting like the deuce.

Kindest regards to all my friends. Ask them to write to me. A letter from home is worth more than money.

May God bless and keep you. Remember me in your prayers. Love to all the family. I am your devoted son,

RODNEY D. HARDEWAY,
Second Lieutenant, 367th Infantry,
A. P. O. 766, A. E. F., France.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

92nd Div. Hqtrs. Dtch.,
American Expeditionary Forces,
September 2, 1918.

The Houston Observer,
419 1-2 Milam Street,
Houston, Texas.

Sirs:—

Since I have a half holiday I shall spend a few moments with you. I have been moving about so very fastly until I have not had any time to write. I am having quite an easy time playing my part in this great big "game." I am a clerk in the personnel office of the division, which as you know, is strictly colored. All of our office force is made up of young race men from every school and college in the States, from Harvard down to the rural schools of our own "Bam." It is a great sight to see so many young colored men working in harmony and doing office work of every kind right up to the minute, for as you know our "uncle" is very exacting. I am the only Houston boy connected with divisional headquarters; however, there are many of them in the division. I think I will get a promotion in a few months. But let me say now that promotions are very scarce. The fellows that hold the positions are all college men, and one has to really know "his stuff" to get in. So far I have held my own against all that have come, and I think if I am given a fair chance I will continue to do so; I will give them a fight at least.

This is a very, very beautiful country and the people are grand to us. I have learned to speak the language fairly well; that is, what I fail to speak I sign for, ha! ha!. It is great fun to see a bunch of us go into a cafe and try to make them understand.

We are permitted to have all the wine we have money to buy, but if a soldier gets drunk, it is all over with him. He is guard house bound and the KEY THROWN AWAY.

I have gotten hardened to army life now and NOTHING worries me. "If the sun shines or if it rains, I am just a soldier."

Best regards to office force and all the friends.

Yours very truly,
PVT. RUFUS C. BAIRD,
92nd Div. Hqtrs. Dtch.
American Expeditionary Forces
A. B. O. 766 via New York

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The Houston Observer

U. S. S. Dixie,
European Waters, Sept. 18, 1918

The Houston Observer,
Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—

Just a few lines to give you a sidelight of our obys over here. We all are well, have been in very best of health during our tenth month in these European waters. The summer weather here was fine, only it rains quite often. We are about to face the old rough winter again. This is a beautiful country and the people here are very sociable. We have made friends with quite a number of them. There is NO DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN HUMANS HERE. We have one of the best base ball teams on this side, having been defeated but once during the summer. We also have a U. S. Naval Men's Club, consisting of a movie house, pool hall and all the good American eats.

Sometimes when I go on liberty it makes me think that I am back on Milam street to see our boys here, who are as busy and happy as they can be. We have fine living quarters, the very best of food and a nice clean soft bunk. I hope to be back in the good old States soon, but from present indications, judging by the preparations, it does not look that way now. One would think that we were here for life, it he saw our warehouses full of meats, canned food, etc.

The young ladies here are all in "regulation," several of the boys have fallen in love with them. The gobs here have accused us of swiping all of their girls. So we have to "pipe down" once in a while.

You may tell the folks that we are playing our part in this great war and if old man Kaiser Bill ever starts anything in our part of No Man's Land we are ready to give him his knockout blow. I wish I could unravel a litle of the real news to you, but as we "ain't puttin' out nothin,' " I will have to "pipe down." Best regards to all.

Yours for victory,
MURDA WILLIAMS,
U. S. S. Dixie.
Care P. M., N. Y.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

370th Infantry, A. E. F. France,
on active service with the
American Expeditionary Forces.

The Houston Observer,
Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

Old Pals:—

Dont think too hard of me for not writing, but life isn't one long sweet dream. We have plenty of work and it never ends. However, we also have pleasant hours. Last night I had dinner with some French officers—yes champagne. The officers of the French regiment we are now with are a fine, high-class lot of fellows. It is quite pleasant to be with them.

There are many things I want to write you, but, of course, some things are impossible. Just at present we are getting ready for another move. Every time we get settled in a nice place and things are going along fine, we have to move to another part of the country. As may be expected up near the front civil inhabitants are scarce; no females, but plenty in the city when one gets permission to go.

I have a cover of a French magazine for you, but it is too good to trust to the mail; so I put it in my trunk, which is in storage. After all the clothes, etc., we bought in the states, now we are only allowed to carry 75 pounds of baggage. Can you imagine what that means?

I am slowly learning French from a French officer; they are also anxious to learn English. In a recent copy of Le Mirror, an illustrated magazine published in Paris, there appeared a couple of pictures of our band playing in a village square—they are quite good.

We were all sorry that Colonel Denison was forced to leave us on account of his health, but it may be for the best. Our new colonel, although white, is fair and just; he was formerly captain with the 10th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan is fine and all the gang, although we are all in different villages. I see them occasionally.

This is the 15th and we had a boxing and wrestling contest last night; wish you could have seen it. One of our boys wrestled with a French soldier, one fall a piece; it was fast work. One of our boys made a French lad hold up his hand before the first round was over in a boxing match. Of course, the old band would jazz during intermission.

Lieutenant Hinton has been made a captain. After the match last evening a couple of French officers came to my room, where we smoked and consumed a few quarts of champagne. Yes, we sang and one of them performed some card tricks.

I wish we could send things home, as I have a couple of souvenirs; it is hard for me to keep up with them in our constant moving around. I like over here, but of course, as yet, haven't gotten married. Guess I'll wait until after the war. We have heard of quite a number of men in stevedore outfits getting married and getting set for life. One guy acquired 3 automobiles in his progress. (Don't the Lord say, Go thou and do likewise?) Well, leave it to me. Give my best regards to all my friends. Everyone here is fine and sends regards to you.

Your friend,
A. HUGO WILLIAMS,
Lt. 370th Infantry,
A. F. E. France.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

France, August 25, 1918.

The Houston Observer,
Houston, Texas, U. S. A.

I am really ashamed, that I have not written you sooner, thanking you and all of my Houston friends for the hearty social time rendered me, while there. It was not a lack of gratitude, as that is one of my best qualities; but constant moving and increased duties have kept me busy. Our trip was uneventful, nothing but the usual perils of an ocean voyage in war time. Our regiment is still maintaining its usual reputation, nothing spectacular, just a steady even grind, playing the part of an American MAN and soldier, winning the respect of all with whom we come in contact.

I do not believe that I can speak too high of the morals of the enlisted personnel of our regiment. The strong fight that you are making in our behalf at home does much to strengthen the few faltering ones in our midst. After reading your paper of July 6th, I have but one desire, and that is, to be able to go all over our land and tell of my experiences in the democratic France, and the manly qualities displayed by our soldiers, under conditions so very foreign to those used at home.

I am inclosing a small picture, taken in one of the sectors occupied by my company. The American officers in the picture are from my company, the rest are French officers, men of very high standing, with whom I have spent some very pleasant hours. Remember me to all the friends at home, and at your leisure write me a few lines.

Oh! I was about to forget one of the important items; Corporal Isaac Valley, of my company, was the first man in the 370th regiment to receive a distinction, so you know that I feel a little bit elated, especially, since the surgeon assures me that my man is going to be o. k.

Note:—The following clipping is taken from publication of honors awarded American fighters for gallantry.

Corporal Isaac Valley, Infantry.—"When, on July 2, 1918, a hand grenade was dropped among a group of soldiers in a trench and when he might have saved himself by flight, he attempted to cover it with his foot and thereby protect his comrades. In the performance of his brave act he was severely wounded."

Anyhow, when I return, meet me at Bob Scott's shop, and go to Professor Ryan's office and get Captain Taylor, who will bring some———, which will induce Colonel Lethridge to be one of the party, and with a supply of groceries from R. L. Andrew's grocery store. What do we care if we do get sick? Doctor Bryant can call up Herbert's drug store and Doctor Thomas will deliver the drugs, thereby saving our lives. Then to Ed Hall's lunch counter we all will go for a good lunch.

Yours,
HORACE G. BURKE,
Capt. 370th Infantry,
Am. Exp. Forces, France.

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LOCAL COLORED MEN TO TRAIN FOR COMMISSION

N. BEDFORD, MASS., TIMES
MAY 21, 1918

Sixteen colored draftees at Camp Devens have been selected from the four companies of the Eighth Battalion, Depot Brigade, to train for officers of artillery, and last Thursday were sent to the training school for artillery officers at Camp Meade, Md.

Included in that number were two New Bedford boys, John F. Ramos and Henry M. Jourdain, who left this city with the local contingent sent to Camp Devens on April 27th. John F. Ramos is a graduate in medicine, and Henry M. Jourdain was a student at the New Bedford Textile school, and, though absent, will be awarded his diploma for the full course this term.

These are the first colored draftees from New Bedford to be given the opportunity to try for commissions and their many friends are wishing them success.

Had Germans On The Run

The St. Louis Argus.

DIVISION MAKES RECORD

12-6-18.

Gallant Fighting Machine Win Plaudits For Successful Raids Against Germans In "No Man's Land"---Capably Led By Colored Commanders.

The first positive information that the Ninety-Second Division was in the front fighting line in France, before the war ended, was received by the Argus this week in special communications from Lieut. C. Udell Turpin, a St. Louis boy, and Ralph W. Tyler, representative of the Committee on Public Information. The Ninety-Second is made up of Colored drafted men and includes more than three thousand St. Louisians. Heretofore little has been said of this division. The following will show that it has seen fierce fighting and that many have made the supreme sacrifice. The casualty lists, so far, have not included the names of killed and wounded in the final battles, and it is not known how many of our boys were lost.

Young Turpin was recommended for promotion from second to first lieutenant, just before the final drive. His communication is the most interesting because it was written on November 12, the day after the armistice was signed.

* * * * * * * * *

By Lieut. C. Udell Turpin.

Special to the Argus.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Nov. 12.—At the eleventh hour, eleventh day of the eleventh month, the armistice was signed, peace is certain; Germany is whipped, the Kaiser is gone and the world war is ended. All France is again lighted up, after four years of darkness, and every Frenchman is happy.

Negroes Given Strong Position.

It was so arranged that our Division, which had a fighting reputation like all Negro divisions have, was placed opposite a very strong part of the German line; in fact, if we accomplished the objective given us, we were sure to turn the tables.

On Sunday morning, November 10, at 5 o'clock we went "over the top." Such fighting I have never seen during my five months here.

Reach First Objective.

We reached our first objective on Sunday morning and started on our second Monday morning at five. Shells were bursting all around us but they did not stop our boys. They intended to gain this important objective or die in the attempt.

Many Fall on the Battlefield.

Men were falling all about me (I was sent ahead to gain important "Intelligence" information), many were knocked out by gas, but the Boche was getting twice as much "hell" as he gave us, and prisoners were coming through in great numbers.

All of a sudde nthe call "cease firing" was sounded by a bugler in the distance and, as if by magic, all firing ceased and the deafening thunder of guns was silenced. The Germans stopped also and at once we learned that the Kaiser had abdicated and an armistice had been signed. Words will never explain these last days of the war. No human tongue will ever describe the sensations experienced. You can not imagine what a grand and glorious feeling it is to know that we have "met the enemy and he is ours," and we can once more sleep in peace without worrying about the Boche shells knocking us off of our bunks or being attacked by gas at night. We are now waiting for a safe return back to those we love most dearly.

Mr. Tyler's letter, written a few days before the war ended, gives a good idea of how much fighting the Colored boys saw.

yond Frehaut and Voivrotte to Cheminot bridge and in his desperation the Hun is attempting to destroy the Seilie Bridge, after having flooded the Seilie, proving conclusively that he regards the black troops that compose the 92nd Division as one he cannot successfully withstand. West of the Seilie River excellent results have followed the energetic offensive action of this doughty wing of the Allied Army, the Germans losing heavily in killed and wounded and prisoners. In nearly every instance, these raids made by troopers of this Division have been made under the command of Colored line officers.

This record made by these colored soldiers must, of necessity, arouse the greatest enthusiasm back in "The States" and merit the plaudits of the race for the gallant fighting machine. So wonderful have been the achievements of the 92nd that the Division Commander was impelled to send out a bulletin of congratulation, to be read before each unit of the Division. This proud record must forever set at rest the question of Colored soldiers following and fighting under their own officers, and it must forever establish the efficiency of Colored officers, who have done splendidly under the most trying circumstances.

St. Louis Colored Draftees Expected To Be Back by February 1.

General March reports that late information received from General Pershing indicates that a change has been made in the divisions which are to form the U. S. Army of Occupation and that the 92nd Division, consisting of the Colored drafted men, will be among the first to return home. This being the case we may expect to welcome them near the last of January or the first of February.

CAPT. H. BIVINS IS SOLDIER 32 YEARS

The Billings Gazette

On the same day on which armistice negotiations between the Allies and Germany were being concluded, Capt. Horace W. Bivens, colored, of Billings now stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., completed his thirty-second year as a soldier in the United States army. A telegram from Captain Bivins received Friday by The Billings Gazette reads:

"On this notable day in history I beg to inform you I have completed my thirty-second year as a soldier in the United States army. I was commissioned a captain in the United States infantry on Sept. 18, 1918, and assigned as commanding officer of the Four Hundred Thirteenth reserve labor battalion, Camp Dix. More than 1,000 enlisted colored men and 25 officers are included in my command.

"Notwithstanding the report that Germany has signed the allies' armistice terms, the morale, efficiency and patriotism of my unit are of such a high standard that we are willing to work or fight, as the occasion demands. We join with the Rev. Mr. Mecklenburg and the Rev. Mr. North and the good people of Billings, America and her allies in prayer that the world soon will recognize God as the true God, and that universal brotherhood of man shall prevail."

Capt. Horace W. Bivins is a veteran of the Spanish and Philippine wars and applied for reinlistment after being honorably discharged nearly six years ago. The captain's family live in Billings.

Lawrence Oxley and Roscoe Bowser of Massachusetts, have been awarded commissions as lieutenants after three months and twenty days of training at Camp Pike, Ark., where no line was drawn at officers' training school.

RECALL COL. YOUNG TO ARMY DUTY STATIONED AT CAMP GRANT, ILL.

The New York Age 1/17

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. Charles Young has been recalled to army duty and assigned at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Information bearing on the recall of Colonel Young was made this week by Emmett J. Scott in the following statement:

The Secretary of War has directed as necessary in the military service that Col. Charles of that camp for assignment to duty with the colored development battalions at Camp Grant.

Some months ago the colored army officer was retired from active service on the ground that he was physically unfit. His retirement was greatly deplored by the colored people of the country.

COLOR LINE KEPT DRAFTEES OUT OF OFFICER SCHOOL

The New York News

War Department's Order That Colored Men Should Get Equal Chance Ruthlessly Ignored — Investigation by Scott

Jan. 24, 1918

Washington, Jan. 22. — Several weeks ago, when the War Department promulgated its order for the establishment of training schools for officers at the various cantonments, to which conscripts in the service prior to January 5 only would be eligible, instructions were transmitted that there must be no discrimination because of race or color in selecting draftees to enter these schools. It is reported that this latter instruction either eminated direct from Secretary of War Baker or had his unqualified approval. Doubt was expressed in some quarters at the time whether white officers, in some cantonments, empowered with making the selections, would give equitable recognition or any recognition to colored draftees immediately under them, and who would have to depend upon their recommendation to be selected. It now turns out that this particular instruction aimed to give the colored draftee an equitable per cent of the men designated for such training schools was either absolutely ignored at some army cantonments, and by some white officers, or only partially, and then niggardly, complied with. As a result of the ignoring of this explicit order issued by the War Department, and with the sanction of Secretary of War Baker, the number of colored draftees selected to attend another training school for officers is ridiculously small—so small as to form rank injustice and discrimination. Whether or not the injustices will be righted and the apparent discrimination corrected remains to be seen. There is a feeling here, however, that Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and the race's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the War Department, will do his utmost in this matter, as he has in all other matters effecting the race, to secure justice for colored draftees by seeing that an equitable per cent of them are given an opportunity to attend the training school for officers open to draftees. It is rumored here that Mr. Scott has already taken up the matter. There are also persistent rumors that white non-commissioned officers are being promoted to commissioned officers rapidly, while colored non-coms, no matter how intelligent, proficient and efficient, must remain non-coms; that the more efficient and proficient a colored non-com, if having white line officers, the more impossible it is for him to rise above the non-com's grade. Mr. Scott, it is said, is daily absorbed with many protests coming in to the War Department, eminating from members of the race, against apparent or alleged injustice and discrimination in the army. He is sifting these out, and adjusting proved cases as rapidly as it is possible for human endurance and governmental procedure to facilitate.

Colored Doctor Enlists As Ordinary Private

The Cleveland Gazette

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Word has reached this city that Dr. Jonathan Gibbs, recent graduate and interne at the Howard Medical School, who had just passed the medical board examination of the District of Columbia, standing third among a number of white applicants, was drafted and sent to Camp Meade recently. He only stayed at the camp several hours, when he was ordered to the port of embarkation in order to catch the 808th Regiment leaving for France.

Dr. Gibbs missed the boat and is now at the port awaiting further orders.

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COLORED AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE PROVEN THEIR METTLE AS FIGHTERS AND WORKERS

Commandant of Casualty Camp Says "No Better Soldiers Than Colored"—Extends Marked Courtesies to Special Correspondent — Something About the Historic Castle of Blois — "Essential Service" of Energetic Stevedore Regiments—Colored Soldiers Saving Money for Proverbial "Rainy Day."

By RALPH W. TYLER
Accredited Representative of the Committee on Public Information.

ARTICLE V.

Somewhere in France—I have just returned from a five days stay at an S. O. S. camp at which I met a number of colored officers who are there either as the result of wounds or awaiting reclassification. This particular S. O. S. camp is a casualty camp also to which are sent all officers, white as well as colored, who are to be reclassified as the result of wounds or other causes. Here I met Majors Arthur Williams and Chas. L. Hunt, of Illinois; Captain C. L. Hill, of Chicago; Lieutenants E. S. Gillard, Indianapolis; D. V. Anthony, St. Louis; Birney Cox, Columbus, Ohio; D. E. Simelton, Chicago; Fred D. Porter, Waco, Texas; U. Gaines, Junction City, Kans.; Herdon White, Portland, Maine; B. F. Rudd, Springfield, Ohio; R. C. Allen, Springfield, Ohio, and Walker of Springfield, Ohio. Lieut. D. W. Johnson, surgeon of Columbus, Ohio, is permanently stationed here, attached to the medical corps.

I have never, during my stay in France, been accorded such courteous and considerate treatment as I was accorded by General Rosenbaum, the commandant at this camp. He personally conducted me through the barracks on foot, and then accompanied me, in his automobile, on a tour of the grounds. He assured me, and I later confirmed it in conversation with the colored officers, that there is absolutely no discrimination because of color, tolerated at this camp, either in barracks, mess or other assignments. He spoke most highly of the colored officers and soldiers stationed at this camp, and said he was perfectly willing to be quoted as saying the colored men under him were splendid soldiers. He apparently took great pride in telling of how quickly colored soldiers learned their duties, and how punctual and precise they were in performing duties.

Another white officer at this casualty camp, whose considerateness of, and fine treatment accorded colored soldiers, entitles him to be mentioned in this letter, is Lieut. C. H. Hagar, of Chicago, who is in charge of the officer casualty company. Every colored officer here speaks in the highest terms of Lieut. Hagar.

At the Historic Castle of Blois.

Near here, and easily and quickly accessible from the camp, stands the historic old Castle of Blois, perhaps the most famous chateau in France, which although erected in the thirteenth century, is still in a marvelous state of preservation. This old castle has a tragic history. Here Louis of Orleans was assassinated in 1407, Louis XII. was born, the Duke de Guise and his brother, the Cardinal of Lorraine, were murdered at the order of Henri the third; here Henri III. himself was assassinated, and here Catherine de Medici reigned, poisoned her many noblemen and noblewomen, who became victims of her displeasure, and here she died. As one roams through the corridors, royal bed chambers, libraries, counsel and throne and ball rooms of this historical old chateau, still rich in its original decorations and settings, the royal ghosts of the hoary past seem to pass in review before you. This old chateau, at divers times, was occupied by every one of France's reigning kings and queens down to Napoleon.

To whatever point the many officers ordered here for reclassification, or recuperation, may be sent, they seem to find much satisfaction in having the unusual opportunity of visiting and roaming through the old historical Castle of Blois, which has defied six centuries to shatter or decay it. And the sleepy, historical town that lies below and around the Castle of Blois, with its incomparable architecture, its massive walls, its towers and interior decorations which the present day, with all of civilization's progress, cannot equal, unfolds to our colored soldiers so much of the past as to at least partially, compensate them for having been ordered to this casualty camp located near by, where seven real live generals, a score or more of colonels and lieutenant colonels and majors and captains and lieutenants too numerous to be mentioned, some of them colored, anxiously await further orders. Quite complacently, and unmurmuringly, they are doing the "Watchful Waiting" stunt.

Colored officers waiting reclassification form less than two per cent of the total number of this casualty camp, and only, perhaps, about one per cent of the total number of commissioned colored officers in the army. This is quite a tribute to the efficiency of colored officers. But who would not conplacently and unmurmuringly wait where much of France's long past history was made? Here Victor Hugo once lived, and here he wrote the first chapters of his immortal "Les Miserables"; near here still stand the castles of Cardinal Amboise and the Duke of Epernon; the church of Saint Vinbuiltcent, erected in 1620, and in which are the tombs of Gaston of Orleans and Mademoiselle de Montpensier the church of Saint Laumrt built in the 13th century, and the old College of Augustine Thierry. Our colored officers at this casualty camp, while they dine and sip their Bordeaux wine of a vintage old, but which contains not the least semblance of a "kick," discuss French history of the past, much of which was written in blood, that was made in and about the old Castle of Blois.

Up to date, the most delightful hours I have spent in France were spent in this casualty camp, companioned by the colored officers before mentioned, many of whom I knew personally, roaming back through the days made forever historic by the Castle of Blois. At the present time, there rests in this old castle a number of treasured old paintings, brought here for safe keeping—to save their being destroyed by the hands of the impious Hun.

ARTICLE VI.

Colored Stevedores Doing "Essential Work" at Base Ports.

Somewhere in France.—Figures just made available show that for the month of September there was handled at the American base ports in France 767,648 tons, or a daily average of 25,588 tons, an increase of nearly ten per cent over August. When it is considered that colored stevedores handled by far the largest per cent of this tonnage, some idea can be formed of the very important service colored stevedores are rendering the government here in France, and how necesary were they to the success of the Allies. The work of colored stevedores may be mental, and is laborious, but it is as essential as the manning of guns at the front. Fact is, without these stevedores first unloading and aiding in transporting the guns, munitions and supplies to the front, there would be no manning of guns at the front. One who sees the stevedores work notes with what rapidity and cheerfulness they work, and what a very important cog they are in Mar's machinery. The colored stevedore has greater endurance than the others and because of the absolute necessity of stevedores to aid the men at the front, the employment, or draft-

ing, of so many colored stevedores becomes a compliment.

Colored Soldiers Saving Their Money for "Rainy Day."

While visiting in the colored Y. M. C. A. huts over here, I was particular to make inquiry as to the provident inclination of colored troops, and especially those in the service battalions. I was gratified to learn that a most appreciable number of the men are saving up for a rainy day—taking care of their money. I was cognizant of the fact, before sailing for France, that there were many solicitous members of our race back home who were wondering what the colored soldiers were doing with their money, since the government supplied them with everything necessitous.

I learned that there are a considerable number who are sending their money back home; that a very considerable number are "salting" their money away for proper use when the war is ended. I met one young man at Hut No. 1, who had a wife and child back in the states—in Arkansas. When I asked him if he was saving his money he replied: "Yes, every sou. I feel the need of more education," he said, "and it is a question with me whether to use my excess money to provide more and better education for myself or rustle along with what I have and spend every penny on my child. I sort of feel that he will need the education more than I, and I cannot educate both him and myself."

There are here, as at home, some who are improvident, but, from what I could learn, there are many—a surprising number—who will bring back with them, or who will have sent back home, every penny above what was absolutely necessary to spend over here. In five huts, it is stated, 125,000 ($6250) more francs were sent home than had been expended here. The freedom offered colored soldiers in France is a great inducement to extravagance, and especially to many whose freedom, in the way of privileges, had been more or less limited. Considering this, the number who are saving their money is most gratifying.

SOUTHERN WHITE SOLDIERS HONOR COLORED COMRADE

The Journal & Guide March 9, 1918.

Atlanta, Ga.—An unusual occurrence took place at the recent death of Lieutenant Carter N. Brown, colored, first representative of Atlanta University to die in the national service.

By orders of Captain Baulkley of Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala., a platoon of infantry acted as escort for the body of Lieutentant Brown from the Franklin Street Baptist Church to the National Cemetery. They carried out in every detail the customary military forms in honor of the dead, wth salute at the grave and taps. Probably this was the first time in the history of the country that a platoon of Southern white soldiers performed this office in honor of a dead comrade of the Negro race.

More and more Atlanta University men are leaving for the war, writes President Ware. The institution's roll of honor now bears the names of thirty-two Army officers and many privates.

107 Negroes Receive Commissions

The St. Louis Argus 11/15/18

Scores of Them Meet Requirements and Receive Praise for Their Conduct in Camp and City.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 12.—At the closing exercises of the Infantry Division of the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 107 Colored men, representing nearly every State in the union, received commissions as second lieutenants. Capt. Garrison, the instructor in charge of the school, said that the young men had exceeded all expectations and had met conditions as they were in the most cheerful and confident manner and that they had mounted the military ladder of training round by round, showing a degree of proficiency that compared most favorably with their fellows. Their conduct in camp and city was most praiseworthy. They came from all walks of life, from college down.

* * *

Eighty-five young Colored men were graduated a few days ago from the non-commissioned officers' training school at Camp Meade, Md. The graduates rank as sergeants and corporals. They are said to be highly efficient group of men.

LOSSES OF 369TH ARE REPORTED TO BE MODERATE; WELL KNOWN LINE OFFICERS GO TO OTHER REGIMENTS

New York Age 9-7-18

The active participation of the 369th Infantry, formerly the old 15th, in the French counter-attack against the Germans, and the transfer of all the colored commissioned officers to other regiments are some of the interesting features contained in a letter dated July 26, received by Fred R. Moore from Col. William Hayward.

Colonel Hayward's letter follows:

"Just a line to say all's well with the regiment. We are tired but happy to have been through the great battle which started July 15, and a part of the wonderful French Army now famous for standing like a rock, the army against which the enemy hurled his best shock divisions and had them broken to bits. We were the only colored unit in this battle as far as we can learn. The losses were moderate considering our operations. *The boys were perfectly splendid.* They will fight, that's an established fact now.

"You will be interested to know that Lieut. Lacey asked to go to the 370th, where he thought he would be happier. He had some trouble with Capt. Fillmore. I don't know just what it was. So I approved his application, giving him as fine a recommendation as I could pen. He is a fine young man and a splendid officer. I hated to lose him.

"The next move Capt. Marshall applied for a transfer and I approved it, telling him if he thought he could do better elsewhere and be happier than with me he had better go. He has gone to the 93d Division. I recommended him to his new commander, especially for Judge Advocate work.

"Capt. Fillmore then applied to go to the Quartermaster Corps to be a paymaster, and I recommended him. He has been ordered to the 93d Division, presumably for that duty.

"An order has come through today transferring Reid, whom I had recommended. They recommended for another promotion, that to first lieutenant, to the 370th. *Reid had made no application.* He is a fine man and good soldier, has performed his duties well.

Europe Away Sick.

"Europe is also ordered, *without application*, to the 93d Division. He is away sick. So it seems that higher command made transfer of all our colored line officers. We still have two colored chaplains, fine men, but how I would like to trade them for Dr. Brooks.

"We hear unofficially that ten colored officers are coming to us, but no definite orders. Well, if so, they will be treated by me and other white officers exactly on a par and equality just as our colored officers have always been.

"I was able to secure permission for ten of our enlisted men to attend officers' training school, and if they make good they will be commissioned as officers, whether in this regiment or not we do not know, but in view of the transfer of Reid and Europe, probably in another unit. We heard that all our white line officers are to go to other outfits and all colored line officers to come to us. But one hears many things which do or do not materialize.

"We think the Boche is licked since this battle, not that the war is ended, but the tide has turned. Our boys got lots of loot in this muss—helmets, rifles, field glasses, overcoats, knapsacks, bayonets, machine guns and ammunition, either from German prisoners or found in the front-line trenches (French) which Germans occupied and from which we drove them out in a hurry. Our boys don't like the French rifle and we found some of them in front trenches with German rifles (Mauser) and ammunition, which are more like our Springfield. Fighting the devil with fire, eh?

"I was in the hospital three weeks and underwent a double operation. One was on my old broken ankle. Surgeons say I will not limp at all. I got back the first day of the battle, thank the good Lord. Had to go on crutches the last week, but have graduated to cane now.

"We are now in a *very active* sector, front lines, to which the tide of battle swept us. This has been a "war movement" for us sure enough the last two weeks. Best regards to our friends there.

"Sincerely,
"WM. HAYWARD."

MIXED OFFICER SCHOOL

LAWRENCE OXLEY AND ROSCOE BOWSER OF MASS. GET COMMISSIONS AS LIEUTENANTS AFTER TRAINING IN NON-SEGREGATED OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL—THE DEMOCRATIC EQUALITY METHOD.

The Guardian 9-7-18

Officers' Quarters, Building O2,
Camp Sherman, Chilicothe, Ohio,
September 2, 1918.

Dear Mr. Trotter:

After three months and twenty days of intensive training in the hot sun of Camp Pike, Arkansas, Roscoe C. Bowser and I graduated from the mixed officers training school last Saturday. On Monday, August 26th, we were commissioned lieutenants in the U. S. Army. Bowser has been assigned to Camp Funston, Kansas, while I was fortunate in being assigned back to my old camp, here in Ohio.

I feel proud to know taht I have won under adverse circumstnaces, the third commission to be brought into my family and by my family to the Old Bay State. My father and brother now with the New York "Buffaloes" some where in France both having been commissioned prior to this.

Yours truly,
LT. LAWRENCE OXLEY.

ONLY COLORED ARMY MAJOR

The Freeman Jan. 12, 1918.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Negro race now has a major in the Regular United States Army in the person of Major Ollie Davis, who, according to reports, has been promoted from a captaincy and is in command of the Second Squadron of the Ninth Cavalry, which is stationed in the Philippines. Major Davis was born in Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of the public schools here. It was while in high school that he received his first military training. During the Spanish-American War Major Davis enlisted in the First Separate Battalion, National Guard, District of Columbia, and was commissioned as second lieutenant. At the close of the war he was first lieutenant. Later he joined the Ninth Cavalry and became its regimental sergeant major. His next move was to enter the military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and he returned to the Regular Army a second lieutenant. Major Davis was formally an instructor at Wilberforce University and as military aid to the United States minister to Liberia.

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National Correspondents and Military Authority Repudiated by Mr. Barrett

The Colored people of America enlisted in the Army to conquer the Huns, as did many thousands of white soldiers. They left their homes, left wives, mothers, sisters and brothers, to the care of other relatives, some of them, and to the chivalry and the manhood of the civilians at home. Be it said to the credit of the people left on this side of the water, they have done their work well, as a general proposition, and it is agreed by friends and enemies of the Colored Race that the Colored people have done their part at home, and have surprise, in a large degree, those friends who have always wished us well. The papers throughout the country have given complimentary expressions of the work done by the Colored people as civilians during the war, and be it said to the credit of southern papers and southern men, they have been quite as loud and pronounced in their utterances of the Colored man's service, as men and concerns of other sections. In Mr. Barrett's Ned Brace's article, Sunday morning, Deecmber 1st, he has used some expressions that have curdled the warm blood in the veins of a large number of patriotic Colored people, and started disgusting gossip by the less thoughtful, and if Mr. Barrett is to be finally proven true in these ut terances, the experienced military forces in France are repudiated and set at naught, and this is not with particular reference to General Pershing, or the men working nuder him, it is true with every Allied Army that has come in contact with the Negro, that he has received the praise of that Army, and given credit as a faithful, daring and ready-fighting soldier. But it is to be understood that Mr. Barrett only had six weeks in France, and the Negro soldiers have had nearly eighteen months, and General Pershing began with them.

Here is the part of Mr. Barrett's letter to the Age-Herald in Sunday morning's news that has aroused the sensibility and pride of every Negro:

"The German soldier in facing the American boys felt very much like the Negro soldiers whose Negro officers told them to go into a wood and clean it out, if there were any Boches in it.

"But," said one of the Negro privates, "dem woods may be full of Boches."

"No," responded the Negro officer, "there are no Boches in there. Go in."

"How you know?" interjected the black private spokesman of the ordered squad, "you're a Nigger, same as we are."

Negro soldiers have no confidence in Negro officers, and as a rule are non-fighters under such. They are only fit for labor troops. Even under white officers it is difficult to handle them in engagements of modern warfare, where they don't have actual vision of their opponents. They can't stand the gaff of such fighting methods, any more than they can go into a fight after being encamped over night beside a cemetery. In open warfare, under white officers who have gained their confidence, they are veritable hell-hounds, but as all-around soldiers they have been a failure and the great mass of them have been put into labor battalions. There are exceptions, of course. I only speak of the average."

The wonder is now, whether the National Correspondents, to great magazines of this country, were writing for fun, when telling the beautiful stories that pictured the Negro as a fighting man, as a brave man, as a man led by Negro officers as well as by white ocicers. Who is it could be perfect in this modern warfare. Surely Mr. Barrett doesn't essay to say that white American soldiers won this war, or they were the only ones from America, as a general proposition, who were able to grasp the situation and go forward as soldiers. This new warfare puzzled the forces of every soldier, even the 10th Cavalry men, the greatest soldiers, though they be in black skin, that America has ever produced. Certainly some careless, untrained Negro might have behaved himself in the fashion as stated by Mr. Barrett, but this could not be the rule,—this is the exception,— and where Mr. Barrett selects to make the exception, is the rule. I should rather believe Mr. Pershing; I should rather believe the French Army Lords, put them on the stand and ask them what has the Negro done? The French will tell you, and they have told the world, that the first soldier to be honored in their country and decorated was a Negro soldier. The newspaper war correspondents certainly do not agree with the utterances of Mr. Barrett, and they are seriously at variance. (We speak from the records.) The great Irvin Cobb rises and gives his location; he tells the reading world that he is a Southerner, and that he has not always had respect for the Colored man. He never believed that he had the "guts" in him, the brain and the heart, that he has proven in France. But Mr. Cobb compliments the Negro troops, and says that the word "nigger" will spell American citizen after the war. Let us hope that Mr. Barrett will not discourage this humble struggling race. That he will not attempt to take a single thing from a record gained by blood and tears. Let him not judge the whole force of fighters in France by a few half-witted Negroes, that might have used some expression, after an encounter, only to offer fun. The Negro has been taught in a large degree to make fun for white folks. He has believed that it was his business to do that. Mr. Barrett evidently had come in contact with a few isolated cases of this kind, and judges the whole army of black fighters by this careless and good-for-nothing Negro.

We don't believe that all the white men have made as good fighters in France as the American people wanted them to make, but certainly the whole army of fighters would not be charged with the weaknesses of a few careless and saw-dust-brained men who did not understand, and who would not understand. It would be wrong for this periodical to charge those white boys with being an army of rapers, because one white soldier raped a girl and was ordered shot to death, and was shot to death for it. He just happened to be one of those depraved individuals who could not control his animal passion and paid the penalty for it. The army of white soldiers are not guilty, and they should not have to carry, by insinuation, or otherwise, the burden of this man who paid his debt—he paid it by death, and that was the end of it. It may be that Mr. Barrett does not know that Black Jack Pershing got his name "Black Jack" because of his respect for Negro troops, and the confidence he had in their fighting ability and the respect that they had for him as a man and as a soldier. In every war in this country, the black man has proved loyal. It is no fault of his in this war that he was used largely in labor battalions. But pray tell us, is not a labor battalion an honorable and necessary service? Could the men at the front have done their work without this labor battalion? Surely Mr. Barrett does not attempt to discredit or count little, the service of the laboring men. To my mind they are the strongest forces in the Army. They had to be able to take orders; they must have had conscience, for they did serve, and served well. Did they do harm in doing a creditable service there? General Pershing says the only trouble he had with the colored soldiers was that they were all anxious to get on the line, and when once in, they fought like demons from hell, and won most of their battles.

Let the colored people not feel discouraged. Our word is patience, forward, our record is our guide. We are Americans, and have some of the best American soldiers the world has ever seen. Papers might say what they will, enemies might take whatever position they want, but the colored man from Boston, Bunker Hill, Fort Sumter, Fort Waggener, Nashville and New Orleans ,and in No Man's Land in France, has written the race's record in blood. No man and no set of men can erase this record. Whatever else might be said about the Negro, let it not be said that he is not an American soldier. He is an American soldier, and has proven his valor and his worth on a thousand battle fields. Men have fell at his mighty stroke. Up the hill of San Juan Hill he went, when white men were fleeing, with a song in his mouth, "There will be a hot time in the old town tonight." The colored soldier following the guidance of General Penshing, started to Berlin, and under the leadership of that matchless hero, the Negro troopers were the nearest soldiers to the Rhine and the nearest men to Berlin, when the armistice was signed. Wonder did Editor Barrett know that? We cannot believe that Mr. Barrett knows more about what happened in this war in six weeks than the army officers have reported during the eighteen months.

The Birmingham Age-Herald is a great newspaper, it has opened its columns to the colored people of this district, and has chronicled many interesting news stories with regard to the colored man in this State and in this country. As a race we are proud of the Age-Herald, some of the race's best friends are on the Age-Herald. Special writers and managers, most of whom we know, they are all good men, but to use any expression, in a funny way, or otherwise, that will take from the colored man his hard earned position for the struggle of man kind, is painful to the race; they fret and they worry; they doubt and become suspicious of those people that they ought to trust, of those people who are in position to do them the greatest amount of service. The colored man will smile and laugh, but he still holds that keen sense of justice, that pride that marks the path of an hanest man. He wants this justice handed him by men where he has lived all of his life, where he is bound to live for geenration and generation to come. The colored man wants the Southern white man to take an advanced interest in numanity, and let him be a part of that humanity. We repeat, that the Birmingham Age-Herald is one of the greatest forces in the South, and that is why the race shudders under its stroke, when penned by the editor of that paper who in a large degree, reflects the sentiment of the entire publication. The Age-Herald is our paper, it is looked upon as an institution, an educational organ, a moulder of sentiment, a forum of thought and opinion. The race is anxious that that paper focalize its force for the advancement of the colored race as well as for other races among us. These utterances of Mr. Barrett may not be so serious in the eyes of our white friends, but they cover great lattitude and stick close to the pride of the humble colored citizens of this district.

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FROM THE CANTONMENTS

The training officers reached their cantonments to start for duty November first. They have been a busy company of young men ever since but they find time to keep us in touch with their work. Their letters have a wonderful interest, but ar markedly free from any word as to their specific work and we understand that they are under orders to be very careful not to write about camp matters and military operations. Some quotations from these letters and from other letters have more than personal interest. All of the Atlanta University men have had a course of sociology in which the problems of the Negro have had more than passing notice, and yet htese students are for the first time getting in touch with the real problem of their own people. They all speak with surprise of the ignorance and illiteracy of their men. They cannot in too many cases even write their own names. Few have had the equivalent of four grammar grades and very few indeed have been through grammar school. Many don't know why they are in camp and think it a "chang-gang." Two quotations show the spirit of the officers.

"We have 153 men and among them is one man only who has had any college training. (This is the writer.) One other has had high school, and only from 15 to 20 have had grammar school education." This writer is from the South but his men seem to be from the East, for he further comments: "The situation really surprises me, especially here in the East where schools and colleges are just for the asking. There are so many in my batallion who can neither read nor write that a night

school has been opened." But a hopeful element appears in the letter, duplicated in all the letters which comment upon this same situation elsewhere. "But on the whole they are a fine lot, and just as willing and obedient as can be, and they are taking things just for what they are worth. Since they have been uniformed and have come t obe somewhat soldierly they are making a pretty good showing."

The second quotation is by an observer: "I met the captain also. He was a young man of a genuine soldierly bearing about thirty years old. He told me that of the 243 men in his company he found 63 unable to either read or write. The government intend to furnish material to teach them, but but he and his lieutenants gave the money out of their pockets; the two lieutenants and two privates who have taught have already begun to teach these men. In a heart to heart talk with the illiterate privates the captain told them that he expected every one of them to write a card to his home himself at Christmas. Twenty can write already. They do this after their hard day's drilling is done. When the the government begins its school, he intends to report not a single illiterate."

In a different line is the following quotation: "I saw the lieutenants hard at work with their men. I watched the officers of both races do their work. Lieut. ——— carried me to his barracks. You would have been proud to see how prompt his men were in saluting him and of the fine relation exesting between him (a mere youth yet) and those sturdy men."

A curious incident was brought to the writer's attention which illustrate the attitude of our student officers to their work. A mother said to lieutenant-son that she sould be seconciled if he was fighting for France, but she could'nt bring herself to think of his fighting for the United Staes which— Her sentence was interrupted by her son who said with emphasis (and his commission was not a week old), "Mother, I am an officer of the United States Army, and as an officer I cannot permit anyone, not even my mother, to speak disparingly of the country."

In similar vein is this: "When the account of the Houston trial began leaking out here, our men crowded around the daily newspaper to read the comments and began to utter evil comments about the country. I felt it my duty (this is from a Y. M. C. A. secretary) to say something to them. I tried to think, and found myself burning too. I prayed for something to tell them. Finally I said that "No one has the right to take the law in his hands and now we have this to be thankful to God for, we have commissioned officers of our own race who can adjust our wrongs in the proper way so that such a shame shall not be ours again." To quote further: "To write or to act in a manner loyal to our noble county and convincing to the extremely clouded mind of the young colored American on this affair is a task that calls for the master mind of our leaders. If they condemn it—treason; if they uphold it in full—distrust from those they lead. My thoughts are, those who take the law in their hands deserve punishment, but the condition under which such things take place ought surely to be considered in the reckoning. I think that the men who irritated those men ought surely to be called into question."

The Savannah Tribune Fla. 2/1/18.

Another lieutenant writes of his men from the South thus: "They tell me of conditions out of which they have come, which are largely those of slavery. I was not disposed to believe but others confirmed the facts." This lieutenant doubtless has read Du-Bois' "Soul of Black Folk," and the problem of peonage probably came before him in academic fashion. Today he knows the facts and he knows his own problem and his brother officers know it as they could not have known it otherwise. And what are few frozen ears, noses or fingers to these men who have left the pine barrens, or the Black Belt, or the red clay hills, as they find themselves no longer exploited; what geographical ideas must these be absorbing as they find themselves in the North; what sociological and economic ideas are they getting as they find themselves in great groups working together under officers of their own race. And what ethical notions must drift into their minds as they find these officers respected by their fellow officers of the white race, and they themselves free to come and go without being told where to go and where not to go; but free.

Perhaps the finest thing that comes to our student officers is their meeting as they do and will more and more with men who have done things, with men of affairs. After an interview with his general, one lieutenant sums up his impression in the simple phrase "General ——— is a strong man." The following incident illustrates the attitude of the commanding officers toward all their subordinate officers whether white or colored. A general was traveling with a body of his officers for several hours across country. The party was returning from a match game of football with the men of another cantonment. Among the officers were two Negro lieutenants. During the journey, the general went into the dining-car and sent his orderly back to invite all the officers to dine with him at his expense. With perhaps a natural modesty the two colored officers did not go with the group. Their absence was noted by the general who sent the orderly back to command their attendance, and they had the satisfaction, not only of being entertained with him at dinner, but of having a heart to heart talk with him afterwards.

The large number of colored commissioned officers are either first or second lieutenants. So far as the writer knows few became captains who had not been in the regular army previous to their assignments to the training camp at Fort Des Moines, where they were the training officers under the white officers at the camp. One of these captains from the regular army was an ex-A. U. student; and one of the new captains not out of the regular army is of our own alumni body. He writes: "I took charge of my company November 4, and I think I may pardonably say that I have a fine set of young men among whom a fine spirit exists. The work is strenuous and taxing but I enjoy it just the same." In the same letter, writing upon the larger issues, he says: "Events now transpiring in this great world debacle confirm my conviction more and more that the principles of Atlanta University, the principles for which she has stood unflinchingly for more than a generation, despite unfriendly criticism, misunderstanding on the part of those who possessed not her faith in humanity, are right and eternal and must prevail. The world must come and is coming to our way of thinking, to insure enduring peace among men."

A last quotaiton may give us a hint of Christmas in camp. "This is Christmas morning about 11 o'clock and I have finished the dining room and recreation room decorations for the men's Christmas dinner. I wish so much you could see it; then you could realize just what the officers are doing to make everything as pleasant as possible for the men. They have everything they want for dinner, consisting of turkey, candy, nuts, fruits, pies of every kind, cranberries, celery, and as much of it as they can eat." And he closes thus: "I thank you for papers and cards which you have sent me, but really I just haven't had the time to do all the work assigned to me much less write to any one, and the work had to come first."

Edgar H. Webster, Atlanta Univ.

COLOR LINE DRAWN AT THIRD CAMP FOR STUDENT OFFICERS

Negroes to Have Separate Barracks, Mess and Instruction.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
JANUARY 8, 1918

The color line has been drawn at the third officers' reserve training school, Camp Stanley, as to quarters, mess and instruction. Negro student officers will be quartered in barracks separate from the whites, will be given separate mess and will be instructed separately. Their quarters will be just as comfortable, their mess just as good and their instruction just as efficient as that given the white students.

This was announced from Camp Stanley Tuesday following the arrival at the training school of forty-one negro student officers. They came from the 24th Infantry and the Tenth Cavalry, and are non-commissioned officers and privates of those organizations designated for the training. It is expected a few additional negroes will report during the next few days, as a total of fifty are to attend. The announcement sets at rest the fear of certain whites designated for the training that the school would not establish a distinction and that friction might result.

A total of 1,464 student officers have reported to Camp Stanley for duty. Of this number a large part came from the 30th National Guard division, Camp Sevier, S. C., where the Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia guard troops are stationed. They reported Monday. The men of the 31st Division, Camp Wheeler, Ga., where the Georgia, Alabama and Florida troops are stationed, are expected to report Wednesday. Those from five other National Guard camps will report within the next ten days. Student officers from Kelly Field and from many of the regular army organizations in the department have already reported.

It is expected more than four thousand student officers will attend the school. At present 118 instructors are at the camp and others are yet to report. The first day of the school was given entirely to equipping and quartering the men. The government issued clothing to every man who reported and also assigned them to companies and barracks and messes. The actual work began Tuesday morning, and will be carried forward until April 6, the school to graduate its students April 6.

5 COLORED HONOR MEN IN OFFICER GRADUATES

FOR ARTILLERY AT CAMP TAYLOR, KY.—OUT OF NEARLY 2500 WHITE GRADUATES AND ONLY 25 COLORED, 5 OF 18 STANDING BEST WERE COLORED—COLORED TRAINED IN CAMP WITH WHITES.

The Guardian 8/17/18

Camp Taylor, Ky., August 31.—The largest graduation class to leave any educational institutional institution in the world received diplomas and commissions as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army here this morning when the second class of the Camp Taylor Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, numbering 2,455 men graduated. Hundreds of civilians were present. Exervises were held in the Liberty Hheater, as the muddy condition of the ground made impossible the outdoor graduation which had been planned.

Five "honor men" from each of the 16 batteries wer personally given diplomas by General Fred T. Dustin, Camp Commandant. When Dustin, Camp Commandment. When five Negroes, honor me nfrom one battalion, walked up to the platform and were handed their parchments, the building fairly rocked with applause, which continued for several minutes.

Five Colored in 18 Highest in Camp Where All Races Were Trained.

1st Lieut. Arthur W. Hodges, an instructor, wrting from Camp Taylor, Kentucky, writes:

Saturday, 2500 officers graduated from their school, about 25 of them Negroes, out of those 25 Negroes, 5 of them stood among the highest 18 in teh whole graduating class of 250.

..ew England boys who graduated as lieutenants were Tilsen A. Pope, Alan T. Brisby and John Ross (of Conn.)

No Negroes to Enter Camp Travis School

HOUSTON TEX POST
JANUARY 14, 1918

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 13.—Negroes who have made applications for commissions in the reserve officers' schools will not be students at the officers' training school at Camp Travis, according to a statement given out by divisional headquarters Saturday.

Five negro enlisted men have filed applications for commissions in the officers' training school at Camp Travis. Their applications were forwarded to the war department at Washington and no word has been received from that department concerning them. They will probably be sent to the school provided for negroes at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.

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COL. CHARLES YOUNG RECALLED TO ARMY DUTY AT CAMP GRANT

Former Officer of Famous 10th Cavalry Assigned to Development Battalion

The Chicago Defender 11-16-18

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Announcement is made by Emmett J. Scott, special assistant, that the Secretary of War has directed as necessary in the military service that Col. Charles Young proceed to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general of that camp for assignment to duty in connection with the development battalions at that camp.

Ten New Chaplains Appointed

Ten new chaplains have been appointed for service among our troops of the United States Army, with rank of first lieutenant: They are: Chas Y. Trigg (Methodist), assigned to Camp Alexander, Newport News, Va.; Needham M. Means (Methodist), to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; James B. Adams (Baptist), to Camp Lee, Va.; Robert G. Morris (Methodist), to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; Robert W. Jefferson (Baptist), and George C. Parker and Isaac C. Snowden (both Methodists), to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Frank R. Arnold, William Y. Bell and Banjamin H. Johnson are as yet unassigned.

These appointments, together with the number previously assigned, give a total of sixty chaplains now serving in the United States Army, in this country and overseas.

Medical Officers Assigned

Announcement is made that a number of physicians, who have been serving as privates in the military service, have been given commissions as lieutenants in the Army Medical Corps and have been assigned to active duty in several of our schools where units of the Students' Army Training Corps are established, and young men are receiving instruction in collegiate and vocational branches in connection with their training in military science and tactics.

Lieut. Fred D. Ramsey has been assigned to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Lieut. Robert D. Foster to Morehouse College and Atlanta University, Atlanta, for duty with both institutions.

The following assignments have also been made: Lieut J. M. Gill, to Branch Normal school, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Lieut. J. I. A. Webb, to Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Lieut. J. N. S. Taylor, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; and Lieut. W. H. Calhoun, to Meharry Medical College and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., the last named serving with both of the Nashville colleges.

Commissions Given Eleven Soldiers of Fighting Tenth

Fort Huachua, Ariz., Oct. 19.—On the 13th of September, and Friday at that, eleven non-commissioned officers of the "Fighting Tenth" accepted commissions as second lieutenants. Prior to their departure these young men were the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. O. J. W. Scott and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis at complimentary affairs. The group left Fort Huachua and their many friends in the Tenth cavalry Sunday morning bound for the headquarters of depot brigade, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Here the lieutenants will receive their assignments.

The following men received commissions: Troop D, Sergeant W. H. Marshall, Sergeant John C. Sanders; Troop E, Sergeant Arthur Chambliss, Corporal James Everett; Troop H, Corporal General Lee Grant; Troop L, Sergeant Howard W. Fields, Sergeant Livingston J. Williams; Headquarters Troop, Corporal John Clark, Sergeant Major Benjamin F. Preston; Machine Gun Troop, Sergeant John A. Ford; Supply Troop, Sergeant Henry Clay Bennett.

Col. Chas. Young

COLORED MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY

The Chicago Defender 11/16/18

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14—Announcement is made that a number of colored physicians, who have been serving as privates in the military service, have been given commissions as lieutenants in the army medical corps and have been assigned to active duty in several of the colored schools where units of the students army training corps are established and young colored men are receiving instruction in collegiate and vocational branches, in connection with their training in military science and tactics. They are: Lieut. Fred D. Ramsey, assigned to Tuskegee Institute; Lieut. Robert D. Foster, assigned to Atlanta University and Morehouse College; Lieut. J. M. Gill, to Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark. Lieut. J. . A. Webb, to A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Lieut. J. N. S. Taylor, to Hampton Institute; Lieut. W. H. Calhoun, to Meharry Medical College and Fish University.

HONORS BREAK 60-40 IN FAVOR OF NEGROES AT LOUISVILLE, KY., ARTILLERY SCHOOL

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The Dallas Express

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9.—2,455 graduates from the Artillery Training School. Of that number 33 were Colored. Of that 2,455, ten were Honor men, of that ten—**Six Were and are Colored!**

Saturday, August 31, was a great day in local history, for on that day thirty-three young men of the race who had been in training here to make artillery officers were graduated and six of them were honor men. Civilians had noted for weeks a particular set of young Colored men, so clean cut and so evidently men of high intelligence, as well as being physically fit, their very appearance bespeaking a difference from the thousands fo "Rookies" to be seen daily and nightly, and the curosity was much aroused until they learned that an Officers' Artillery training school had been opened and out of the three hundred of students detailed here 86 were Colored.

These men came from the best schools in the country and many left excellent positions in the professional and business life.

The artillery branch of the service is the most scientific and intricate and difficult, and only men highly educated and trained could hope to make good at the Officers' Artillery Training School.

The school opened July 1 and closed August 31. The graduating exercises were held in the Liberty Theater at Camp Taylor. The théater was crowded Saturday with hundreds of people, a few of them being Colored. The exercises were dignified and moved with that precision characteristic of all military affairs.

The only speech made was a short talk by the Colonel who had conducted the training school.

For each battery the five students who stood highest came forward and received their diplomas and the others received them in their barracks.

9-14-18

When five young Colored men came forward they received the greatest ovation of all.

The applause was thunderous and tumultuous. And a striking part of it all was their white fellow students led in the ovation without envy or jealousy.

It was later annonuced that there were ten honor men from the training school, and of the ten six were Colored.

It was stated to a News reporter that of the fifty-three young men who did not get diplomas were in no way discredited. They were on a par with their fellow students—white and Colored. But they were trained for different branches of the artillery service, and the commanding officer did not learn until too late that there would be no Colored men in the branches for which they had trained.

These young men will simply return and take training in this more popular branch for which the excercises were held Saturday.

Louisville has one representative in the graduating class. He is now Lieut. Henry Arthur Kean.

MEMBERS OF THIRD OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

CAMP STANLEY, TEX.—Following is a list, giving the names of members of the Third Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Tex.: 2-23-18

Sergeant William P. Hubbard, Medical Department! Sergeant Wm. D. Nabors, Medical Department; Sergeant R. Melton, Medical Department; Private Geo. M. West, Medical Department. Quartermaster Corps—Sergeant Geo. A. Brown, 10th U. S. Cavalry; Regimental Sergeant Major E. P. Frierson, Regimental Supply Sergeant H. C. Scott, Squadron Sergeant Major John Coleman, Jr.; Sergeant E. J. Jackson, Sergeant C. F. Mason, Private C. J. Boss, Private J. S. Hawkins, 24th U. S. Infantry; First Sergeant A. R. Fisher, Sergeant Jr. Bransome, Sergeant D. D. Washington, Sergeant A. L. Pace, Sergeant John Nelson, Sergeant J. L. Stevens, Sergeant J. J. Nelson, Supply Sergeant Wm. Mansom, Sergeant H. C. Cooley, Sergeant Geo. Gray, Corporals F. W. Burgess, F. L. Starks, J. Green, R. P. Conn, C. J. Ragsdale, L. N. Walker, G. A. Singleton, W. H. Thompson, F. W. Greer, H. Polk, E. A. Taylor. H. White, A. B. McKnight, and E. A. Smith; Privates L. Spagner, W. A. Walker, W. W. Brown and J. W. Wardine.

The ladies of San Antonio are doing their best to make it pleasant for the men when they come to town each week end. Some of them are: Miss Ruth Crockett, Miss Jetty Briggs, Mrs. Blaine Maynaid, Miss Odessa Bell, Mrs. Fred English, and Miss Alma E. Keener.

These ladies entertained last Saturday at the Holy Redeemer Hall with dancing, whist and luncheon.

CLASH BETWEEN COLORED OFFICER AND WHITE PRIVATE CAUSES TEAPOT TEMPEST

Captain Glass Gives Dignified Statement

Louisville News

General Castleman Upholds His Position

10-24-18

Wednesday's late papers gave accounts of a clash between a Colored officer and a white private in which it was alleged that the Colored officer had saluted the white private and the private had refused to return the salute and the Colored officer had rebuked the private, thereby causing a crowd to gather from wrich emanated various expressions such as "In Kentucky we don't salute niggers," etc.

The articles were given big headlines and attracted much attention. Colored readers of these papers swallowed the thing whole despite the fact that common sense would show the fallacy of an officer saluting a private first. They (many Colored readers) hastily accepted the versions of the white papers and at once condemned the Colored officer, whose name was unknown at the time.

This despite the fact that is well known that whenever there is a clash between white and Colored the dalies always pu the Colored in the worst possible light.

On investigation The News found that the officer in question is Capt. William Glass. Capt. Glass has been in the Army service twenty-four years and knows the regulations "from A to Z." He has an excellent record and because of it was taken from his place as First Sergeant of Co. H. 25th Infantry and sent to the training camp at Des Moines, Ia. From which he came out commissioned as a captain.

The incident really did happen as far as Capt. Glass having met the private who refused to recognize his superior officer. But the whole thing was a tempest in a teapot as worked up by the dailies for it is only one of the very few cases that have happened. It is nothing extraordinary that out of 40,000 white soldiers, some green as grass, ignorant of all patriotic feelings, totally unaware of the principles for which they are to fight and many in the draft against their wills—to find here and there a hill-billy who refuses "to salute a Negro." The great majority of the men salute an officer without an apparent thought of the matter and nothing has ever been thought about them doing what has been done for generations. Capt. Glass gives a dignified statement in the Courier Journal which will go far toward putting the incident in the right light before intelligent people. Capt. Glass says:

"I was walking with my wife north on Fourth avenue from Green, about fifteen feet behind a white officer when two noncommissioned officers approached from the opposite direction and saluted the white officer, according to the regulations. The street did not happen to be crowded at the time, and they had ample opportunity to see me as I passed if they had so desired. Instead, however, of coming to a salute in acknowledgment to the insignia on my hat and collar they immediately looked away. I, as an officer of the army of the United States and subject to authority, called them to account as the regulations give me the right to do. One of the noncommissioned men came to a salute at once, but the other declined to comply, claiming that the insignia of my rank were not in view. I opened my top coat and exposed my shoulder straps and he then refused the acknowledgment, saying, 'I don't salute a Negro.'

"'My name is Sergeant Smith, of Company C, and I am stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor. You can report me if you wish.' He also gave his regiment, but I did not pay any attention to it, as I did not intend to carry the affair any further. I discussed the mater with a white officer who happened to be passing at the time and was preparing to move on when a civilian who was present said to the noncommissioned men: You're in Kentucky now and south of the Mason-Dixie line and we don't salute any damned niggers down here.' As I did not have any authority over the civilian and did not care to figure in any scrape I left the scene of the trouble while the white commissioned officer with whom I had conversed attempted to explain the necessity of the enforcement of army discipline to the crowd that had gathered. I was not angered at the man at any time and ignored the personal insult as due to race prejudice. But I am commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the army of the United States and am obliged to uphold the high standards of the commissioned personnel of the service. I have offered my services to the Government and will be exposed to the same hardships and probable death in France as any man in the service.

"This is the first trouble of the sort that I have experienced, as all the junior officers grant me the deference to which my rank is entitled and even as I passed through Fourth street following the trouble any number of the officers and privates greeted me with the courtesy that the regulations of the military establishment demand. No one regrets the affair and the attendant notoriety more than myself, and I should be pleased if it were possible to smother it in some manner."

Gen. John B. Castleman, the most experienced soldier in Louisville, when asked for an interview on the subject of saluting superior officers of color, said:

"The discipline of the army must be maintained and the noncommissioned officers understand little of the spirit of the army when they refuse to salute a Negro officer. I have held several commissions in the military service and I unhesitatingly say that I would or will, at any time, salute any officer, superior or inferior, who salutes me, without regard to the color of his skin. The regulations, the laws and the fundamentals of courtesy and discipline upon which these regulations and laws are based, prescribe this. This is not time to stand against them. I regret the incident and want to urge every soldier to be a soldier in the full sense of the term. We are at war, and soldiers are under the rules of the American army. We are all one under one flag. We salute the rank, not the individual."

CAPT. C. O. HADLEY

The Nashville Globe Feb. 6 1918

COMMANDER OF NASHVILLE'S NEGRO SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH IN CITY—RETURNED TO VIRGINIA SUNDAY NIGHT.

Capt. Charles O. Hadley, commanding the colored separate Company G. of Nashville, now Company K, 372d Infantry, stationed at Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va., has been given a short leave of absence and is in the city to bid his mother a last good-bye.

The colored boys were sent to Memphis from here, where they were on guard duty shortly after they had been mustered into federal service. Capt Hadley, who was born and educated in Nashville, is a graduate of both Fisk University and of the Meharry Medical College, and because of the efficient manner in which he had handled this separate organization while under the adjutant-general's office of the state, Governor Rye did not hesitate to commission him as its commanding officer.

Governor Rye was given credit by Capt Hadley Saturday for much of the success and good showing made by the colored company from Tennessee. He stated that every member of the command felt grateful to the, Governor and the other officials of the state for special efforts made in their behalf on their leaving the city. Several of these communicated with the authorities where they had been sent, speaking in good terms of the local colored boys. The newspapers also told of the good behavior and of the splendid record which the colored Nashville company had made.

Capt. Hadley stated that the company from this city has not violated the trust that has been reposed in it, and wherever sent has done its duty to a man. The company is a part of the third battalion of the 372 Infantry, the other companies being from Massachusetts, Maryland and Connecticut. While the other companies have been in existence ever since the Civil War, the Tennessee boys are said to be as well drilled and to be in every way as fit for service in the army as those from the East.

This regiment will seen leave for France, having already been designated for oversea duty, and Capt. Hadley says that the people of Tennesse and of the South may be assured that Nashville's Negro company will acquit itself in such manner as will bring credit to those who have shown faith in it. He left for Newport News Sunday night and while here gave much of his time to seeing parents and relatives of members of his command, whose health and comfort are of the best, he stated.

CAPT. C. O. HADLEY VISITS NASHVILLE.

Charles O. Hadley, captain commanding the unattached military organization which left Nashville in June. He came on a brief furlough of eight days. It was stated that he is home to say good-bye to his mother in particular, and relatives and many friends in general, before sailing for France. Capt. Hadley was born in Nashville, has lived here all his life until he was called away by the government as the commander of Tennessee's only Negro military company. After attending the public schools, he finished his literary education at Fisk University. Entering Meharry Medical College, he received his diploma from the medical department in due time, and later entered upon the practice of his profession in his home city. For years he also was demonstrator of anatomy at Meharry, being one of the youngest members of the faculty. His success in the profession was marked from the beginning,and his personal acquaintance grew to great proportions in Nashville. Dr. Hadley was always fond of outdoor life, and was a good companion from his early youth. His clean life won for himself a leadership among man, and it was this fact that brought him to the captaincy of Company G almost before he knew what had happened. He was prepared for the work, however, and has made good.

He is the only Negro to be commissioned a captain from the south who won the honor from service in the national guard units, and who has not received military training at one of the camps. Captain Hadley stated that the members of his command are all well and are in splendid spirits; are trained to the man and are being well cared for by the government. They are stationed at Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va., and all are making every preparation to leave for France when the order comes.

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CAPT CHARLES O. HADLEY BANQUETED.

The Rock City Acadmey of Medicine and physicians of the city were called together by Dr. T. H. Elliot, the president to do honor to Capt. Charles O. Hadley by spreading a sumptuous banquet. The appropiately decorated room, the Annex to the Peoples Drugstore in the Y. M. C. A. Building was a scent ob merriment and good cheer Saturday from 8 to 11 p. m. Capt Charles O. Hadley, one of the founders and former presidents was the guest of honor.

Numerous games were enjoyed till the tables were spread and loaded with the delivacies of the season. Then oratory mingled with the toothsome viands bandished all care and the members of the Academy and their friends give themselves up to the pleasures of the evening. Toast after toast was sandwiched between the courses. The old days around Nashville were often referred to by some of the older men of the Academy. This made the third table the genial Capt. Doctor had been victim for the afternoon and evening. Capt. Hadley left for his post of duty Sunday night with the benedictions of the Academy and his Nashville relatives and friends.

Soldiers – 1918
Officers

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Pershing Exonerates Acting Captain James Waring Jr.

The Chicago Defender

New York City, Nov. 15, 1918.

A news report has reached the Defender from France that Lieut. James H. N. Waring was arrested and court martialed on a charge of disobedience of orders and insubordination under the following circumstances: Lieut Waring, while acting as captain of his company, was ordered by a white captain from another company to detail men of Waring's company to gather up tools and other equipment left scattered about by the men of which the white captain had command. Acting Captain Waring refused to accept or obey the order, not being willing to make laborers of his soldiers. He was arrested, court-martialed and found guilty of disobedience of orders and insubordination. The findings of the court-martial were approved by Waring's regimental commander, by his brigadier general and finally were forwarded to Gen. Pershing, who disapproved, reversed them and reinstated Acting Captain Waring to the command of his company. Acting Captain Waring is the grandson of the late Wm. Waring of Washington, D. C., the son of Dr. J. H. Waring of Washington, D. C., and the nephew of Robert Lewis Waring of New York City.

SERGT. JAMES DURDEN

Company C, 425th Reserve La. Battalion, New Cumberland, Pa., who is in the city for the holidays, visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. William Durden, 768 Waldburg, East.

Savannah Tribune 12-7-18

Sergt. Irving G. Lee

who returned home recently, having been honorably discharged from the army service at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lee, 634 W 39th street.

NEGRO GETS COMMISSION

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
MARCH 1, 1918

A telegram received here yesterday from Washington announced the appointment of Dr. George W. Pugh, 1207 West Walnut street, a well-known negro physician, to the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Pugh has many friends among both races here who will rejoice at his recognition in the military service.

Omaha Negro Attorney Made Mayor of Freed French Towns

OMAHA NEB NEWS
OCTOBER 22, 1918

William Lewis, head waiter at the Chamber of Commerce, is showing a letter from his cousin, Lieutenant William Johnson, Company G, 316th infantry, now right in the thick of the fighting in France. Johnson tells of being mayor pro tem of the French towns that are being retaken.

Johnson was prominent as one of the negro attorneys of Omaha.

He says, in part:

Because of my knowledge of French, I have been used as "town major," similar to mayor, of several towns we occupied; one was of about 10,000 inhabitants, with some splendid people in it. These French people have no color line, and the highest and most artistocratic people are our associates and extend us the greatest courtesies. The women are of the most gentle and amiable type. This cause and this country are worth fighting for.

As I write a bombardment is being pu on by the French which is shaking th world. Many persons are coming back an "rearing" to get up into the first-lin trenches, which won't be very many hou for them.

We are now in what I think will be the greatest battle in history. It started three days ago.

A letter from Lieutenant Edward Turner, Company N, 316th, who was in the Omaha colored fire company, tells of trench conditions as follows:

Have been in several red hot scraps and came out without losing a man. But say, Bill, this trench life is a scream. I did not know that night could be so dark; when making an inspection of the trenches I would have to take hold of my sergeant's hand to keep from getting lost. The mud was knee deep and my dugout leaked continually.

We could not get on top to fix it; it was under fire; a heavy bombardment four hours; a barrage the enemy laid down. I know what gas smells like, because I received a little myself, but not enough to put me out of commission. I was sick the greater part of one day. Believe me, that gas proposition is a pain.

Imagine, if you can, sleeping outside with nothing but the clouds for a cover and rain washing your face; great life if you don't weaken.

By the time you get this letter you will have read of the big drive; I am a part of it. Our men keep in good health and spirits, and that is what we want.

COLORED OFFICERS SO FEW WHITE MEN COMMAND

NEWARK N J LEDGER
AUGUST 11, 1918

CAMP DIX, Aug. 10.—From all appearances the infantry and artillery regiments made up of colored selectives now being formed at Camp Dix will be officered by white men. Just a short time ago negro captains and lieutenants marching at the head of troops of their own color was a common sight. It was a spectacle of which the negroes were very proud. At the camp at present colored commissioned officers are conspicuous by their absence. It is estimated that the end of this month 350,000 colored men will have been called to the colors. Of this number 1,000 are commissioned officers and there are at present nearly 400 colored men being trained for commissions. This number is, however, too small to permit each regiment to be officered by colored men.

FIRST COLORED SOLDIER FROM DAYTON KILLED

DAYTON O NEWS
JUNE 4, 1918

SERGT. JOSEPH HENDERSON

Sergeant Joseph Henderson, 226 Ziegler street, was the first Dayton colored man to lose his life in the world war, his wife Mrs. Pearl Henderson, having been notified Friday night by the adjutant general that he had died of wounds May 18, in France.

Sergeant Henderson was a member of the former C company, Ninth battalion, Ohio National Guard, commanded by Captain Robert Mallory, of this city. The company left this city last October for Camp Sheridan, Ala., a few weeks afterward being transferred to another camp. Henderson with his company left for France in April. His death occurred within one day of the seventh anniversary of his marriage.

He was born in Xenia 42 years ago. He is survived by his widow, a sister and a step daughter, Marie Anderson. Sergeant Henderson was one of the best known members of the company which was recruited here. He had been a member for several years before it was made a part of the United States army and had a good record for service.

NEGRO OFFICER AS TOWN MAYOR

St. Louis Argus

LIEUT. JOHNSON, COLORED LAWYER, HONORED BECAUSE OF KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH.

11-2-18

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Lieutenant Turner Writes of Experiences in Great Battles.

OMAHA, Neb. Oct. 31.—Lieut. William Johnson, Co. G, 366th infantry, Omaha, has served as mayor of several French towns retaken by the allies. Lieutenant Johnson, who was an attorney in Omaha and ran for public defender before going into the war, writes his cousin, William Lewis, head waiter of the Chamber of Commerce and manager of the Colored band, from France, September 22, in part:

"Because of my knowledge of French I have been used as 'town major,' similar to mayor, of several towns we occupied; one was of about 10,000 inhabitants, with some splendid people in it. These French people have no color line, and the highest and most aristocratic people are our associates and extend us the greatest courtesies. The women are of the most gentle and amiable type. This cause and this country are worth fighting for.

Greatest Battle.

"As I write a bombardment is being put on by the French which is shaking the world. Many persons are coming back and 'rearing' to get up into the first line trenches, which won't be very many hours away for them.

"We are now in what I think will be the greatest battle in history. It started three days ago."

Lieutenant Edward Turner, Co. H, same regiment, who was lieutenant in the Omaha Colored fire department, writes William Lewis, date September 19, from France, in part:

"I am feeling first rate. Have been in several red hot scraps and came out without losing a man. But, say, Bill, this trench life is a scream. I did not know that night could be so dark; when making an inspection of the trenches I would have to take hold of my sergeant's hand to keep from getting lost. The mud was knee deep and my dugout leaked continually. We could not get on top to fix it; it was under fire; a heavy bombardment four hours; a barrage the enemy laid down. I know what gas smells like, because I received a little myself, but not enough to put me out of commission. I was sick the greater part of one day. Believe me, that gas proposition is a pain.

Clouds for Cover.

"Imagine, if you can, sleeping outside with nothing but the clouds for a cover and rain washing your face; great life if you don't weaken.

"By the time you get this letter you will have read of the big drive; I am a part of it. Our men keep in good health and spirits, and that is what we want.

"I am hearing our big guns preparing a way for our infantry to advance and it is some noise, but I have been used to it now, and it seems lonely when we are without it.

"Give my regards to 'Dan' (Des-

dunes) and all the bunch, and I ask all of you to pray for me, because without God we are helpless."

Chicago Officer Writes Mother Amid Shell Fire

A letter direct from war burdened France written amid the shellfire of battle under the noice of a thousand cannons screaming their defiant cheers of Democracy to these gray hordes across No Man's Land, and scenting with stories of the part the old Eighth is playing reached Chicago last week.

The letter, written while the writer lay prone in a newly made shell hole, partly filled with muddy water from a rain which a light breeze had wafted, with the deafening whine of incessant shell fire, was received by Mrs. Henrietta P. Lee, 3112 Vernon avenue, from her son, Lieut. Benote Lee, who is with the 370th infantry, formerly the old Eighth Illinois.

"Well, Mama, the American and French troops have the Huns on the go," he wrote, "and tonight's paper states they were still pushing them back; if they continue we will have them in Berlin, and then get the old rascal, Bill Kaiser. Our regiment has returned to the trenches. So look for some big doings.

Tells Horror of Gas

"They sent some tear gas over the other morning about 2:30 a. m., just while we were sleeping good. I just got a whiff of it in time to spare our boys by sounding a general alarm to don gas masks. Last week, they shot some mustard gas at us, and believe me, it is a whang. It causes blindness, your body to blister and swell, affects your lungs, and causes your intestines to swell and harden. This menace is fired in shells, and we fear it more than bullets because it is so hard to detect. We have had only one casualty from this source. I don't know whether the poor fellow will recover or not.

Col. Denison Rumor Confirmed.

"I think I told you about Col. Denison leaving us. I don't know whether it is permanent or not. He has been gone two weeks. Our new colonel, Roberts, was formerly a major in the 10th cavalry. He was on Gen. Pershing's staff before he came to us, and is an excellent man.

Escape From Hun Plane.

"Last evening Major Hunt and I were returning from an inspection tour of one of the front line communication trenches where one of his companies is supporting a sector, when we had an escape from a boche plane. We had scarcely ridden two miles when we detected that we were being followed. Just as we spied him he dove into some clouds, but the hum of the motor was very distinct. Presently he opened up with his machine gun, with volley after volley directed at us. We took cover. Finally the French anti-air craft guns drove him off.

Company K Fetes Officer.

"Recently I was honored guest at a dinner given by Co. K, Lt. Wm. B. Lewis, commanding, in honor of Lt. Col. Otis B. Duncan, 370th Inf., and the sumptuous menu would cause Mr. Hoover to throw up his hands."

FROM "OVER THERE."

Headquarters Ninety-second Div.,
A. P. O. 766, A. E. F., Via N. Y.,
October 30, 1918.

Mr. B. J. Davis,
Atlanta Independent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Davis:

It has been my intention to write to you ere this time, but, of course, you realize that we are now in a game that does not allow much time for correspondence, as we are all on the job giving the Hun a quick dose of democracy. However, whenever the opportunity permits I always take advantage of any time I have to write to those left behind, and as such an opportunity arose tonight I decided that I would let you hear from me.

As I write to you there is an intense bombardment going on by anti-aircraft guns, endeavoring to get a nervy Hun aviator who has come over to pay us a visit. However, this has very little affect on us now, as we are all used to their almost nightly visits. I can assure you that the boys of the Ninety-second Division are holding their own, and when we get back, which will most likely be in the very near future, you will be delighted with the reports of their prowess on the battle field. They are really putting up a good fight, and wherever we hit, the Hun knows that it is the black boys from "over there."

We have been greatly encouraged by the report of how the folks back home have been supporting us, and of the great record that they are making in showing their patriotism. We are also glad to hear and read of the changes that are taking place, and hope and pray that the opportunities will continue to widen. If ever there was a time for the colored people to unite and fight for recognition this is the time, and if we form a solid front and meet the issues fairly and squarely, I believe that we will get what is rightly ours.

This is the country of democracy, without any ifs and ands, and it is a practical lesson in how a country should treat every man, no matter what his color may be. There is no race question over here, and why? Because every man is given an equal opportunity to make the best of life, and he is judged, not by his color, but by his contribution to the state and community in which he lives. In other words, the whole situation is summed up in the words of Benjamin Franklin, when he said: "Every man has two countries, his own and France." If there is any modification to this statement as regards the colored man it would be, that the colored American has only one country, France.

I am glad to report that I am doing well, and am keeping in good health. I am with Division Headquarters, as assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, and am keeping some busy. I trust that you and your work are meeting with success, and that you have everything coming your way.

How is my girl, Johnnie? Give my love to her; also give my love to Mrs. Davis, Morton and all of the other folks.

Remember me kindly to the office force of both the Odd Fellows' Corporation and the "Independent."

I will be very pleased to hear from you. A letter from a friend "over there" means a great deal to a fellow "over here," and I believe that realizing this one big fact you will spare a few minutes of your busy time to let an old soldier hear from you.

CHARLES A. SHAW,
First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Chas. A. Shaw
Headquarters 92d Division, A. P. O. 766, A. E. F., Via New York.

Letters from the boys in France will be published free, if sent to us.

Rev. W. E. Cash,
1st Congregational Church
Savannah, Ga.

My dear Rev. Cash,

Twenty-two years ago tonight, the first Sunday in November, 1896, I joined the First Congregational Church of Savannah, Ga. On the 26th of this month I will be 34 years old. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to know that the greater part of my life has been spent in Christian fellowship. God has been good to me and mine. With His aid I try daily to approach being worthy of His loving kindness and tender mercies. My life, of course, is far from being perfect. Nevertheless, I can look upon the years that have passed with a degree of satisfaction that makes me hold my head up as a man should.

Despite the fact that I have been in the army for more than a year, I can truthfullly state that by the grace of God I have been able to make this period of my life the cleanest and most productive in personal spiritual development.

I hope that you will pardon me for saying so much about myself in such a truthful manner.

Mother told me about the star that you have for me in the service flag. I thank you and the brethren for remembering me and I hope that I will be able to deserve your kindness.

I desire to give a small offering to the church, therefore please find enclosed an order for $22.00 ($1.00 for each year) and also a photograph. When we are at the front our steel helmets, gas masks, pistol belts, pistols, etc., take the places of some of the harness and equipment which you see in the photograph.

With kindest regards to you, your family and the church and trusting that you will think of me in your prayers as I think of you, I am

Yours faithfully,
Pierce McN. Thompson.

Address: 1st. Lieut. P. M. Thompson,
366th Infantry, A. O. P. 766,
American Exp. Forces.

Somewhere in France.
October 19th, 1918.

Dear Mother:

I am well and hope this letter will find you the same. Give my regards to godmother. Well, mother, I have been over the top and it is just what Gen'l Sherman said it was, it is hell. Mother, I made it without getting a scratch although several of my friends lost their lives. We were 9 days chas the Hun and I tell you, mothr, it was some dreadful time. It was a bloody fight, everywhere I looked I saw a dead man, a German or someone blown all to pieces. You remember Vance Allison, Minora Hatcher's husband, he was blown to pieces by a large shell from Fritz, and Fred Ward, a chauffer, is also missing. All the boys know him. Tell all my friends I made it safe and that it was a great battle we went through. I suppose you read about us, how we went over the top and routed those Fritzes. They made a great fight until they saw that we were coming at them like so many wild men and that their fire, as deadly as it was, cold not stop us, and then they took to their heels and I tell you they can surely make some getaway. We are now in a quiet sector and I am acting as runner for the French army just while we are here only will I have this job. I don't do anything but sleep, eat and drink wine. Every morning at 6 o'clock coffee with Cognac brandy in it and bread; at 10 o'clock we have breakfast and at 5 o'clock dinner. The French are certainly fine fellows; we all sleep together. They nearly talk me to death, and all of them want to learn Enlgish. I have learned to speak French very well and I have a big time with the Frenchmen. My, but you don't know how I am longing for home. Give Uncle Johnny and Mrs. Lucie my best wishes. Ofcourse we all are hoping this thing will hurry and close so we can get back to the States. We tried to finish up our job the other day but we've got a little more to do yet before the Hun will quit entirely. Please send me some cake for Christmas. I spent my birthday on the battlefield under the most terrible bombardment you ever heard of. Shells as large as I were bursting all around me day and night and scores of French and German airplanes were fighting one another in the air and dropping bombs. The Germans were prepared for us but not for such a rush as we made and they could not hold out against our mad attacks. It seemed, mother, that the more we fought the more we wanted to fight and the nearer we got to each bunch of the Fritzes the more anxious we were to get right at their necks, but they didn't want any of our bayonet fighting and hauled pork. I am sending this picture of myself and my comrades who are in our automatic rifle team who went over the top with me. All of them are from Washington, D. C., and a finer and braver set of fellows you never saw. I received your letter of Sept. 13th today. It was too bad about James Robie's death, his brother told me about it the same morning we went over the top. He said he was with the 15th New York regiment. With a heart full of love, many tender kisses and a hope that we'll soon be through with finishing off the Hun and be back home,

Your devoted son,
Pvt. William Maynor.

Address: Pvt. William Maynor,
In care of Top Sergeant,
Co. C, 372nd U. S. Infantry,
Sp. 215, France, via New York.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. TRIBBETT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice has been asked by the War Department to investigate the case of First Lieutenant Charles A. Tribbett (colored) of the National Army and report what legal redress he has for the action of the civil authorities of the state of Oklahoma in arresting and imprisoning him for alleged violation of the state "jim crow" law.

Lieut. Tribbett is from New York and was ordered to proceed by the usual means of transportation to the army post at Fort Sill, Okla., for instruction in aviation. When the train on which he was traveling was stopped at a station near Chickasaw, Okla., it was boarded by a sheriff and party, who arrested Tribbett, who was in regulation military uniform, for riding in a car with white people.

Soldiers—1918
Officers

HOW COLORED SOLDIERS DO THEIR BIT IN FRANCE

Have Well-Deserved Joy at Christmas Celebration

New York City Churchman
FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

By the Rev. Lenox Ferguson

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. the colored soldiers here had a real American Merry Christmas. In the centre of the spacious "hut", decorated and illuminated, stood, with inviting branches filled with souvenirs, their Christmas tree!

The men who gathered for the occasion in great numbers responded heartily to the Christmas spirit everywhere within the hut so generously made manifest. Many who expressed their appreciation said that the tree not only brought back to them the thoughts of the Nativity season, but also their far-off American homes. The program rendered also contributed to the joy of the occasion, during which their voices rose in full melody, singing the old carols, popular songs and those familiar plantation refrains which they so well know how to sing.

When the souvenirs, donated by American friends through the Y. M. C. A., were distributed the hut rang with cheers.

Their Christmas was further made happy by the dinner served in the Army mess halls. It was a typical American dinner.

The colored soldier is proving his usefulness and worth here for the cause of America and victory. Whether it is unloading the huge cargoes that feed and supply the Army, digging roads or giving up his life on the firing lines, he seems to face the call with rugged cheerfulness. As he moves f[illegible]d to the task it is great satisfaction one gets by doing all that is possible to make his hours of leisure profitable as well as entertaining.

I have met officials of the Church here on duty, Bishops McCormick, Israel and Brent, who have promised aid and encouragement in our work among the colored soldiers. I am glad that the Church is present and able to give leadership in solving the stupendous problems here facing us. I have also met many clergymen, close up to the perilous scenes. May our friends in America remember that the colored soldier is doing his bit "somewhere in France".

Chicago Boys Raid German Trenches

7-13-18

Binga Dismond and Sam Ransom Lead Patrol in Fight

Chicago Tribune

With the American Army in France, July 12.—Sam Ransom and Binga Dismond, two former star athletes in Chicago, now serving with an Illinois regiment (name censored) as lieutenants, led a patrol in a raid on some German trenches and acquitted themselves well under heavy fire. No casualties were reported. This regiment has been in France for some time and is considered as one of the best drilled from the United States. It is led by a Chicago man who has held a position of importance in the office of the attorney general of the state.

DAILY NEWS FLAG CARRIED TO THE FRONT FIRST BY OUR BOYS

The stand of colors was presented by the Chicago Daily News to each of the Illinois regiments while in Houston, Texas. Today one of those regiments, now on the firing line, was the first to carry the Chicago flag there and it was the boys of our Race. Their colonel, talking to Junius B. Wood of the Daily News staff, now in France, said, "Tell the folks back home that we were the first to bring the Chicago colors to the trenches in France."

Valor and Appearance Praised

Since arriving in France the regiment has been highly commended for its conduct under fire and also for its appearance at a formal review before a high French commander. The men have been considerably disappointed because their experience in the trenches thus far has been less exciting than they desired, as all were keen for a real hair-raising fight to show their mettle. They have been under fire and also have been attacked by airplanes, though close contact with the enemy has been limited to patrol brushes at night and sniping by days. In this they have excelled, greatly to Fritz's discomfort.

Considerable time was used in mastering the French equipment which replaced the American equipment given the outfit at the start. The men have adapted themselves to French weapons, though they prefer the weapons to which they are more accustomed.

Wearing Blue French Helmet

There were many familiar faces among the officers and men, though it was difficult at first to recognize them under the blue French helmets and the brown soldiers' uniforms. Many other chages have taken place in them in the short space of a few months.

"How the men have become stern and stoical in facing dangers is a revelation," said one of their officers. "The noisiest and most careless of them became quiet and alert the moment he reached the trenches. No one showed a trace of nervousness or fear. I am confident that whenever the opportunity comes they will make a record of which Chicago will be proud."

NEGRO SOLDIERS FROM ALL POINTS

Chicago Tribune 7-15-18

In Many Front Line Encounters.

WORLD'S GREATEST FIGHTING MACHINES IN ACTION—SOME UNDER THEIR OWN OFFICERS—WAR CARRESPONDENT ON THE SCENE.

Thirty thousand brave, unflinching, uncompromising American citizens representing a people of over Thirteen million Negroes who are true, loyal, American citizens, are now fighting under the Stars and Stripes, in the trenches, somewhere in France. While the figures given out have not been officially confirmed, it has been learned from authentic source in this city that with the arrival of Lieut. H. A. Cameron and Captain M. V. Boutte and H. H. Walker, with quite a few others who are stationed in various camps in the country, that the number in France was augmented to this increase and that the Negro soldier without fear or hesitation has made a gallant dash at the Huns and they are now pushing their way to the very gates of Berlin. While the statement "going to Berlin" might be considered, in a measure, by some as off, the very ones holding the line and stopping of the mighty drive that has been repeated or attempted time and again and checked by the American Forces who are fighting with the Allies and with these American Forces, are Negro troops from Tennessee alone there are several thousand, old Company G. under Capt. Hadley from Nashville, the Athens of the South, is among those fighting in the trenches over the seas. While accurate information that would give details of the heroism of the Negro troops has been slow in coming across the Atlantic either by cable or wireless, returned officials and men have been extravagant in their language and in their compliments of what the black man has been doing and is still doing to help win the world's war for Democracy.

The Negro press throughout the country under the National Negro Press Association has completed its arrangements and the members of that organization of newspaper men are said now to be in a position to give to the world through their war corespondent, who is said to be in France at this time, facts that are calculated to bring even greater patriotism and a deeper feeling in the breasts of the black men because of the sacrifice his brother is undergoing over the seas that the rights and the liberties of the nations of the world might be respected.

Cablegrams announcing the safe arrival of the various officers, men and companies bring no details as to the incidents. In discussing the matter today, members of the staff console themselves in the old adage that says "no news is good news, but bad news this relative to the fighting of the

In addition to all of Negro troops, it is said that the Army and Navy journal announced a week ago that Major Davis, now stationed in the Philippine Islands, a former Washington boy, in the Spanish American War, has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, which gives another full fledged colonel for the Negroes and that in all probability Col. Young who was riding last week from Wilberforce, Ohio to Washington, D. C., on horse back, would in all probability be called back to active service during the war. Following this several hundred thousand Negroes are still to be called to do service and duty either in America or in France.

Negro Lieutenant From Dallas Tells of Final Battle Hours

DALLAS TEXAS TIMES HERALD
DECEMBER 29, 1918

"Well, we have finished the Huns, and thanks to the Lord, I was able to come out of it a safe, sound man," writes Lieutenant Percival L. Everett of the 366th infantry, France. Everett was formerly a porter in The Times Herald office and entered the negro officers' training camp soon after it was opened. He was the first Dallas negro to win an army commission and has been in France for several months.

Lieutenant Everett writes interestingly of the last days of the war. His company was in the thick of the fighting on the morning the armistice was signed and in writing of this experience, he says:

"Company A of our regiment was within about 200 meters of the objective when the German bugles sounded 'ceased firing.' Our captain kne wthat the armistice had been signed and when the Germans started running toward their barbed wire entaglements waving their hats and guns in the air, he ordered our men to cease firing. However, it is pretty certain that some of the Germans fell before the word was sent clear down the line."

As soon as firing ceased, according to the letter, the men were marched to a small town in the rear where they were given thirty minutes for prayer service The men shed tears of joy while the moving picture men made pictures of the returning troops.

The 366th infantry took part in the Argonne drive September 27, according to the letter, and when the armistice was signed was fighting in the Marbache sector. Lieutenant Everett says that the fighting on November 10 and 11 was the severest of the war—that is, the most severe his company experienced. He said that the casualties in his regiment were 850 men, most of whom were suffering from gas. The hardest fighting, according to the letter, was before Vigneulles on the morning on November 11. Lieutenant Everett says that in this fighting the ninety-second division was nearly wiped out and only saved by the timely arrival of the 184th brigade which made a creditable counter-attack.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER IN FRANCE

Letter from a Colored Chaplain to an A. M. E. Bishop

Methodist
7-18-18

I shall never exhaust the story of this great democratic nation for which we are fighting. Everybody is happy and anxious to finish the job and return home. Yesterday, when news reached us of recent success on the front one could have heard us for miles giving vent to our feelings in rounds of applause. I am very proud of my regiment and they are proud of themselves. Of course we have lost our race officers and I am the only regular officer left, but we have cheered them on and they accept it in the spirit of an order as all good soldiers.

Personally I feel that God is with me in my sincere efforts to fulfill my commission. Of course my position, as others, carries with it insults and indignities beyond mention, but I realize that I am not here to please one or two white men who hate to see a Negro officer in uniform, but to satisfy the War Department and represent millions of our people at home. It is a great fight, Bishop. The Negro's fight against prejudice, race hatred, etc., is greater than the fight against the Huns. The story will not be told until we return home. I can tell you of personal insults that I have been subjected to that would cause you to shudder. God will change things after awhile.

Camp life is fine. We have concerts, mass singing, boxing, games and most everything to amuse; last but first, preaching and Bible classes. The French people think a great deal of us. In time they love us.

RECEIVE COMMISSIONS.

Chicago Defender 7-13-18

First Sergeant Moses W. Maryweather, Sergeants Arthur Newton and Underwood Jones, formerly members and noncommissioned officers of the M. S. S. Det. (Col.) at Fort Riley, have received their commissions as first lieutenants in the national army, and have been sent to Newport News, Va., for assignment to duty. All men of the detachment regretted to see these three men depart from them, but it could not be helped, and, just as they were called, many more may be called away. Sergt. James Briggs of the M. S. S. Det., the successor of Sergeant Maryweather, is an excellent soldier and is well liked by all men of this detachment, and all think that Sergt. Briggs will make a good first sergeant. Private Simmons' transfer was returned approved January 28 and he is to report to C. O. 317th Ammunition train for duty as sergeant major of that command. The boys all congratulated him and hoped him a great success.

OLD FIRST SEPARATES DO FULL SHARE

NEW HAVEN COURIER REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 15, 1918

Company of Colored Soldiers in New Haven Are at Front and Upholding Worthily the City's Military Traditions.

One of the last of the New Haven military organizations to go overseas for service in France was the First Separate company, the movements of which have been watched with interest by the people of New Haven and particularly by the colored residents of the city. The First Separate company is composed of colored officers and soldiers and New Haven has long been proud of the organization.

Some months ago the company was called out for service and was detailed to a southern camp. After a stay there of some duration the company at last went to France for service there and letters received by the families of members show that the First Separate company is making its mark in this great war for freedom.

The First Separates are not a part of the old Second regiment, but had long been attached to it. At each encampment at Niantic, East Haven, or at the other camping places of the Second regiment the company has been along and added greatly to the success of camp life each year.

Regarded by the military officials of the state as one of the crack companies of New Haven, as well as the entire state, the colored soldiers were eager to take up their part in the great war. Enthusiasm has been present with the company since its organization some years ago and the late Captain Wilkinson is remembered in connection with the company as a man who labored hard for the success of a colored military organization in New Haven. Other captains of the command have been Captain John W. Ross and Captain Titus.

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Dallas Express

Editor of the Crisis Has Been Appointed Captain in the Army.

7-13-18

Editor W. E. B. DuBois of the Crisis has been appointed captain in the intelligence department of the United States Army. Editor DuBois is to be an assistant to Major Spingarn.

It is generally believed that he will resign the editorship of the Crisis, which carries a salary of $4,000 per annum, since it is thought that he can not discharge his duties as an editor and as an officer of the United States Army.

COMPLETING PLANS FOR FOURTH ARMY TRAINING SCHOOLS

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MAY 14 1918

Announcement Made of Camps at Which Student Officers to Take Course.

Student officers of educational institutions and regular army organizations in the Southern Department designated for training at the fourth officers' reserve school, will be sent to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex., for that instruction, it was announced Monday by Col. Ralph Harrison, department adjutant. About 200 men will go from the department to the school. Those from educational institutions will come from the West Texas Military College and the Peacock Military College, San Antonio; the University of Texas, the A. & M. College of Texas, the Oklahoma A. and M., Arizona University and New Mexico Military College. Men from the regular army organizations come from all branches of the service in the department save the staff corps, and the Fifteen cavalry division. There will be a school in that division, with headquarters at El Paso. Staff corps men are not admitted to the school.

Department headquarters has been without information as to where the men from the department proper would be sent. Men from Camp Travis go to the Ninetieth Division school, which is to be operated in connection with the division. Those from the Thirty-sixth Division at Camp Bowie will attend their division school, and there will be a school at Camp Doniphan, Okla., and at Camp Cody, N. M.

The schools begin May 15 and will last three months and two weeks. Each school, it is estimated, will have approximately 600 and not more than 800 student officers at the opening.

Boards of officers at Camp Travis and at department headquarters have already selected the men who will attend the Ninetieth Division school and the Camp MacArthur school. Applications have been in since May 1.

It is not announced who will command the MacArthur school. The personnal of the Ninetieth Division instructors has been practically completed. Lieut. Col. E. E. Haskell, who commanded the first divisional school, will again be the commandant. Just who all the other instructors will be has not been announced.

In addition to these infantry, cavalry and field artillery schools, there will be a signal school at Camp Samuel F. B. Morse, Leon Springs.

Of interest in connection with the new schools is that instruction has been received from the War Department to admit negro student officers as students of field artillery on the same basis as are whites. Heretofore negro student officers to a great extent have been confined to infantry.

MAJOR FULTON UNPOPULAR

The Advocate Feb 9 1918

It is reported that none of the Ohio boys, members of the old Ninth Battalion, were selected to take the officer's training in the new officers' training camp. It is also reported that recommendations for these never got past Major John Fulton's desk. If this report is true then the boys, it is said, have good reasons for feeling that the major is not fitted for the position he holds. There is a general belief here, also, that Adjutant Ed Dungill, now holding rank of lieutenant, might have had a captaincy had the major recommended him. Adjutant Dungill was always considered indispensable to the success of Major Fulton even when the Ninth was a part of the Ohio National Guard, and it is assumed that he is more so than ever now, hence, if true, the failure of the major to recommend him. Many of the Ohio boys, judging from subrosa reports percolating through camp back to Ohio, feel that Major Fulton may be a barrier to proper advancement of many Ohio boys in the battalion, and to the proper recognition due the battalion as a whole now in service under him.

Meade Gets Ten Colored Officers

Cleveland Gazette

CAMP MEADE, Md., Sept. 2—Colored commissioned officers, ten in number, have arrived here within the past few days to assist in the training of the Sixth Development Battalion—as the Colored members of the 154th Depot Brigade are called.

There have been no Colored commissioned officers stationed here since those attached to the 368th Infantry left, with the regiment for overseas last spring.

The new officers are: Lieuts. John B. Willis, John T. Wright, Oliver W. Madden, Prince Edward Williams, James H. Williams, Burrell Tillman, Straughn H. Wylie, Harold E. Smith and W. C. Evans.

HARVARD STUDENT WINS OFFICER'S COMMISSION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BOSTON, MASS.—In the class of one thousand cadets that completed the course of training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard University August 12, there was one lone colored boy, Richard B. Sansbury. His diligent application and the high degree of excellence of his work throughout the course were noticed and commented upon by all the officers of the corps. Mr. Sansbury was one of twelve of the class who was recommended for a commission at once. Mr. Sansbury is a resident of Indianapolis and a graduate of Oberlin College where he won honors.

270 "NONCOM" NEGRO OFFICERS SENT TO GRANT

CHICAGO ILL POST
OCTOBER 3, 1918

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP GRANT, Oct. 3.—Two hundred and seventy-four noncommissioned negro officers have arrived at Camp Grant from Columbus, N. Mex., assigned to the infantry replacement organization.

Candidates of the central officers' training school at Camp Grant, it is understood, will be sent to the consolidated specialist school at Columbus, Ga., as their course here progresses. A three months' course is offered at Columbus, which includes instruction in hand-grenade throwing, bayonet, sniping, small-arm firing, one-pounder firing, stokes mortar and musketry.

Small-arms firing is given individual instruction in all formations, from squad to regimental.

Sergeant A. W. McPherson and Private Roy Mitchell, formerly of Maywood, Ill., who were training with the artillery brigade of the Eighty-sixth Division at Sparta, Wis., gained a reputation for themselves as well as reclaiming three artillery horses for Uncle Sam.

CAPT. C. O. HADLEY.

Of Nashville's Negro Separate Company.

320 STUDENTS RECEIVE CERTIICATES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Monday certificates indicating a satisfactory completion of the forty-seven days military training of the Student Army Training Corps at Howard University, were awarded to 320 men in the camp out of a total of four hundred and fifty. Those receiving certificates will return to their respective colleges or schools to instruct student armies, where numbers justify the establishment of such units, or to teach military science and tactics to the male students of the minor schools where there are not enough to form a unit. Army officers will be in charge at points designated for the establishment of a student Army Corps.

NEGRO ARTILLERY OFFICERS .. TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM CAMP MEADE.

Daily Herald 5-28-18

Camp Meade Md.—Negro candidates for commissions in the artillery section of the Fourth Officers' Training School here are to be withdrawn and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, headquarters of the 92nd Division of the National Army. At the third school the colored men were trained with the white candidates. A list of 21 names of men transferred from the school here to Camp Dodge was made public this morning by Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, the acting commander of the division.

They are Sergeant Major Melvin F. Linder, Sergts. Alvin J. Thomas, Harrison L. Adams, Matel E. Booker, William F. Coles Stanley M. Davis, Lewis T. Green, Lloyd Keyser, Lawrence A. Oxley, Thomas E. Stubbs and Thomas Walker and Privates Roscoe A. Bowser, Orville A. Campbell, Ernest J. Covington, Royal A. B. Crump, William H. Hegne, Arthur W. Martin, Charles Ramas, J. Mayo Williams and Houston C. Stacker.

COLORED MEN RECEIVE COMMISSIONS IN ARMY

One Hundred and Seven Soldiers Made Second Lieutenants.

Special to The Freeman.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—At the closing exercises of the infantry division of the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., one hundred and seven colored men, representing nearly every state in the Union, received commissions as second lieutenants. Captain Garrison, the instructor in charge of the school, said that the young men had exceeded all expectations and had met conditions as they were in almost cheerful and confident manner and that they had mounted the military ladder of training round by round, showing a degree of proficiency that compared most favorably with their fellows. Their conduct in camp and city was most praiseworthy. They came from all walks of life, from college down.

PRIVATE JOHN SPAULDING INJURED IN FRANCE

Word has been received this week by Mrs. Josephine Spaulding, of 817 Cuyler street, that her nephew, Private John Spaulding, has been wounded in France, on or about September 26th, degree undetermined.

Soldiers — 1918
Officers

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PHYSICIANS.

The Guardian

(From the Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, September 7.)

Sept 21 — 18

The new draft regulations seriously affect the Washington, D. C. Colored doctors, of whom there is relatively a large number. Ror a number of months past no commissions as Medical officers have been granted to physicians of that race on the ground that the proportion of medical officers for Colored troops has already been enrolled. A committee recently sought relief from the Secretary of War for this situation, but was informed that there are at present no prospects for more medical officers. This leaves many Colored physicians who have vainly volunteered to serve as medical officers face to face with the prospect of being inducted into the service as privates under the new law.

WINS ON HIS MERIT

The Christian Recorder.

NEGRO YOUTH MADE QUARTERMASTER IN U. S. ARMY

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 13.—Young Chas. L. Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Morris, of Cambridge, Mass., has been promoted to Quartermaster in the U. S. Navy. He received extensive training in the training schools of New England, and his only encounter of race prejudice faced him when he was transferred to the Naval Radio Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va. Through the efforts of the National Equal Rights League and Senator Weeks he has been sent back to Boston.

HELP NEGRO SOLDIERS

COLUMBUS O JOUR
APRIL 21, 1918

Churches Will Seek Colored Ministers for Chaplains.

Fresh steps toward securing adequate provision for the moral and religious welfare of negro troops were taken at the recent meeting of the committee on the welfare of negro troops of the general war time commission of the churches. The committee, in co-operation with other organizations, is putting two workers into the field for a period of six months. It has also undertaken to seek out colored clergymen to act as chaplains. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the Colored Methodist Episcopal churches have been considering the formation of a common war commission, and the committee on the welfare of negro troops has invited them, if they do so, to appoint members of it to serve on the committee.

The Officer Was Taken From the Train and Was Fined.

174 Kansas City

Chickasha, Ok., March 2—Lieut. Charles Tribbett, Negro, of the 365th Infantry, National Army, was arrested and taken off a Frisco train here yesterday, charged with violating the "Jim Crow" law in this state. Tribbett, whose home is in Connecticut, was on his way to Fort Sill. He bought a through Pullman ticket to Fort Sill and refused to go into the Jim Crow car when ordered to do so on reaching Oklahoma. He was fined $5.00.

COLORED ARMY OFFICER GIVES LIFE IN BATTLE

NEWARK N J LEDGER
OCTOBER 13, 1918

Word has been received that Lieut. Thomas Bullock of the 367th Infantry, which was formerly the 15th New York Regiment, has been killed in action. Lieut. Bullock is said to have been the first colored officer in the American army to lose his life in France. Lieut. Bullock was formerly a sergeant in the old 15th and was one of the twenty-five men sent from that regiment to the officers' training school at Des Moines, Iowa. Upon graduation he was commissioned as second lieutenant and assigned to the 367th Infantry at Camp Upton.

The lieutenant was formerly a clerk in the postoffice department in New York City and leaves a widow now living at Wilmington, Del.

Clarence Dawson Wins Commission as Lieutenant

Clarence Dawson, a former student of the University of Minnesota, was recently commissioned a second lieutenant from the Reserve Officers' training corps at Fort Sheridan. Far from winning this honor, Dawson was selected to attend the personnel adjutant's school for officers, and was made assistant to the commander there. It will be remembered that Dawson was the young man who, on his arrival at Fort Sheridan, was asked: "Are you not mistaken? You should have gone to Howard University, the Colored school for training officers." And he answered, "The orders of the president of my university were to report here and I will remain until I hear from him." This is the sort of "stuff" that made him an officer.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

The Freeman.
May 4, 1918

President W. S. Scarborough has received a telegram from Adjutant General McCain informing him that Wilberforce University is assigned a quota of twenty Class C men for fourth Officers' Training Camp. These men are to be Wilberforce graduates, and are to report at Camp Grant, May 15th.

Recently, Wilberforce was called upon to send as many clerks and stenographers as possible to Camp Jackson, S. C., for service in France.

COLORED OFFICERS SENT TO CAMP MEADE, MD.

(Special to The New York Age.)

Baltimore, Md., Ten colored commissioned officers have recently been sent to Camp Meade, near here. They will assist in the training of the colored men connected with the 154th Depot Brigade. There have been no colored officers stationed at the camp since the 368th Infantry left for overseas.

Among the new officers are: Lieuts. John B. Miles, John T. Wright, Prince E. Williams, James H. Williams W. C. Evans, Burrell Tillman, Straughn H. Wylie and Harold E. Smith. Each was recently commissioned.

The Rev. F. C. Shirley has been appointed a chaplain with the rank of lieutenant.

639 Commisssions Given at Officers' Training Schoo

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—War department officials state that since the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Des Moines, out of which came 639 commissioned officers, and prior to the establishment of the training schools at Camps Taylor and Pike men were commissioned as officers in infantry, 11 in cavalry and 35 in field artillery, 107 officers in infantry came out of the reserve training camp at Camp Pike and 35 in field artillery came out of Camp Taylor last month. The foregoing summary gives a total of 941 officers graduating from the officers' training schools and these figures are exclusive of those commissioned in the medical reserve corps and in special branches of the service both over here and abroad, and the count does not embrace the officers of the National Guard and those in the original regular army.

NEGRO REGIMENT REACHES FRANCE

SPRINGFIELD ILL REGISTER
APRIL 23, 1918

OLD EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY "OVER THERE" SAILED ON APRIL 6.

The old 8th Illinois infantry, the negro regiment of the state, now known as the 370th infantry, United States army, is safe in France. Postal cards which were mailed from Newport News, Va., from where the regiment sailed on Saturday, April 6, were received by relatives from members of the regiment from this city.

The regiment numbers 2,700 men. The field officers are:

Colonel Franklin A. S. Denison of Chicago.
Lieutenant Colonel Oscar B. Duncan of Springfield.
Major Charles L. Hunt of Chicago.
Major Rugus M. Stokes of Chicago.
Major Arthur Williams of Metropolis.

One of the companies, Company I, is from Springfield. It numbers 180 men and the officers are:

Captain Joseph L. Morgan.
First Lieutenant William Andrews.
First Lieutenant Orville R. Smith.
First Lieutenant Norman Garrett.
Second Lieutenant Albert M. Jordan.
Second Lieutenant Rufus B. Jackson.

The 8th Illinois was ordered to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., on Oct. 12, and the local unit, Company I, departed for the camp late that day. The regiment remained at the camp until March 1, when it was sent east to Newport News, Va.

Race Friction Causes Change at Plattsburg

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 7, 1918

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 6.—Company H, in the newly opened officers' training camp for college students, has had to be reconstructed because of friction that developed between Southerners and negroes.

Two negro students were assigned to the company on Monday, when the camp opened. Many of the other members of the company were from Southern states. The negro students made no complaint of the attitude of any of their companions, but that night they vanished.

Colonel Dentler, camp commandant, discovered their destination, had them intercepted and persuaded them to return. Officers intend to see that they get a square deal and are confident that they will, now that every Southerner has been transferred from Company H. One other negro student has been assigned to that company.

LIEUT. T. C. BROCK GONE TO CAMP GRANT

Commissioned Last Fall—With Dental Corps, 363 Inf. 92nd Division.

First Lieut. T. C. Brock, one of Louisville's own sons, left last Tuesday to report for duty at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Lieut. Brock was commissioned as a First Lieutenant last September, and will serve in the dental corp of the 363rd infantry, with the 92nd division. Lieut. Brock's brother, A. S. Brock, is also a first lieutenant, and is expecting a call in the near future. This is the beginning of the expected class up in the near future of all Louisville Colored officers who have been commissioned, and now await their calls to report for duty.

LIEUT. FEARING APPOINTED ADJUTANT

The St Louis Argus Feb 15 1918

(Special to The Argus.)

Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 12.—The first Camp Grant command to be filled to war strength is to be Brig.-Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum's 183rd Infantry brigade, composed of Colored troops. Word has been received here of the ordering of 2,000 trained men to this cantonment from Camp Sherman within a short time. The 183rd brigade is composed of the 365th infantry and the 350th machine gun battalion at Camp Grant and the 366th infantry at Camp Dodge and is a part of the 92nd division.

Lieut. Fearing, of St. Louis, has been appointed adjutant. Lieut. Lowe has specialized in field fortification work. These men are keeping "St. Louis to the Front."

FOR COLORED OFFICERS

RICHMOND VA TIMES DISPATCH
OCTOBER 20, 1918

Instructions Issued to Receive Applications From Acceptable Officer Material in Virginia.

The government has issued instructions to the several commanding officers of the various student army training corps units in Richmond, looking forward to the receiving and rating of civilian candidates for the central officers' training schools. These schools are located as follows: machine-gun school at Camp Hancock, Ga.; field artillery at Camp Taylor, Ky.; and the infantry school for this district at Camp Lee.

Colored men who are high school graduates or who have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who may wish to apply for examination and rating are requested to make application to the examining officer, students' army training corps, Virginia Union University.

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DR. GALLEGO COMMISSIONED AS FIRST LIEUTENANT

N. Y. TIMES
FEBRUARY 18, 1918

Dr. Louis Gallego, of 5 Congress avenue, Flushing, has been commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the National Army (ocolerdULml to the National Army (colored division). Dr. Gallego is a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital and has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Flushing for several years.

COL. YOUNG RIDES TO CAPITAL ON HORSEBACK

Cleveland Gazette 6-28-1918

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Washington's Colored population was agreeably surprised today with the arrival of Colonel Charles Young, who came all the way from Wilberforce, Ohio, his home, a distance of 650 miles, on horse back and afoot. The Colonel looks fit for an endurance hike or for service at the front. The restoration, to active duty in this war, of the race's senior army officer, it is believed by race men here, would remove one source of unrest within the race.

DOCTORS TENDER BRIGHT FAREWELL BANQUET

New York Times

New York, May 7.—On last Saturday night at the Lybia, the medical and dental professions of New York City tendered to Dr. A. C. Bright a farewell banquet on his leaving for Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserves. The doctor was presented with a wrist watch, a token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow practitioners. Those present were Drs. St. Clair Jones, Reed, Hoage, E. P. Roberts, Kellogg, Saunders, Withers Corbin, Henderson, Rawlins, Anderson. Sinclair of Phila., Pottinger, Taylor, Graves, Chas. Roberts and St. John.

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MAJOR WALKER DEAD

Washington, [illegible] 1918. A shock was caused here when the news came that Major [illegible] E. Walker, commander of the old First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Thur[illegible] died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Thursday of last week.

Only a few days before the United States formally declared war against Germany, the First Separate Battalion was called out to guard bridges and public buildings in the District. The work of Major Walker and his men elicited general commendation.

The deceased was well known in local educational circles, being a supervising principal. A widow, Mrs. Beatrice Walker, i samong the surviving relatives.

COLORED MAN LAUDS LIEUTENANT-COLONELCY

Cleveland Gazette

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, 312 North Thirteenth street, received a telegram last week from their son, Major Ottis B. Duncan, 370th infantry, Newport News, Va., stating that he had been promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment.

The regiment is the old Eighth Illinois infantry, the Negro regiment.

Major Duncan was a clerk in the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Blair.

SERGT. OVERTON GOES FUNSTON AVIATION CAMP

The New York News, March 31, 1918

Camp Upton, L. I., March 30.—Reginald W. Overton, first sergeant of Co. C, 367th Regiment, stationed at Camp Upton, L. I., was called up by Col. Moss and selected out, among about 4,000 or 5,000 men, to report at once to the Officers' Training School for Aviators at Camp Funston, Kansas.

"Buddie" Overton comes from that family that has made good. He won the first prize as a wireless operator and aeroplane builder at the Negro Exhibition that was held in New York City, 1914.

FEW COLORED OFFICERS AT CAMP SHERMAN

Cleveland Gazette, Aug. 17, 1918

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 12.—Camp Sherman, near here, is rapidly filling up with Colored draftees. The last contingent to arrive, which came in last week, is composed of an unusually fine type of young men. A regretted thing at Camp Sherman, however, is that Secretary of War Baker's recent statement that there must be no discrimination is not put into effect at Camp Sherman, where Colored commissioned officers and even Colored non-coms are as scarce as "hen-teeth." It cannot be said of the men now at Camp Sherman that they are not equipped for higher duty.

JOPLIN (MO.) GLOBE, MARCH 12, 1918

Clemmie Parks, a Fort Scott negro, is now a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and making good.

at Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, also serving as druggist, he being a registered pharmacist.

The officers training camp at Schofield Barracks, near Honolulu, Hawaii, will turn out 100 members of the 25th U. S. Infantry as officers in March.

COLORED PHYSICIANS TO GET COMMISSIONS

7-13-18

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is reported a number of Colored physicians will soon be commissioned as officers in Colored regiments. None have been commissioned for many months. It is said Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, is earnestly pressing the commissioning of more Colored physicians.

DES MOINES IA. NEWS, MAY 4, 1918

NEGRO TRAINING CAMP TO BE HELD AT DODGE

Orders were received at division headquarters at Camp Dodge, Friday, directing that space be designated for a negro officers' training camp, where enlisted men from the 92nd National Army Division, composed entirely of negroes, may try for commissions in the army.

This school will train men for commissions in the infantry branch only.

It is probable that 300 negro soldiers will be admitted.

Maj. General G. C. Ballou, at Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kan., will select the commandant for this camp.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION, MARCH 17, 1918

Negro Chaplain Preaches Today.

Lieutenant Clifford L. Miller, of Talladega, Ala., the first colored Congregational clergyman to be made chaplain in the present war, will preach at the First Congregational church, colored, this morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be, "A Good Soldier." He will leave immediately after the service for his post at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

CITY HOSPITAL DOCTOR IS MADE LIEUTENANT

ST. PAUL MINN PRESS, APRIL 5, 1918

Bernard J. Weigel of the City and County hospital, St. Paul, has been commissioned first lieutenant in the medical officers' reserve corps, according to word from Washington last night.

Dr. Weigel, a graduate of Creighton university, Omaha, has been at the City and County hospital since December.

T. A. Combie, 415 University avenue, was made a first lieutenant in the Negro medical officers' reserve.

The department also announced the commitment of Harry B. Stafford as major in the National army quartermaster corps.

DETROIT MICH FREE P[illegible], SEPTEMBER 8, 1918

Negro Sergeant Wins Commission.

Sergeant Burtram H. Conway, Negro, 341 Erskine street, and a member of Company H, Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh infantry, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in France. He is a nephew of Lieutenant P. [illegible] Carrouche, also of this city, who saw service in the Spanish-American war.

NEGRO PASTOR BECOMES U. S. ARMY CHAPLAIN

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER, OCTOBER 15, 1918

Rev. A. Huntington Hatwood, pastor of the Grace A. M. E. Zion church, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation Sunday night prior to his being inducted into the country's service as a chaplain in the army. He will report at Camp Taylor Training school for chaplains, Louisville, Ky., this week. The meeting was held in the open air.

BRAVE SOLDIER EXPLOIT UNDER CAPT. MARSHALL

The Guardian, 12-7-18

INFORMING LETTER RECEIVED BY WIFE OF CAPT. NAPOLEON B. MARSHALL FROM FRANCE—DETACHMENT EXTRICATE THEMSELVES WHEN IN HANDS OF GERMANS

Soldier and Sailor Column Dedicated to Memory of Geraldine L. Trotter, by L. L. F.

Captain Napoleon Bonaparte Marshall has sent to his wife a very interesting letter telling of a recent raid. It is a very graphic description of some of the thrills that our boys have passed through, and will be of vital interest to Guardian readers. The cut of Captain Marshall is taken from his last photograph and sent from Paris.

Marshall's Letter Tells of Brave Exploit With Detachment.

"Here I am on my back bound around by interlacing adhesive plasters and a straight jacket binder, merely a matter of a sprained back at the base of the spine. It all happened last Monday night Oct. 21st.

"At 8.00 p. m. I went over the top at the head of a platoon of my brave boys. My mission was to attack a machine gun position at a salient in the enemy's line which was located at the nose of a wood about half a mile to the left of my trench sector. It was a clear star-lit night and my path led through a maze of barbed wire down a steep hill to the valley of a river.

"At goodly intervals and in a crouching position, sometimes crawling, we picked our way to the lower edge of our field of wire where I gave the command 'As Skirmishers Guide Right' and taking a position on the right of my line we advanced down the hill and across No Man's Land close to the German line when we took another formation and turned to the left. In Indian fashion we creeped up on the objective and after we had cut our way through the last big Bosch barbed wire I again deployed my men as Skirmishers flanked by automatics. We had approached to 50 yards of the emplacement, I paused a few moments and breathlessly waited to get a signal from the 2nd Battalion detachment which was to have cooperated with us. I received no signal so pointing out the objective to my men I fired my pistol as the opening shot then was pretty music for a few minutes.

"No return fire came from the emplacement but to our surprise on our left about a hundred yards and between us and our trenches there shot up a German rocket followed by a fusillade of rifle shots and hand grenades. We had barely gotten back through the heavy barbed wire before the enemy heavy artillery answered to the rocket signal with a barrage of shrapnel and belching trench mortars.

Hemmed In But Escape.

"It cut off our retreat to our lines and hemmed us in with a wall of fire and steel. In single file formation we were skirting the narrow woods which lay between us and enemy's position. I gave the order to the left flank and advanced directly toward the German guns. It was the only way. Shells were bursting everywhere, crashing the limbs of the trees about us. For while it seemed hopeless and visions of childhood fitted before me. But

Income Blue

CAPT. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MARSHALL IN FRANCE.

Soldiers—1918 175
Officers

LETTERS FROM FRANCE

The Sav

LIEUT. JAS. E. SCOTT

Headquarters Company
367th Infantry
A. P. O. 766 A. E. Forces
Maintavelle, France
Nov. 24, 1918

Savannah Tribune 12-21-18

My dear Father:

Just a few lines to tell you that your son is alive and working as hard as ever to make good.

Our struggle with the Huns is over and we have made a record taht you and every other American Negro will be proud of. However, our work is not ended, and our hardest fight is ahead of us. We have to hold our men in check during these days of waiting. Tomorow we will commence our intensive training schedule. I have had many thrilling experiences and suffered many hardships since I saw you last, yet I have borne them like a man.

At present I am commanding the headquarters company. My captain was promoted to a major, shortly after my arrival in France in June, and ever since Aug.13th, I have been commanding the Company.

The Company is the largest in the the regiment, nearly twice as large as the other companies. You can't imagine how I have had to work.

Enclosed herewith please find check for $50.00. I hope this will reach you in time for Christmas.

Tell Mama and the children that I am well and still planning for their future. God will help us to get together again, and I shall sit and tell you about our fierce fighting and hot battles.

Tell the children that brother James love them and will help them in his own time.

Regards to Miss Rose and Mr. Putzel.

God be with you till we meet again, which I hope will be soon.

With love and best wishes, I am,
Yous son,
James

France, Nov. 14, 1918.

My dear Mother

Just a line to let you know that I am all right, safe and sound with the exception of a bullet hole through my left hand which is healing nicely and which was received the day before the fighting stopped. Now I guess you got scared as soon as you saw this letter was not in my writing. Tom Anderson who was hit in the leg and only slightly wounded the same time I was so foolish to get one of my grabbers shot. He has an ugly scar on the leg caused by shrapnel, but it is not serious but he is here in the hospital with me to have it treated. We both feel that we were lucky because several of our friends were hurt much worse than we were. Harry Williams, who used to live in our block when we were in Philadelphia had his leg torn off by a shell. We at first thought that he had been killed but he was brought into the hospital late at night barely alive. The doctors say that he will get better. Well, we are all glad it is over because it has been mighty hard fighting for two weeks before the end came. Two of our officers were severely wounded at the same time I was hit in the hand. We had heard that we probably had but one or two more days in the trenches and all who had escaped injury were wondering who would get it the last two days. I would have been unhurt perhaps but I became too anxious when we were going over the top and so did not use the care I ought to have taken and ofcourse I got it among the first. We were going over crawling and I threw up my hand too high and a bullet took care of it for me. I did not know at first what was the matter with it and I thought maybe I had hit it until I saw the red stuff come rolling down and my hand became limp. I kept agoing when a corporal ordered me to the rear. When I got there the doctors fixed me up and told me to go on back and then I was out of it for good. This was the third time I had been over the top with my company and I tell you, mother, we certainly felt like nothing could stop us when we got started but that boche shot in my hand changed my mind about that. We had been in the trenches for two weeks when the fighting stopped and you should have seen us when the day we made the Huns give up. We were dirty, wet, full of trench flees and all of us were about the same color our faces were so full of mud and dirt. I don't know how long we are going to have to remain over here now, but I hope not long after Christmas. The boys are all anxious to get back to the States although they are getting fine treatment from the French people and nothing seems too good for them to do for us. Have you received your money every month? If not-go to the Red Cross headquarters and tell them about it. I have several little souvenirs for you which I will send over after Christmas. I have not seen Charlie as yet but I heard from a comrade of his that he is well. He is with the artillery which is about ten miles from us. I was told that he is now a sergeant. I heard that Willie was drafted and sent off to camp in the last crowd from Savannah. If that is so you should have three stars in your window for us. Hoping that you are well-and that you will have a fine Christmas and that you are not worrying about me for I am O. K. and looking forward to the time when I shall return home,

Your devoted son,
Henry.

Address:
Pvt. Henry Johnson,
Co. M., 365th U. S. Infantry
A. E. F., France.

France, Nov. 9, 1918.

Dear Sam:

It looks now that we are going to quit the trenches soon as it is said that the boche is all in and is going to cash in his guns. Well, old boy, your bub has not even so much as got a scratch on him and I have been over the top with my company three times and despatch bearer to dangerous parts of the front many times. All boys of my company that you know O. K. except Milton Harvey who was shot through the head one night last week when his squad was on a little hunt in No Man's Land. They say that before he was shot he took care of three of the Germans. You know he was one of the best shots in the 25th Infantry, regulars, before the war broke out and he enlisted with us. I am told that he will recover but will lose the left eye. He was mentioned for bravery by colonel. Several nights ago some German flyers tried to get across our lines and the prettiest fight you ever saw took place and before the boches could "haul pork" three of them were brought down by the French flyers. From our dugouts we could see the different fellows fighting and the black night was lit up by the gun fire from the flyers. I saw one of the machines blow up with fire and drop to the ground, but in its own trenches. The Germans did not last long with the Frenchies and turned and fled with the French behind them. And so you have not been drafted. I was hoping that if you were you would get a chance to come over here and see the big show. There is so much to learn and you get such good treatment from the French. How are mama and sister. Tell them I'm fine and dandy and hope they will have a fine Christmas. Hoping that you are O. K. and that I will see you all early next year,

Your brother,
Andrew.

Address:
Co. K, 366th U. S. Infantry,
A. E. F., France, via New York.

THE COLORED AMERICAN IN WAR WORK—MORE COLORED CHAPLAINS ASSIGNED

The Christian Recorder 8-15-18

Nine colored chaplains, graduates of the class of September-October at the Army Chaplains' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., have been appointed and assigned as follows: American Expeditionary Force (overseas service)—Matthew W. Ciair, Jr., and Lewis A. McGee, John W. E. Bowen, Jr., 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Taylor, Ky.; Frank W. Brown, 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va.; Ellis A. Christian, 165th Deport Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas; Eugene H. Hamilton and Frederick D. L. McDonald, 11th Division, Camp Meade, Md.; A. Huntington Hatwood, Camp Taylor, Ky., and Max Yergen, Camp Lee, Va. These are included in the total of sixty colored chaplains announced as now in the service of the United States Army in this country and overseas.

N. Y. C. EVE. SUN
JUNE 14, 1918

Colored Officers to Lead.

It will be interesting to note the progress in France of the 367th Infantry, a negro organization that has been training at Camp Upton. This unit, it is said, will be the first colored regiment in France having negro commissioned officers leading its companies. The 15th and other negro commands in the past have always been completely officered by white men.

All company commanders except the headquarters company and all the lieutenants of the 367th Infantry are colored men. There are eighty-seven negro commissioned officers in the regiment, all graduates of the negro officers' training school at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The white officers of the regiment are Colonel JAMES A. Moss, its commander, and the field staff, consisting of lieutenant-colonel three majors, each commanding a battalion; the regimental surgeon, regimental adjutant, supply officer and commander of headquarters company.

Colonel Moss, the commanding officer, is a veteran of many Philippine campaigns and a recognized authority on infantry tactics. He has commanded negro troops before, having been in charge of the 24th Infantry Regular Army, for several years. It is said that the 367th Infantry was twenty-five men over war strength recently, giving the command a total of 3,724 men. Its record at the camp was a good one. The work of the negro soldiers on the target ranges was publicly commended by an army ordnance expert, and under the circumstances their further progress will be of particular interest.

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TEN NEW COLORED CHAPLAINS APPOINTED.

The Dallas Express 4-23-18

Ten new Colored chaplins have been appointed for service among the Colored troops of the United States Army, with rank of first lieutenant.

They are Chas. Y. Trigg, (Methodist), assigned to Camp Alexander, Newport, News, Va.; Needham M. Means, (Methodist, to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; James B. Adams, (Baptist, to Camp Lee, Va.; Robert G. Morris, (Methodist, to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; ....Robert W. Jefferson, (Baptist, and George C. Parker and Isaac c. Snowden, (Both Methodist, to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Frank R. Arnold, William Y. Bell and Benjamin H. Johnson are not yet asigned.

These appointed, together with the members previously asigned, gives a total of sixty Colored chaplins now serving in the United States Army, in this country and overseas.

DRAFT MEANS MUCH TO AMERICAN NEGRO

He's Learning to Read and Write, and Finding Out What Life Really is Through Work of Army Y. M. C. A.; Colored Troops Growing and Developing Mentally, Physically, Socially and Morally.

GRAND FORKS HERALD
JANUARY 13, 1918

BY HENRY C. NEWELL

The national draft means more perhaps, to the American negro than anything that has happened to him since his release from slavery. At no time since the Civil War has so great a degree or wide a variety of opportunity come to him as in these strenuous days of war training.

Attached to all the big cantonmen's in the central military department are regiments of colored troops a little less in the public eye, perhaps, but engaged, nevertheless, in just as earnest a program of preparation as any of the white troops. These units have been recruited from the South and the North and they form pretty much the same conglomerate of literate and illiterate, well-to-do and poor, traveled and untraveled, that the white contingents do.

Thousands of the men have come away from cotton and sugar plantations for the first time in their lives. Other thousands have been called from their homes in northern cities for the first time. All, however, are getting an experience, discipline and training that amount to a distinct contribution to their lives. The chance to grow and develop mentally, physically, socially and morally has come to these men at a time when they least expected it, but from an observation covering all the big military centers in the central department the writer can state unhesitatingly that the colored men are measuring up to their new opportunities.

A short time after he arrived at Camp Dodge, a negro boy from an Alabama plantation asked a white soldier when pay day was coming and how much would be paid the colored troops. The answer was what might be termed an "impressive surprise."

"Thirty dollars a month."

"Thuhty dollahs, sah?"

"Yes; thirty dollars a month."

"Ehv'ry month?"

"Sure; thirty dollars every month."

"Phew—ee!"

$15 Dolars His Most.

Fifteen dollars a month was the most he had ever earned on the Alabama plantation where he was born and had spent his entire life. Double that amount for service in the army besides board and clothing seemed enormous in the colored trooper's eyes. Even after sending home fifteen dollars each month he has as much or more than he ever had earned picking cotton.

Another story is told of a negro boy who one day asked a Y. M. C. A. secretary:

"Say, boss—what's dis heah Kaisah Bill stuff? Jes' show him to me an Ah'll shoot him, so we-all kin go on back t' Alabam'."

Seventy-five per cent of these colored troops have never had an opportunity to learn English well enough to read or write or to study even grade school subjects. It was soon found that so many negroes could neither read nor write that their illiteracy was seriously interfering with their becoming good soldiers. Some men hardly knew their right foot from their left and many could not understand military orders though they were given in the simplest language. When it came to filling out questionaires or blanks of any kind the men were non plussed and were compelled to call upon some separate friend or the Y. M. C. A. secretaries to help them.

In a moment of real necessity and almost wholly unequipped, the secretaries set about to relieve homesickness and anxiety by writing letters for the men, though they knew that in many instances not even the men's families would be able to read them. In this connection the story is told of a colored boy who asked a secretary to write a letter to his sweetheart. With much painstaking the boy dictated what he wanted to say to his girl down in Alabama and the secretary carefully noted it down.

When it had been finished the boy surprised the amenuensis by asking: "Would you-all mind writin' 'nother lettah, boss?"

"'"No," said the secretary, "not at all. Who shall we write to this time?"

"'Nother gal," said the boy.

"All right," agreed the secretary, ready for any queer turn. "What shall I say?"

The colored boy scratched his head for a moment before he said, "Well boss, jes' copy de first lettah."

Organizes English Class.

In the midst of the letter-writing demand in this same cantonment a secretary came upon a number of English leaflets that had been used to instruct foreign speaking men in barracks which the negroes now occupied. He eagerly seized upon these and immediately organized a class in English, using this same phonetic system devised by Dr. Petter Roberts. Several days later, in reporting his work to headquarters, he declared that more lessons were imperative as the men were simply "eating them up."

Such a demand had not been anticipated by the Y. M. C. A. and in the absence of anything better the Roberts leaflets were used, with the result that hundreds of colored men became inoculated with the germ of ambition and engaged eagerly in learning to read and write the common tongue of the country.

Whereas, only a few weeks before there had been only several hundred letters written daily in the Y. M. C. A. hut for colored men at Camp Dodge, there now began to be written literally thousands. It was estimated that nearly 5,000 letters were being written by the colored troops during the Christmas season just passed.

One day a secretary in charge of English instruction for colored troops appealed to the camp educational director:

"We must have pens and ink for these men now, 1,000 of each."

"But the men have pencils," said the educational director, "why should they have pen and ink?"

"Because they have to sign the payroll in ink—and hundreds of them can't use a pen to save their lives."

Couldn't Write With Ink.

The idea was a new one in Y. M. C. A. experience, for no one had any idea that one who wrote with a pencil could not also write with a pen. But some of the signatures of the colored troopers were examined and what appeared to be perfectly legible in pencil was nothing less than a hen scratch in ink.

So the Y. M. C. A. provided 1,000 pen holders, 2,000 pen points and 1,000 bottles of ink and set the men to work with their new weapon. The weapon proved in many cases to be somewhat of the nature of a squirt gun, for those who tried it for the first time almost covered themselves with ink; some of them looked as if they had been taking a bath in it.

But the difficulty was overcome by patience and practice and today a majority of these colored troops can write as well with a pen as with a pencil.

At Grant the Y. M. C. A. campaign in writing was given the slogan, "Every Man Must Write His Name," and the response was immediate. Some of the men had been told the story that they could not draw their pay unless they could sign their names to the payroll in ink, but a majority of them entered the campaign because they were interested in being able to communicate with their folks at home.

Camp Sherman has quartered nearly 4,000 colored troops, practically all of whom have been enrolled in one or more phases of Y. M. C. A. activity. Educational lectures of various kinds have attracted a large attendance and English classes for illiterates have been popular. Captains of colored companies have insisted that their men learn to read and write and that they go even farther in their studies and take up mathematics and French. In a number of the cantonments the Y. M. C. A. French class have included large numbers of colored officers.

The work for the colored troops at Camp Custer and Camp Funston is of much the same nature and results as in the other northern centers. Throughout the central military department the English and letter-writing campaigns have produced widely beneficial results. The men are by no means so lonesome as they were or as they would be without their present knowledge; they are now in closer touch with their homes and friends and as a whole are a much more contented lot of national defenders. Also, their ambitions have been whetted and they are ready to enroll in other educational classes whenever they will be organized.

Improved Morally.

Other changes are being observed among these same troops. The men are getting a new attitude toward immorality and diseases incident thereto just by answering the appeal that comes to them from the recreational or social or religious activities promoted by the Y. M. C. A. In several divisions of colored troops the secretaries have found a distinct falling off in profanity and gambling as a result of their evening and Sunday afternoon evangelistic meetings and of their provision of letter paper and envelopes for them to use in writing home.

From the physical standpoint these same men are being helped perhaps more than any others in the entire enlistment. Not many negroes have had an opportunity to indulge in outdoor recreation; they have the play instinct but they have never known how to give expression to it except by means of the buck-and-wing and a few other crude and simple play movements.

Naturally, they have responded eagerly to the athletic games and general recreational features of the Y. M. C. A. program.

"They all have to be taught how to play," said one of the physical directors in a big cantonment, "but they are really quick to learn and get lots of good from their participation in games of all sorts. We even follow them up into the field or in the trench, or wherever they happen to be stationed, and put on various games and recreational actvities. The colored branch of the Army Y. M. C. A. in each cantonment is equipped with plenty of athletic paraphernalia and it is all in constant use. By means of the athletic program of basketball and volleyball games and other outdoor activities it has been possible for us to help the military build a contented body of colored soldiers and at the same time help the soldiers physically."

Letter Box

MORE TRAINING CAMPS FOR COLORED OFFICERS.

The Advocate Feb. 9, 1918.

Mr. O. A. Forte, Editor, The Advocate, Superior building, Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Forte:—I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, asking whether there will be another training camp for Colored officers.

I take pleasure in furnishing to you, and through you, to the many readers of your valued paper, "The Advocate," the following information:

1. The third series of officers' training camps are now being conducted for the benefit of enlisted men in the Regular army, National guard and National Army. These camps started on Jan. 5, 1918, and will continue until April 5, 1918. Aside from enlisted men, whose applications for admission to said training camps had to be filed on or before Dec. 1, 1917, the war department decided to admit to this third series of officers' training camps a quota of graduates and undergraduates from certain schools, colleges and universities "which have earned recognition by having had military training under army officers for the past ten years." Wilberforce University, at Wilberforce, Ohio, by special order, was granted a certain quota of Colored men (some 20 to 25), who were granted permission to attend said officers' training camps. It was left to the camp commanders at the various camps and cantonments to select 1.7 per cent of the enlisted men under their charge to attend these officers' training camps. It has been ordered by the war department that no distinction of color was to be made in such selections by the various camp commanders, it being specifically stated that "any Colored drafted man who has been called to the colors and is actually in service at a National army cantonment before December 1, 1917, will be eligible for selection to attend the training camp. Otherwise he will not be eligible."

2. According to the present plans of the war department, there will not be another such officers' training camp for Colored men exactly similar to the officers' training camp which closed a few months ago at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Of course, there may be other officers' training camps, in addition to the third series referred to above (the date for entering which, namely Dec. 1, 1917, has now passed), but in all likelihood, it will be necessary for a man to enlist in some branch of the army in order to gain admission thereto.

I am furnishing you this detailed information, hoping that this letter will serve to answer a number of inquiries which are in the minds of our men throughout the states, judging from numerous inquiries of this character which are daily coming to me through the mails.

May I take this opportunity of expressing to you, the keen appreciation which is felt by the secretary of war and by the undersigned, because of the active, loyal support which The Advocate and the Negro Press generally are so patriotically rendering in this period of national emergency and need. Sincerely yours,

EMMET J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant.

DUBOIS LANDS CAPTAINCY IN ARMY

9/7/18 Cleveland Advocate

NEW YORK, July 9.—It is reported here that Editor W. E. Du Bois, of the Crisis, has been commissioned a captain in the army and will be assigned to duty under Major Spingarn in the intelligence department at Washington. Whether or not Dr. Du Bois will resign his editorship is not known. Many N. A. A. C. P. members think he should, if the report about his being assigned government duty is true.

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SPIRIT OF 'BUFFALOES' AS OBSERVED IN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES

The New York Age
12-7-18

The entire 92nd Division of the American Expeditionary Forces is now called "The Buffaloes," according to Secretary Benj. F. Seldon of the Y. M. C. A., who is an active worker among the soldiers in France.

In a personal letter to the Editor of The Age, Mr. Seldon gives an interesting recital of the activities of our officers and men, including such organizations as the 367th Infantry, 351st Machine Gun Battalion and the 349th Field Artillery. These soldiers were always found resourceful and tactful under the most trying conditions. The letter follows:

It is now 5:30 A. M. and after a good night's sleep I have determined to write to you at last. Fritz did not disturb us last night owing to the fact that the night was too dark. The night before he dropped quite a few bombs not a very long distance from us killing some 35 people. He dropped four that he thought was on us, but they all missed their mark by 400 yards. Thanks to our anti-aircraft guns—for they certainly peppered them and made them change their course. They are a vigilant lot and save not hundreds but thousands of lives. If you want to hear a firing band you ought to listen to an aeroplane raid, plus an anti-aircraft attack and a barrage going on at the same time. We have gotten so accustomed to it that we expect it nightly and do not feel the least bit frightened when they are flying over us.

Well, what about the Buffaloes? Don't forget the entire 92nd Division is now called the Buffaloes. And you may be sure that the whole Division is doing its bit nobly. We have now been at three fronts and are now ready for another. Let me express it by the words of Lieut. Greenlea, our Regimental Gas Officer, "Peace would be as well to me as snow in August if it came before we can get in the Metz drive." This is the way we all feel about it. Our soldiers have no dread or fear of the trenches and they are all anxiously and cheerfully willing to do their part when their turn comes. Coming in from an outpost one night where Fritz had just rained murder and hell, I passed a sentinel who seemed to be well protected from the enemy fire. I said to him, "Well, my boy, you are pretty comfortably fixed back here." He said, "No sir, I am not contented in the least, I want to be with my company for when they get orders to go over the top, I do not want to be left behind here." The tone and manner in which he said it made me feel somewhat abashed.

My work has carried me in every front line trench that our 367th boys have held and fought in and I can never tell you how many happy and encouraging experiences I have had. We thought we knew the better side of the Negro back home, but we did not. It seems to me that it takes the worst conditions in life to bring out the best that is in him; for instance, I have been with him in trenches, over dangerous roads and bridges when it rained shells every minute; I have been with him when he was cut off from food and supplies; I have seen him in mud and water above his ankles and I have seen him injured and yet, he not only always possessed, but always manifested a contagious cheerful disposition. His wit and sparkling humor are strikingly noticeable, for no matter how bad the situation, he is ready with his salve of humor to allay the pain. In short under all these trying conditions I have found him resourceful and tactful, long suffering and farsighted, coolheaded and patient when the occasion demanded and when necessary, doing as the Egyptians of old making brick out of straw.

Our officers have done splendidly. Lieut. T. J. Bullock was the first officer of the 92nd Division to lay down his life for his country. I saw him a few hours after a shell had hit him—dead and wrapped in an American flag, a noble corpse to look upon, because he died as he had lived, true to his trust, his country and his God. I knew him well and to my mind he was one of the finest combinations of a gentleman and a soldier I have had the opportunity to know. Colonel Moss told me the next day that he was proud of him and his record because he was found at the very spot where assigned and the shelling was very fierce that night, but he stuck to his post.

How many things I would like to tell you, but must be contended by stating the following: We have lost some men but most of them were by sickness and accidents and a few under fire in the trenches.

The officers of the 367th Infantry who have done especially good work are: Lieuts. Lane and Weavery, who were the first to go over the top in our unit. The former especially did fine work. Lieut. James Scott is in command of the Headquarters Company. Lieut. Howard C. Gilbert is in command of Company "D", which has become a fine fighting unit under his leadership. Captains Cherry Russell, McCall, Campbell, Morris and York, who has been gassed, have all made good and have proved their worth and efficiency. Lieuts. McKaine, John White and George Windsore are on the job night and day keeping the men fed up and well clothed. Captain Williams is now Munition Offi-

incomplete

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Forty-one colored cadets from the Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry will be trained at Camp Stanley, San Antonio, Texas. Thirty other cadets are expected.

Thirty -one cadets are among the 934 students of the Officers' Training School opened at Camp Upton, L.. They are from the 367th Infantry, the 351st Machine Gun Battalion, and other units.

Three or more colored cadets are among those assigned to Officers' Training School at Camp Grant, Ill.

Forty-eight colored cadets have been selected at Camp Logan, Texas., for training as officers.

The Crisis March 1918. P.242.

The Ninth U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., has two colored officers, Major B. O. Davis and Chaplain L. A. Carter, the latter having the rank of Captain. Out of twenty-five men sent from this regiment to the training camp at Des Moines, twenty-two were made commission officers. The baseball team is the champion over five white army and one civilian teams.

1918

The Crisis- June- page 82.

Of forty-four Negroes of St. Paul, Minn., in the November draft, forty have been made non-commissioned officers and J.R. French, a dentist, is in the Dental Reserve Corps.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 237.

The school for colored medical officers at Fort Des Moines, Ia., has been closed and nearly one hundred physicians and dentists have received their commissions. Six were sent to Camp Upton, Six to Camp Dix, three to Camp Meade, three to Chillicothe, Ohio; four to Camp Grant, three to Camp Dodge, and forty four to Camp Funston.

The Crisis January 1918. P. 141.

Twenty-seven colored Second Lieutenants have been assigned to duty at Little Rock, Ark. They are graduates of the second series of training camps at Des Moines.

The Crisis, September 1918. P. 237.

Seven Governors reviewed the Illinois reserve militia; including a battalion of colored reserves, under the command of Major John R. Marshall.

The ~~Easter~~ April Crisis 1918. P.294.

~~One~~ hundred Negroes are in a second Officers' Training Camp opened at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Crisis March 1918. P. 242.

Among 600 men attending the third officers' training camp in San Juan, Porto Rico, 150 are Negroes.

The Crisis, September 1918. P.237.

"TETE DE NEGRE."

Ever since the Civil War, white people have been expressing their views over the proper status of the negro. The South has its feeling and much reverent loyalty has been kept alive in old hearts and homes, of "old time" negroes for the true affection and the protecting care their fathers knew at the hands of "old Master."

But "up North," the race of ambitious, arrogant negroes, who make clever servants, but impudent associates, have established more and more keenly, the desirability of the race line and limit. Yet another group; the studious, earnest, devoted kind, have won respect and forged a way in schools; in night schools specially, and in positions commanding good salaries and maintaining great responsibilities.

This is true among both men and women. And the children of such are being grounded carefully in school, that they may be fitted to take up their duties of assisting their race to overcome such of their terrible handicaps as are not beyond remedy through high standards, education and self respect.

The parade of the colored troops up Fifth Avenue Saturday, gave rise to much comment from the curb, where the massed crowds of onlookers were by no means restricted to colored people whose kin were marching through the Avenue.

As they came on, Company by Company, they marched in fine form, with heads erect and steady eyes to the front, treading with a rhythm born in every negro's very bones.

And what was it that roused the crowd to the pitch of generous enthusiasm? Was it the swarthy Drum Major with just a soupcon too much sway-joy in his great baton? And the lightsome tread with which he stepped up to his own leadership?

No. . . It was the simple dignity of purpose, American purpose out there in the swinging ranks, and it vibrated in response to the sincere greeting from the curb. There grouped the old men and the women, who were all in all to the soldiers as they marched away. The human wave of kinship and sympathy was there, as keen and as justified as in any of the great white pageants.

A great justice has been done the American Negro Soldiers of our Army. For the first time in our history, they have their own ranking officers. The Captains, with their two silver bars, were as intent on their men, and as earnestly followed by their men, as any white regiment. The authority was there. It was unostentatious; it was effective. It was thoroughly military.

We should appreciate this great addition to American courage. They are doing what our own Best can not surpass! They are sacrificing their homes and life with those they love, and are marching for the vindication of principle, under a flag that has not always done them justice and comprehension. Shall the white races be less fair or less intelligent, or less admirable! Shall encouragement that is deserved be withheld?

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22nd. Battery Field Artilery, Central School, Camp Taylor, Ky., Capt. C. M. Faute, Commanding

PATTON'S STUDIO
Indianapolis, Ind.

The above picture is that of the 1st battery of candidate officers for Negro artillery officers ever formed in this country. It is known as 22d Training Battery of the Field Artillery Central Officers Training School. The school is at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. There are 6,000 candidate officers at this school, the above 86 being the only colored men. The five candidates in the front with the white bands around their arms, are known as candidate instructors. They are Charles Houston, Washington, D. C.; James S. Davis, Baltimore, Md., and Harrisburg, Pa.; A. I. Cassel, Baltimore, Md.; E. Lawson, Washington, D. C.; D. C. Jefferson and L. W. Primas, of Pittsburg, Pa. This battery has a very enviable record at the school and most of the men will graduate in August, commissioned as 2d lieutenants in the artillery. Seventy-five men from the enlisted personnel of the camp at Taylor took the entrance examination for the camp, ten were recommended. Two of our Indianapolis boys, George Watson and Edward Cravens, have been recommended.

100 COLOURED STUDENTS IN OFFICERS' CAMP

The Amsterdam News

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 4.—The second officers' training camp has been opened here with 400 student candidates. These 100 are colored.

A cantonment contract calls for the completion of the camp by May 1 when it is expected that drafted men will be called for training.

COLONEL MISSISSIPPI COLES

"Off again, on again, gone again—Flanagan," represents very well what happened to the 58 officers of the Artillery at Camp Dix, N. J. As stated in last week's paper, it was found that the artillery officers were not catching on to the training at Dix as rapidly as had been expected, so that all were detailed to the special school at Camp Meade.

As soon as the young officers reached Camp Meade, Col. Coles, who hails from Mississippi marshalled them in line with orders to divest themselves of shoulder straps and other officers' equipment and provide themselves with privates' uniforms, etc. afro American 6/24/18

These were young officers Colonel Coles of Mississippi was dealing with, but not inexperienced. The officers knew as Coles should have known, that no one except General Pershing has the right to demote officers of the United States Army. Such a howl was set up that it was heard clear over in the War Department in Washington with the result that Colonel Coles received orders to transfer the artillery officers back to Camp Dix. There they arrived after a four days absence and reestablished themselves in their old quarters. Since Monday things have been quiet with "nothing new to report."

The officers in the Artillery section have been feeling for some time that the handling of their careers have been bungled and that it is time some changes were made. Artillery work requires a knowledge of advanced mathematics—geometry, trigo and calculus. The graduates of the camp at Fort DesMoines were put into the Artillery service, it is reported, whether they had this training or not, while some of the men with the required mathematical training applied in vain for assignment into the Artillery corps. And now comes the Colonel Coles affair in the nature of adding fuel to the flames.

The Rev. R. Cannon Morris, a prominent member of the North Carolina Conference, has been appointed to a chaplaincy in the army and has been stationed at Camp Meade, near Washington.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 5-16-18

FIRST PROVISIONAL HAS NEGRO CHAPLAIN

Lieut. H. A. Rogers Conducting Splendid Work Among Colored Soldiers.

First Lieutenant H. A. Rogers, of the First Provisional regiment (colored), enjoys a peculiar distinction at Camp Gordon—that of being the only colored officer in the entire Eighty-second division stationed there.

The negro officer has worked his way right into the hearts of the several hundred colored soldiers stationed on the reservation, and moreover is a general favorite with the white soldiers and civilian workers with whom he has come into contact.

Lieutenant Rogers is chaplain of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth battalions of the First Provisional regiment, and, if what is said about him is true, he is a chaplain of the first merit. Civilian workers state that he is doing a great work among the negroes, and is a credit to his race.

The chaplain comes from Monroe, La., and he has had a splendid education for the work he is conducting at the camp. He attended Leland university, at New Orleans, and received his ministerial degree at the Virginia Union university, at Richmond. He later took a graduate course at the University of Chicago.

He only arrived at the camp several days ago, but in the short time that he has been connected with the division he has made himself known by his work to a large number of soldiers and civilian workers. Quiet and unassuming, the negro chaplain at Camp Gordon is fitting silently into his army niche, and his work among the negro soldiers bids fair to increase in importance as time goes by.

TWO CHAPLAINS, BOTH SONS OF METHODIST MINISTERS

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 5-16-18

We present in this connection a picture of Chaplain E. O. Wolfolk and Chaplain E. A. Love, both of whom have the rank of First Lieutenant and are at present located at Camp Meade, Maryland. It is exceedingly interesting that these two men were born in a Methodist parsonage and both of them well equipped. Chaplain Wolfolk is a graduate of Rust University and Gammon Theological Seminary and had come into prominence in Mississippi as pastor of our largest and most influential church of that State—Central Church of Jackson. He was pre-eminently a success as a pastor, and we hear nothing but the best of things concerning him as chaplain. Chaplain Wolfolk's father is still in active service and is a member of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

CAPTAIN COATES DISMISSED

afro American 7-27-18

Washington, July 25.—President Wilson has approved the sentence imposed by a court-martial at Camp Meade on Captain Spriggs B. Coates, of the 368th Infantry. Captain Coates was fined $500, sentenced to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, for one year and dismissed from the service. He was found guilty of fraudulently converting to his own uses moneys belonging to his company's funds.

Captain Coates Baltimore Man

Captain Spriggs B. Coates is well known in this city, being the only Baltmore man to receive a captain's commission at Fort DesMoines Officers Training School last October. He was an old army man having been in the regular army for a number of years. When the officers' training school was started at DesMoines last summer, he was detached from his company, with a number of other regular army sergeants, and because of superior ability secured a captain's commission. When the camp closed he returned to his home in this city and spent several weeks with his wife and son before being ordered to Camp Meade. The company over which Captain Coates had command, was cracked up to be one of the best in the cantonment, and he was extremely popular with his men. General regret has been expressed on all sides that Captain Coats should have allowed himself to become involved in questionable dealings with the finances of his company. He had been a member of the army for over 20 years and with about two more enlistments would have been entitled to retirement with the rank of a Major.

NON COLORED ARTILLERY OFFICERS

Afro American 6-7-18

Colored artillerymen may pump shells at the Kaiser "Somewhere in France" after a while, but officers will be white and not colored. The fifty-eight colored officers, who have been in training at Camp Dix, N. J., since the Camp at Fort Des Moines closed in October of last year had the kibosh put on their hopes for becoming officers in the Artillery Corps. After the "Colonel Mississippi Coles" affair chronicled in these columns week before last, speculation was in order as to the disposition of the 58 officers who, detailed at Camp Meade, were insulted, stayed three days, and then ordered back to Camp Dix. The Afro-American hazarded the guess that those officers would be detailed to another camp for training, or sent back to command Infantry regiments..

This last guess proved correct. Unofficial but nevertheless authentic reports reached this office early this week that the fifty-eight officers were summoned before the commander at Camp Dix and given their choice of:

1. Serving with stevedore companies.
2. Serving with farm labor companies.
3. Returning to their Infantry Regiments.

No questions were allowed, and ten minutes were given the fifty-eight men to make their decision.

Very naturally these men and everybody else who has the heart of the 92nd Division at heart are chagrined over the failure of colored officers to win places in command of artillery regiments. It is plain that the fault is not theirs. They were transferred to the artillery without their consent and are now retransferred back to the infanry against their will. While some of the men preferred infantry from the beginning, the majority had taken a lively interest in their work and were making what they thought to be satisfactory progress.

With the continued difficulties in the 92nd Division of colored troops which could be met by the Division Commander if he were in full sympathy with the officers and men he commands, the Afro-American is rapidly coming to the point already arrived at by the New York News and several other newspapers when they believe and state that General Ballou is unqualified to lead colored troops.

COLORED MAJOR MADE LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Houston Chronicle 8-31-18

Philippine Islands.—Major Ollie B. Phillips, for a number of years a member of the Ninth Cavalry, the noted colored military organization of the United States fighting forces, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Ninth is stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, this country, having been here for some time, and all the members are anxious to get into the scuffle with Fritz and push him back across the Rhine.

Will Enter Army Chaplain School

The Savannah Tribune

11-2-18

Father Brown, priest in charge of St. Augustine's Episcopal church, has been ordered by the Adjutant General of the War Department to proceed at once to Camp Zackary Taylor, Louisville, K., to enter the training school for army chaplains, where he will undergo five weeks of intensive training previous to his being appointed as chaplain to some colored regiment. Father Brown is the first Negro clergyman of the city to be called into this branch of the army service and his selection is indeed a signal honor for the Negroes of Savannah.

COLORED SOLDIERS WIN HONORS IN TEXAS

The New York Age 11-9-18

(Special to The New York Age.)

Camp Stanley, Tex.—The colored members of the officer's training school continue to attract favorable attention. Recently on the target range they made scores far above the average. Sergt. J. L. Stevent averaged 96 per cent. out of 100 at all ranges from one hundred yards to six hundred. This gave him second place in camp average and first in his company. Sergeant Cooley was close behind him.

The platoon of colored soldiers has won first place in so many contests that when the question is asked—"Who won?" the answer is: "The Fourth Platoon, as usual."

At Camp Stanley the white and colored soldiers work together and use the same public buildings, especially the Y. M. C. A., despite the fact that the training school is in Texas under the supervision of the Southern Department.

WHAT OUR CHAPLAINS NEED

The Christian Recorder 5-18-18

The other day we were talking with a chaplain in the U. S. Army—one of our chaplains, a regularly ordained A. M. E. preacher, who represents our Church. We were told that he has many needs which the Army does not supply. Many of our "boys" cannot write and the chaplain assists in writing letters.

We asked him to write for us a list of the things he actually needed to carry on his work. The Presbyterian Church and the Episcopal Church and other churches have given their chaplains proper equipment. We are sure the great A. M. E. Church will not have the only men in the Army representing our Church go without proper equipment.

The letter from the chaplain is as follows:

Dr. R. R. Wright,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I give you memorandum of supplies needed in connection with my duties as regimental chaplain. You are advised that the most urgent needs for home duties are: Typewriter, field trunk, field desk and file and anything in the line of material that may be used in connection with indoor and outdoor pleasure of the soldiers. Of course there are several other things needed but until we sail they are furnished by the Y. M. C. A. and other war organizations.

"In connection with the latter suggestion your special attention is called to the fact that in France the Chaplain may be left entirely to his own resources and everything now furnished by these organizations will be expected of the Chaplains, hence we are principally concerned about meeting the emergencies of over-sea's duty. In order to be ordinarily equipped for over-seas's duties he should have: Scriptures, hymn books, service song books, portable folding organ or victrola, portable library of religious books. Excepting the organ and victrola, these supplies may be secured as gifts from the various war organizations. This, however, does not mean that other religious bodies may not submit their own literature and publications for the use of the soldiers. The advertising feature is very largely considered by the organizations in making such gifts, that is, they are enxious to keep their usefulness as a religious organization before the men.

These we will have to buy: Tent, motorcycle and side car, lantern slide and postcard projector, folding chairs, folding tables, portable altar, containing communion service, communion service for hospital use, table games, athletic goods and the following books: Standard Dictionary (medium size), compact twelve volumes encyclopaedia, war maps of Europe and the world."

Soldiers — 1918

Officers

Source of Missions 9-18

U. S. COLOURED TROOPS.

900,000 NEGROES AVAILABLE.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of *The Times* writes to that journal:—

Under arms to-day in the American Army are 186,000 Negroes. If the man-power of the United States is wholly put into the field, on the same scale as in Europe, 900,000 black soldiers will appear in France and Flanders

What sort of fighting stock can be expected to come of a savage and slave ancestry? Every student of the American Civil War knows the answer. Some of the best troops in that terrible struggle were blacks. Since then the traditions of the Negro soldier have been worthily maintained by famous 9th and 10th Black Regiments of Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry.

From the selected stock that survived the most terrible ordeal of the slave-raiding days on the African coast a Negro race has sprung with a physical stamina apparently more hardy than the white. This is indicated by the records of medical examination for the National Army. Among the first 2,500,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age who were summoned for examination 25 out of every 100 whites were passed as physically perfect. 32 out of every 100 Negroes.

It is not in the ranks alone that the Negro fighter is found. There are 650 commissioned officers, all men of college education, among them, commanding coloured troops, and fresh promotions are frequently made. And, in addition 225 Negroes are serving as doctors and dentists which implies that they hold diplomas from colleges. In the black regiments, since the beginning of the war, about 200 veteran N. C. O.'s have been given commissioned rank. Before the institution of the selective draft, but after the declaration of war on Germany, 29,000 Negroes joined the Volunteer Army, and 7,000 went into National Guard units joining their 7,000 comrades who were in the Regular Army before the war. Since then 143,000 Negroes have been enrolled in the selective Service Army.

A military expert has written concerning the historic four Negro regiments of the American Army: "They are notably steady under fire, patient to endure hardship, cheerful and good-natured at all times; and they can fight." One of the first experiences of the Negro troops in France resulted in two Negro privates on sentry duty winning the coveted Croix de Guerre.

There are already thirty-four black chaplains in the American Army. The woman president of the National Association of Coloured Graduate Nurses offers 2,000 black nurses, ready trained, for service at military hospitals in Europe and in America.

CHAPLAIN PRIOLEAU

Freeman 7-27-18

Rev. C. W. Prisleau, chaplain of the 25th Infantry, is at his home, Kansas City, Kas., on a leave of absence of two weeks. Company still in Hawaii awaiting orders to go "over there."

Norfolk Man Won Coveted French Croix de Guerre

The Journal and Guide

Took Command Of Amunition Train When Commander Was Killed and Brought Through 8 of 17 Wagons

7-13-19

Among the American soldiers who won the coveted French Croix de Guerre for bravery in action was Sergeant George H. Jordan, of Norfolk. Speaking of Sergeant Jordan the New York World said, "Sergeant George H. Jordan, of the 372nd Infantry, won the Croix de Guerre and a palm for taking command of an amunition train at Verdun, October 5th when the commanding officer had been killed by a shell. He saved and brought through eight of the seventeen wagons of the train. Sergeant Jordan expects to visit his parents and relatives here soon.

SERGT. GEO. H. JORDAN

WAR CHAPLAINS NEEDED

Freeman

War Department Prefers "Sturdy, Brotherly Men."—Competent Colored Chaplains Difficult to Secure.

8-23-18

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20.—There is great need in the Army of chaplains for Colored troops and a statement authorized by the War Department is to the effect that a chaplain is needed for every 1,200 officers and men. The army wants a special kind of chaplain—sturdy, upstanding, brotherly man between the age of 21 and 45 years who cares a great deal more about the welfare of soldiers than about distinctions and creeds. So far it has been most difficult to secure a proper number of Colored chaplains for Colored troops. At the Army Chaplain School at Zachary Taylor, a number of men are now receiving training, which is practical and intensive. To get into this School the candidate, if a Protestant, must have the approval of a Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Then he must pass a physical test of the Local Draft Board. While at the School he receives free subsistence.

When he has completed the course successfully he is allowed mileage home at the rate of 3½ cents a mile; and when he is appointed he takes the rank of first lieutenant of the National Army, 2,000 a year and $2,200 abroad. The next class will begin on August 23d.

The training is practical and intensive. Take a sample day, for illustration. The reverend first-class private arises like the common soldier at 5:45 a. m., has 15 minutes of setting-up drill, and is required to circle around the parade ground at double time before breakfast by way of an appetizer. After breakfast he must police his quarters again like any other soldier; undergo an infantry drill without arms for 40 or 45 minutes, and then he is free for lectures and recitations.

There is no service that can be rendered Colored men in the Army at this time equal to co-operation with the effort to secure property qualified men to serve as Chaplains. In fact, it would not be amiss for some of the churches to release ministers for the period of the war that they may serv ethis grat cause. The tragic thing so far with reference to Colored Chaplains is that it has been impossible out of the hundreds of applications to get enough men to meet the educational and other requirements of the service.

Any minister desiring additional information as to the Training School for Chaplains or wishing an appointment as Chaplain should communicate directly with the Adjutant General of the Army. Protestant ministers may also find it desirable to get in touch with the Federal Council of Churches, 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

COLONEL YOUNG MAY BE GIVEN ACTIVE SERVICE

Daily Herald 8-30-18

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In a Washington news article published in another column of The Daily Herald among the splendid accomplishments of the remarkable Conference of Editors called to Washington about six weeks ago for consultation by the government it is foreshadowed that Col. Young is to be given active service at an early period.

As outlined in the Wsahington correspondence Col. Young's case was one which the Conference gave most earnest and serious consideration and urged that he be taken out of retirement and his services be utilized by the government in the prosecution of the war. Col. Young is the only Negro graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in the U. S. Army and by distinguished services in two wars, the Spanish-American and the brush with Mexico, won promotions from the lowest commission to a Lieut. Colonelcy, now retired with the rank of Colonel, the highest rank ever held by a Negro in the United States Army, occupies in the affections of the Negroes of this country a place which is not easily discerned or understood by those of a race whose military officers of high rank are numbered in the thousands.

The retirement of Col. Young seriously disturbed the minds of the Negroes because he was their only representative with high rank in the military establishment at the time of his retirement and now still holds the highest rank of any Negro officer in the regular army.

His call to active service

will give unmeasurable satisfaction to the 12,000,000 people of his race and will doubly increase their admiration for Secretary Baker and re-inforce their belief that the Negro is to receive a square deal from his Department.

The advance news of Col. Young's probable assignment to active duty following upon the heels of the admission of Colored Red Cross Nurses into the Army and the President's declaration of war against lynching and mob law are big events that will make the closing days of July memorable in the history of race achievement.

COLORED MEN TO TRAIN FOR OFFICERS

The Advocate Jan. 19, 1918

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 14.—About fifty Negroes will attend the third officers' reserve training school, which is to open at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, January 7, it was announced at headquarters of the southern department today. The Twenty-fourth United States infantry is expected to send thirty-four men to the school, and the remainder will come from the Tenth United States cavalry. No Negroes attended either the first or the second training school at Leon Springs, and the only training school for negroes has been the one at Des Moines, Iowa.

Among the student officers from the Twenty-fourth infantry will be Sergeant Junion Branson, one of the government's witnesses at the recent court martial trial of fifteen members of that regiment on charges growing out of the Houston riot of August 23, 1917.

CAMP MEADE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO OFFICERS

The Daily Herald May 4, 1918

Enlisted and Selected Men of Race to be

Trained for Commissions May 15

Washington, May 3—A school for the training of colored officers is to be opened May 15 at Camp Meade, Md., the War Department today announced. The Maryland school will train officers for artillery duty. It will be similar to the officers' training schools at other cantonments, although the students will be drawn from the seven camps where regiments of colored conscipts are located and from Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., the only colored school recognized by the War Department to furnish students to the camps. Colored men in the regular Army also are eligible for admission to the camps, the total enrollment of which will not exceed 2 per cent of the total number of Negroes in the service.

The graduates will qualify for commissions as second lieutenants and be eligible for the rank when vacancies occur among colored troops.

Chillicothe

The Advocate Feb. 9 1918

CAMP SHERMAN.

Camp Sherman will probably serve as good an example of military democracy as can be found in any cantonment in the country.—In the Officer's Training School some twenty-five selects are quartered with several hundred white soldiers striving for an identical object. These men have so far proved themselves the equal of their white comrades in every stage of the military game.—Arthur Crawford of Newcastle, Pa., Robert. L. Thomas of Youngstown, O., and Jas. D. Frye of Springfield, O., have, because of their expertness in execution of bayonet fighting tactics, been appointed instructors of the art. These men received their training under English officers.—The establishing of a Signal Corps—the first Negro organization of its kind in the country—caused the transfer of infantrymen, including Robt. Banks of Cleveland, O. Banks has been since his arrival at camp very active in the field of religious endeavor and his absence is keenly felt by the 47th Co., of which he was a member. B. F. Smith, his successor, is a wide-awake young man and will keep the colors flying.—The 47th Co. boasts of having in Alfred Howard, Springfield, O., and Sergeant Earl Brown, Youngstown, O., the tallest and shortest men in the 83d Division.—Colored entertainers are in constant demand throughout the cantonment, and through the Y. M. C. A. are kept in plenty of action. Jazz bands are being formed in nearly every barracks. This work is under the direction of John W. Wilson of the Army "Y," Elmer C. Underwood and Earl Brown of the 47th Infantry and Edmund Towles of the 317th Engineers. All are experienced performers. The world of sport has not wanted for material, and activities beyond the camp are expected in the near future.—In every movement Colored troops have met with encouragement and commendation, and reaching the high-water mark of endeavor, depends solely upon their own efforts.

COL. STUDENTS AT CAMP UPTON

The Amsterdam News

Thirty-one Enlisted Race Men in Newly Opened Training School

Jan. 9, 1918.

Camp Upton, L. I., Jan. 9.—The training school for ofcers opened here on Saturday with 935 students—31 coloured men among them—in attendance. The students are divided into three companies—a detachment of infantry and a battery of light artillery. The school occupies a plat at Third avenue and 13th streets, just north of Headquarters Hill, and nine barracks will be used.

Appointments from the coloured units included twenty-nine men from the 367th Infantry and two from the 351st Machine Gun Battalion. There were also announced the names of twenty-seven additional men selected from the units of this division.

The men selected from coloured units were:

Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry: Sergts. William Bowman, William Jeter, Arthur B. Harris, Oscar Brown, George Mahood, Emanuel A. Romero, Robert T. Hernandez, Geo. W. Windsor, Peter Green, Frank L. J. Jenkins; Corpls. Reuel L. Jordan, Vivian L. Williams; Privates George Dickson, William H. Temple, Clarance J. Robinson, Reginald A. Miller, Thomas E. Eichelberger, Alvin B. Steel, Bertram H. Conway, Leo A. Pinckney, Charles W. Joyce, Louis Ivey, Charles Harrison, Reuben Y. Hill, George E. Moore, Lloyd Henderson, William H. Watkins, Clifford Pemberton, Henry C. Lengrum.

Three hundred and Fifty-first Machine Gun Battalion—Privates Lemontte V. Gonzales, Stanley Miles.

ST. LOUIS LIEUTENANTS AT CAMP GRANT

The St. Louis Argus

FIRST LIEUT. WALTER LOWE
FIRST LIEUT CHAS. H. FERRING

NO NEW DRAFT HAS BEEN CALLED

St. Louis Argus

Present indications are that no more Colored men will be called to training camps during May. Up to the time for the "Argus" to go to press, no notice of any movement had been received by the district boards in St. Louis. In the past the War Department has given the boards from ten to fifteen days' notice before the date set for sending the men away. A few men, subject to draft have volunteered for special service and are being sent to various camps. The following left this Friday: Lewie R. May, 4438 Garfield, clerk; Samuel Maple, 4484 Forest Park boulevard; Joe Brown, 2914 Lucas; John O. Harris (Too Sweet), 2731 Lawton, chauffeurs; Jesse Williams, 27 Washington terrace, cook. All of the above go to Ft. Wayne, Mich., except Williams, who was sent to Detroit.

Large Number Delinquent in Twenty-third Ward

A large number of men have failed to send in their questionnaires. These men have all moved since they were registered and cannot be located by the draft boards. Unless they report at once their names will be sent in as deserters and when found they will be court-martialed and given Penitentiary sentences.

In the Twenty-third Ward the following have failed to report: Henry Price, Bolivar, Tenn.; James Davis, 4206 Finney; John Cooke, 4135 Finney; Harry Thomas, 4103 Finney; John Scrugge, 3955 Finney; Edward James, 4247 Finney; William Bailey, 4145 Lindell; Walter Pittman, 4112 Fairfax; George Thomas; Benjamin Shields, 4276 Washington; Samuel Lucas, 4065 West Belle; Julius Allison, 4000 Finney; Shed Lacklin, 4033 Fairfax; Andrew Givens, 4265 Finney; William Bowan, 4053 Washington; Sanders Lindsay, 4031 Fairfax; Aubrey Presley, 4117 Finney; Joe Neal, 1118 N. Sarah; William Porter, 4052 West Belle; Jesse Laws, 4218 West Belle; Edward Stephens, Argenta, Ark.; Bennie Webb, 4016 West Belle; Watt Sims, 4032½ Finney.

Ben Hampton, who formerly worked at a dairy at Page and Bayard and lived at 2636 Lucas, has beee selected in the draft, but not found.

There are nearly 200 delinquents among Colored registrants in the Seventeenth Ward.

CO. L MEN DOING WELL

Promotion

MANY PROMOTIONS OF BOSTON AND OTHER MASS. MEMBERS OF COLORED MASS. MILITIA CO. —PASSED EXAMINATIONS.

(Boston Globe, Feb. 12, 1918.)

Citizens of Boston who have watched the work of the Massachusetts National Guard, and particularly that of Co. L, 6th Infantry, the only Colored company in the state, will be pleased to hear that the company is in excellent shape, for which much credit is due to its commander, Capt. J. Holman Prior.

After detached duty in about a half a dozen places, it is now settled down at Newport News, Va., and is a part of the 372d Colored Regiment.

The company has undergone many changes since it left Boston last year, and in every place it has been assigned has made good, and many of its men have been promoted, as the following shows:

Second Lieut. George F. Seamon has been promoted to first lieutenant, 1st Sergt. Lewis A. Berkeley to second lieutenant, Sergt. Harvey W. Wilson to second lieutenant, and all three have been assigned to Co. L; Sergt. Walter M. Sherwood has been promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to Co. C, Ohio Battalion; Sergt. Allen L. Hewlett, second lieutenant, is assigned to the Connecticut Battalion, and Sergt. Stephen Douglass, second lieutenant, assigned to the Maryland Battalion; Sergt. James H. Moore has been made sergeant and bandmaster, with Corp. Raymond Sheldon as his assistant, and Bugler George A. Jordan has been made chief bugler. Corp. Alexander R. Davis, sergeant and wagon master; Private Albert W. White, sergeant; Privates Edward Saunders, Arthur F. Furrand, Ralph W. Lee, corporals of Headquarters Company.

All these positions were obtained after examinations, in which the 12 companies participated.

Soldiers — 1918
Peace Matters

NEGROES ASK FOR AFRICAN COLONIES LOST BY GERMANY

Place in Hands of Col. House Memorial for Presentation to Peace Conference, Providing for Black Democracy.

PAN-AFRICAN CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN PARIS.

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 12 1918

American Delegates Already There—Base Their Petition on Wilson's Principle of Self-Determination.

By Louis Seibold.

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

BREST, France, Dec. 11.—Pleading the privilege of self-government and self-determination, leading negroes of the United States will ask the Peace Conference to turn back to native control the German colonies in Africa for national organization by those now there and by other negroes who may wish to live under a government by and of their race in the old African land.

The transport Orizaba, bringing an advance guard to the Paris Peace Conference, arrived here on Monday, after an uneventful voyage of eight days. In addition to fifty representatives of American newspapers, the ship had as passengers a delegation of negroes, commissioned to urge the claims of the race on the conference. The delegation includes W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, and Dr. R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute.

House Has the Memorial.

A memorial has already been submitted to Col. House. It urges the Peace Conference to extend the principle of democracy to the negro race by recognizing the right of the race to self-government under the "self-determination" clause of President Wilson's peace terms.

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The memorial points out that the transfer of the German colonies in Africa to the control of other nations would retard the progress of the negro race, whereas the application of the self-determination principle would result in the advancement of the race.

There is a general plan, which contemplates an agreement among the belligerents, to set aside not only the African colonies under previous German rule, but also those now governed by the French and Portuguese, and also the independent African states, and to make of these lands an African union, for the organization of a Government by native negroes and by negroes who may elect to emigrate and attach themselves to the proposed democracy.

One point the memorial emphasizes is that if German Africa were taken from one imperial master, even though a bad one, in order to pass it over to another, though a better one, that act would inevitably rouse suspicion of selfish aims on the part of the Allies, and would leave open grave questions concerning the future of colonial possessions and government.

The conference will be urged to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the negro in America, in August, 1919, by encouraging the present movement to hand Africa over to the Africans. Aims of the British Labor Party for the extension of the right of self-government and for protection under organized conditions are indorsed in the memorial.

Not a Colonization Scheme.

Mr. Dubois declares that the plan is not a colonization scheme, but it is basically a movement to give 12,000,000 negroes in the German colonies and in other African states opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government.

"In the western hemisphere," he said, "25,000,000 negroes have indicated intense interest in the plan. They will give every financial, moral, religious, social and educational encouragement to it. Whether negroes from other countries would emigrate is a problem less important than is the recognition of the right of negroes already in Africa to determine how and by whom they shall be governed.

"The movement is backed by the leading American churches, by 750,000 African Methodists and 2,000,000 Baptists. Domestic problems, while of dominant local interest, are actually subordinate to the fundamental justice of the right of the elements of the African race to govern themselves under the democratic conditions enunciated by President Wilson and by one or two of the Allied Governments. Treatment of the negroes by the Peace Conference will test the sincerity of the various declarations on this point."

The initial public step in the promotion of the movement will be taken in a Pan-African convention which will sit during the deliberations of the Peace Conference.

PUT EMMETT J. SCOTT'S FEET UNDER PEACE TABLE

Independent,

The war is closed. Peace negotiations are hastening to conclusion. In the rush and hurrah of victory and peace, let us not forget that we have been fighting not merely for democracy for Europe, but for democracy for the darker races. To be sure that the interest of the darker races, particularly of the Negro, shall be thoroughly protected, a black man's feet should be put under the peace table.

Cast about us as you will, your mind is bound to revert to one man; to a man whose experience and whose training direct the mind to him, and to him only. As unreserved as such a statement may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that Emmett J. Scott is the only Negro whose practical training fits him for this particular place. He has represented the darker peoples most acceptably at Washington during these trying days. He knows all the ins and outs of diplomacy there as no other black man knows them or can know them. On the other hand, he has, for a quarter of a century, gone hand in hand with the American Negro. He knows what we have suffered, what we have done, what our hopes are, what our aspirations are.

His training has rendered him fittest of all for the post. Reared in a classical school, he has supplemented his education with journalism in Houston, Texas, first on a white daily paper, then as a Negro editor. While working as a journalist he was also undergoing an apprenticeship as a politician, using the term in the broadest sense. He got his first grasp on politics and diplomacy under the famous artist in statescraft, Wright Cuney, of Texas.

From Texas and from Cuney he went to Booker T. Washington in Alabama. Here for twenty years he met and mastered the most intricate and most knotty questions that could arise in any state. No question that could arise around any peace table in Europe could ever be more racking than those of race which Emmett J. Scott met with coolness, suavity and refinement in Alabama.

The local problems of adjustment with the white people and the black people of Alabama; the tight-rope dance of keeping a public man like Booker T. Washington out of political, social, educational entanglement; the constructive task of forming racial and progressive platforms for the Negro—these were among the problems solved by Emmett J. Scott, and which make him unquestionably fit for a seat at the peace table for races.

Being the chief, he was the moving genius which organized the Conference of Negroes, and the National Negro Business League. It was Mr. Scott, again, who engineered for the wizard of Tuskegee those magnificent excursions through nearly every state in the South without a single hitch. It was he who, in the absence of Dr. Washington, kept his finger on every item of business at Tuskegee, and kept the principal thoroughly informed. It was he, again, who kept his finger on the pulse of the nation, of both races, and once more kept his chief informed.

He was one of the three delegates to be sent from this country to Liberia to investigate the conditions in that republic. His booklet entitled, "Is Liberia Worth Saving?" is one of the instructive documents current on that country. At Tuskegee and abroad he has had intimate dealings with the representatives of every race of the civilized world. He has corresponded with, talked with and had dealings with leading men of Japan of China, of France, of England, of Holland, of Belgium and of Germany so that nowhere along the line would he be nervous or uncertain about the temper of the men with whom he would have to deal around the peace table.

In all situations at Tuskegee, in the National Business League, in all the turmoils and gatherings in which he accompanied Dr. Washington, in his trying work at Washington during the war, and in his taxing journeys over the country from camp to camp, he has always been a man of culture, of poise and of fairness.

The Negro race, and the darker races of the world, can, therefore, look to him with implicit confidence as one who is thoroughly capable, thoroughly alert, astute and conversant with the affairs of the day, and the affairs of the race, to see that all darker people of the earth get full justice around the peace table.

CLEMENT RICHARDSON.

LIBERIA SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN PEACE

N. Y. Herald

In the gathering of the Allied Nations around the Peace Table at Versailles, it should not be forgotten that the Republic of Liberia, as one of the belligerents, made her full share of war sacrifices. She is therefore rightfully entitled to representation and a voice in the deliberations incident to the making of the peace pact.

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Even before the declaration of a state of war between Liberia and Germany, there was a growing scarcity of tonnage, shipping of domestic products was almost suspended and trade became stagnant. The taxes and customs revenues declined and the Government was obliged to retrench the salaries of all its employees by half, and later found it impossible to pay even that except by borrowing the money. Then came the visit of a German submarine that shelled the capital and put a final stop to all shipping entering the port.

The financial situation has been relieved by the loan of five million dollars granted Liberia by the United States, which will enable the Republic to pay all its indebtedness and undertake important public improvements. But because of all this, Liberia is the more entitled to representation.

If the principle of restoring stolen property to the original owner is to be generally enforced Liberia might have some claims in the way of altered boundary lines by which France and Great Britain grabbed some of her hinterland. A plea for its restoration should receive favorable consideration in view of the general restoration of territory laid out for Europe. Then the territories taken from under the heel of Germany might with propriety be confided to Liberian tutelage.

But Liberia can undoubtedly speak for herself in these matters, if given the opportunity, although if necessary the Negro in America is able and willing to furnish any number of eloquent spokesmen. But a Republic which possesses such native ability as instanced in President Howard, Secretary of the

Treasury Walter F. Walker, or Chief Justice J. J. Dossen of the Supreme Court, need not look beyond its borders for fitting representatives at the peace table.

A SHARE IN THE WORLD DEMOCRACY.

The question is being often asked by the Negro, "What about our share in the world's democracy, for which we have been fighting? We have gone 'over the top,' now, what about our rights?"

The Independent answers the question for the benefit of all those who inquire. Our ideals have been won but we'll get out of the world democracy only what we put into it. We must qualify to vote, to enjoy our share. The overthrow of one-man rule in Europe opens the door of hope and opportunity to all men, but only those will be blessed who qualify to enter the portals of democracy. The grace of God is free, but you have to qualify to receive the blessing. Democracy likewise is free, but you must become a qualified voter to enjoy it civilly and politically.

If we have no more civil and political pride after the war than we had before the war—our rights and privileges will be the same. It matters not how many of us bled and died and went "over the top" on the battle fields of France. If you want to be numbered with the crowd, you must stand up and be counted. The cry that "I am disfranchised" will not excuse you—you must qualify and offer your vote before you holler out, "I am intimidated or molested." The disfranchisement that hurts us most is that self-inflicted, cowardly disfranchisement. In Atlanta we should register 5,000 votes—whereas, we have only 800. Out of fifty educated Negro doctors, only four registered; out of one hundred Negro preachers, only six are voters; out of eight newspaper men, three are voters; out of three lawyers—no voters. This is the head-rag leadership the race is handicapped with, and the bunch that bleats loudest about "world democracy."

Last Wednesday we had an election and ninety-five per cent. of the race leaders were not qualified to vote to better the conditions of the public schools. Out of a dozen school teachers, not a one could vote; of the college presidents and professors, only six are qualified to participate in the "world democracy" they talk about every day.

It is evident that the educated Negro is the drone, and it is the common herd that rises to the dignity of citizenship; the plough-hand, dray-hand, bricklayer, carpenter and ditcher; in short, it is the man in overalls who dignifies black citizenship, and not the "brother" in slick hat, kidskin gloves, eyeglasses, social or educated leaders. Your share of the "world democracy" will be what you put into the community life where you live ,and of which you constitute a part and parcel—no more and no less.

Take it from the Atlanta Independent.

ST JOSEPH MO PRESS
NOVEMBER 5, 1918

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE BLACK MAN.

Editor News-Press: I am writing to you of "the great problem of the reconstruction." Some time ago when the great exodus of black men from the Southland was at its height, you stated under "political observations" that it was quite probable that these men were leaving the "dry" states of the South to come North where they could secure liquor. Some of us felt very keenly the injustice of this statement, knowing as we did that these men were fleeing from the wretched conditions imposed upon them in the South and were coming northward in search of those things that go to make life worth living. However, during "war times" our desire has been chiefly to carry on our full portion of the burdens that the war has brought to us and not to "air" our racial grievances. It does seem to us, however, that you might also forego the pleasure you seem to derive in publishing statements of ridicule concerning black men. Could you possibly furnish any competent, conclusive evidence that Indiana negroes are in a state of wild alarm because they have been told that a Democratic congress, if elected, would take from them the right to vote? Because one white man has asked of me what terms Germany would demand of the allies in case she surrendered unconditionally, does not lead me to believe or assert that the white men of Missouri do not understand the chief topics of the day.

Surely, if men have ever needed a firm anchorage in the basic principles of righteousness and justice, they need it now. The great aim of this nation in its supreme struggle, as has been so admirably stated by our president, is to make the world safe for democracy. One great problem looms larger than ever for the reconstruction period, and that is to harmonize the attitude and aspirations of more than 900,000,000 of black, brown and yellow men with the attitude and ideals of 500,000,000 of white men. If the world is not again to be turned into a great slaughter house, then peace and good will must be fostered by kindlier words, aptly spoken," and not by ridicule.

O. R. BURNS,
1411 North Eleventh street.

A THIRST FOR INFORMATION.

Various incidents outside the doings of the professional agitators of the race, go to show that the individual Negro is thinking on the future more than he has done in the past. As an illustration of the fact that this thinking is not confined to the so-called professional classes, we print the following letter from a subscriber in a small town in Louisiana:

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

I write you for information on some very important questions. That is, how will the condition be with the Negro after this war, as I am informed that peace is declared? You are more able to find out than I am, as I am in the South. Also who will be in power after the next election, Republican or Democrat? I am willing to pay you in order to be posted along these lines. I know you are more able to find out concerning these matters than I am.

We appreciate the confidence that our correspondent shows in the knowledge and resources of THE AGE. We assure him and the others who are likewise thirsty for information on topics of vital concern to the race, that THE AGE will seek and publish for their benefit the best available data on the subject. The particular subjects on which the present inquirer sought light, he will find very fully discussed in this week's and last week's issues. As further facts are brought to bear on the discussion, our readers will have the benefit of them. And the only charge for this service will be the regular price of a subscription.

This desire for information on serious subjects is a healthy symptom of race development. The fact that our men, and women too, are looking ahead and inquiring as to the future, shows that they are getting to appreciate the necessity for preparedness. The need is great and THE AGE will do its part to stimulate and facilitate the movement.

NEGROES MUST UNITE WITH JAPAN AND CHINA IN CONDEMNING UNJUST DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE COLORED RACE OF THE WORLD.

By H. F. Chambers.

In my opinion God is giving the American Negro his last chance to demand his freedom and show to the world that he, like all other races and nationalities of men, demands his rights. The time has come when Negroes must cease getting on their knees with hat in hand begging for that which rightfully belongs to him as a man. Just as long as we practice these humiliating acts we shall never be respected by the world, but will forever be looked down upon as an inferior, disgusting race of people.

Now the question is: "Is the American Negro going to lag behind and be the only slacker of the Colored races, and allow Japan and our other brothers of color to carry our burden while we hang back as though we were a

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big bunch of curs with cold feet and a yellow streak? I say No!! Let our leading men of the race wake up, get busy at once and see to it that the American Negro is strongly represented at the peace table, by taxing, if need be, every Negro that can be reached in this country. I doubt that there would be one who would not give his or her last dime or dollar to back these representatives of our race so that they may be able to join hands with our brothers of color in condemning discrimination which has for its basis, the color of an individual's skin.

The following is a clipping from a Japanese Daily paper previous to the passing of the California Alien Land Law several years ago, which I have since reserved.

Every Amercan Negro should reserve this clipping, commit it to memory and adopt it as his or her motto. And let us remember that, God only helps those who help themselves.

Japs Demand Equality.

TOKIO, Japan, May 17.—Irresponsible war talk was condemned by most of the speakers at a mass meeting today organized by an association representing partly business and partly educational interests at which some parliamentary representatves were also present.

The speeches made by the majority of the educational representatives, in contrast to the other addresses, were sober and conservative. They gave expression to confidence that the Americans will side with the Japanese if the Japanese steadfastly point out the unfairness of discrimination.

It was, however, declared that the time had arrived when the Japanese must be given equal treatment with other peoples and the speakers condemned the aggressions of the whites in the world against the colored races, the instance being given of the lynching of negroes in the Southern states.

Professor Nagai of Waseda University, in the course of his address, said: "God made the white and colored peoples equal. Unless we claim equality we shall fail to carry out God's wishes." This was received with cheering.

COLORED MINISTERS URGE A DISASTROUS PEACE MOVE.

Middle Likely to Grow From Ignorance in Unscrambling Negro Problem.

(By Edward H. Lawson)

Special to The Planet:

Washington, D. C., November 27.—Starting among colored ministers of Washington, a movement to raise money among their congregations to send a Negro to the peace table has gained headway. It is considered the acme of crassitude and the mis handling of a matter of utmost del icacy.

Discussion of the large questions of industrial, business, political and social equality for colored peoples will not be in order at the peace table except as they arise out of consideration of administration of the German African colonies.

Emmett J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of War, adopted the critical moment, it appears, for entering into the situation. He is pushing his proposal for administration of the German colonies by an international commission on which an American Negro shall sit.

If the American Negro can arrange to have Haiti, Liberia, France to favor him in the moves made at the green table, he will have made great headway. But presentation of his case must be made by America's chosen representative. No foreign country, save Germany, will insult America by raising this question.

America's representatives at the peace table will be white. No American Negro could be a logical choice for such honor. None is acceptable to England, France, Italy and America at the same time. Few are capable. The highest point to which the American Negro may aspire is to position on one of the commissions which will meet in connection with peace adjustments at Versailles.

The most simple statement of Washington's concensus of opinion is to the effect that the American Negro wants, by whatever means, official honor, fraternal recognition, and simple equality. He will be satisfied if the administration of peace brings these rewards for service.

Movement toward these ends must be taken with utmost caution and superior intelligence. If an American Negro, as proposed by the assistant to the Secretary of War, is appointed to serve on an international commission for the German African colonies, every movement made by such commission will react favorably upon America.

Appointment of an American Negro in such capacity would represent the highest official position of honor ever awarded him. He would occupy the seat of authority enabling him to keep alive a friendly feeling between the races.

Students of the situation, not without reluctance, admit that the international commission idea is the only proper opening. And they admit that if this proposition is not pushed to the utmost, the American Negro, despite his deeds of war, will get to the peace table after the pipe has passed around.

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WHAT DOES THE BLACK MAN WANT AND EXPECT?

The Dallas Dispatch

The General War-Time Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of America has created a committee on "The Welfare of Negro Troops." At the meeting of this committee in New York, Monday, November 5, 1918, very interesting reports were made by those who have been delegated to make a survey of the conditions existing in and around the camps where our troops are quartered, and plans were discussed for extending the survey—even to France.

Several important questions pertaining to the work of our troops and their treatment, were frankly discussed; and a sub-commitee was appointed to report the work of this committee to the proper authorities of the War Department.

One of the most important features of the meeting was presented in the form of a general statement, sent to the committee by a representative of one of the important agencies in connection with war activities. This representative thought it well to call the attention of the committee to certain matters bearing on the relationship between the white and colored races in certain sections; and to get some expression as to what is best to be done in the interest of all concerned. The author of the statement—a white man, whose name was withheld—set out:

FIRST: That there was a manifest feeling of unrest among both white and colored people in his district—a thickly populated section of one of the Southern States.

SECOND: That there seemed to be a growing feeling of mistruct toward the white people, on the part of the colored people.

THIRD: That the white people were keenly interested to know as to what the colored pepole were thinking about; and somewhat disturbed over the fact that there was a seeming disposition on the part of the colored people to keep the whites "in the dark" as to their thoughts.

FOURTH: That Negro preachers and speakers were encouraging their people to expect a new adjustment of things under the application of the principles of DEMOCRACY.

It was generally admitted that this particular statement was a fair summary of the situation or conditions existing very generally througout the South; and the matter assumed definite shape in the form of the question at the head of this article: WHAT DOES THE NEGRO WANT OR EXPECT?

THE ANSWER.

I cannot, and do not claim the authority to speak for the twelve millions, or more, Negroes in America; but as one of them, I beg to submit the following in answer to the above question.

For the sake of convenience and directness let us follow the style of President Wilson and reduce our reasoning to what may be termed FOURTEEN (14) SPECIFIC ARTICLES AS A BASIS OF DEMOCRACY AT HOME.

I. Universal Suffrage.

The Negro wants the right to vote and the privilege of exercising that right in casting his ballot, because he knows this to be one of the fundamental rights of the citizens of a republic; and that any set of people who are denied the privilege of exercising this right will be rendered powerless in helping to shape civic affairs in the community, State or country of which they are a part.

Let the South be fair and apply the standard of elective franchise to white and colored alike, and the first step will be taken towards removing the Negro's feeling of mistrust.

II. Better Educational Facilities in the South for Negroes.

The Negro wants this because he recognizes education as the lever by which a people are lifted up. He is capable of receiving it, anxious for it, and needs it to help make him a better citizen. He meets every requirement in the way of taxation for the establishment and maintenance of all class of institutions. To give to the white youths the privileges and advantages of these institutions and deny them to colored youths, naturally makes the Negro dissatisfied.

When the South provides the same class of technical, high school, college university, and, too, military training out of State funds for colored youths, as is done for the whites, then another barrier to our progress will be removed and a mutual feeling of helpfulness established.

III. The Abolishment of the So-Called "Jim-Crow" Car System.

Nothing has served to estrange the races in the South and create feeling of bitterness so much as the iniquitous "jim-crow" cars. Even though the statutes of the Southern States call for separate but equal accommodations for white and colored passengers, there is not a road in the South that lives up to the law. No difference whatever is made in the price of tickets; but all kinds of unfair and unjust differences are made as to accommodations and treatment. Negro passengers are often subjected to the most degrading and humiliating treatment imaginable. I do not stop to enumerate, there was still a cash balance at the year's end of $13,677.51, making the order stand still in its might and strength still powerful, confident and progressive, going on its mission of doing big business for our people.

To the Membership of the Order:

Do you not believe that an institution with such a glorious past deserves to be better treated than this one has been for the past eight months? Do you not see that those who would destroy its name in the financial world, who would disrupt its organization are the ones that you should turn a deaf ear to?

The past at least is secure. But we need the united strength of all to secure the future. I do not mean by this that any of us must go to Austin on the 3rd day of December to save our permit and our charter. A letter from the commissioner of insurance dated November 12th, in answer to an inquiry from me he writes that he is not requiring the grand master nor me to come to Austin on that day.

To the public and the membership of the order I will say that the doors of the order are open welcoming worthy outsiders to come in. The future is big with promise to men and women with heart, judgment and nerve. Longfellow's "Launching the Ship" comes to me as I write, as applicable to the order:

"Fear not each sudden scund and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail.
And not a rent made by the gale
In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee."

A Negro At The Peace Table

Among the various race groups whose interests, many and varied, are destined to be affected by the deliberations at the Peace Table, the Negro must take his stand and insist upon a righteous adjustment of his case before the bar.

The part black men have played in this tragic struggle for world democracy has unquestionably earned for them a consideration which this great court of justice cannot and must not ignore. Democracy, to be genuine, can be neither black nor white, but always must be just plain democracy. Nothing else will do. Nothing less less will suffice to make it a lasting good to the world. This is no time to side-step the issue. The cards must all be laid upon the table and the character of the game must be above suspicion. Without justice there can be no lasting peace. Without justice to all men growing out of the approaching peace conference, all the great rivers of blood have flowed in vain. God forbid tha t man shall err in this most crucial moment in world affairs.

Japan and China are preparing to take a determined stand against racial discrimination. The Black Republic of Liberia, as one of the Allies, will unquestionably be represented at the Peace Conference. The one question which should be on the lips of every American Negro today is: "WHO SHALL REPRESENTATIVE BE?" This is a vital matter and cannot be trusted to chance, if we are to a real true representative of and for all our claims at the shrine of democracy. It is not enough that we should let the destiny of our Race rest in a general representative, which forsooth may, in the crush of affairs, overlook some little matter which may very vitally affect our future.

In a most forceful speech very recently delivered in New York, the Honorable Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, proclaimed against the restoration of the African colonies to Germany. This was a master stroke and set men, both white and black to thinking and talking. Here is the one Negro who had the foresight and courage to strike at a wrong which has made bitter the lives of millions of African blacks, with the result that this utterance falling from the lips of an American Negro has arrested the attention of world diplomacy. All during this period of war stress in which all too often black men been made to fell the sting and cut of the color line, Dr. Emmett J. Scott has, with a fine diplomacy seasoned with the majesty of calmness, courageously stood for race rights, bringing about order where chaos might have reigned and reduced wrong into right

It is particularly fortunate for our race in America that we have as our representative such a man who has his finger upon the pulse of world diplomacy and has the tough with men and affairs which are shaping the destinies of races and peoples. Upon the broad and capable shoulders of Emmett J. Scott, we with a sigh of satisfaction place the mantle of responsibility, burdened though it may be with the woes and trials of a race, and urge that he be selected to go to the Peace Table to plead the cause for all black men. For just once, for the sake of a cause, let us all lay aside our intra-racial differences, both imaginary and real, in order to make one long, hard, strong pull together and place Scott in a seat around the Peace Table.

Negro "Delegates" At The Peace Conference

The Daily Herald

There is a great deal of talk in many quarters about sending Negro delegates to the Peace Conference which assembles at Versailles next month. This talk if merely indulged in as intellectual and verbal recreation would be productive of no harm to any one and would furnish temporary pleasure to those who yield to the indulgence.

But when translated into action and credulous thousands of the race are led by self chosen delegates to believe that the race is entitled to representation at the Peace Council Table and the hard working masses are called upon to dig down into their pockets to furnish money to pay the expense of a junketing party to France whose members would accept such expense upon a make believe that they could make certain demands for the race and obtain a hearing and secure beneficial re-

sults by reason of their presence, incalculable injury will be done.

And we feel that we would be criminally negligent of our duty if we failed to warn our people to give no heed to agitators who desire to be self constituted "delegates" to the Versailles Conference at the expense of the people.

The Peace Conference is to be composed of representatives from regularly constituted governments who will be chosen by some method determined by each government entitled to representation. The United States, the 12,000,000 Negroes included and whether they approve it or not, will be represented by delegates designated by the President of the United States and all or a majority of them, four in number have already been selected and are now well on their way to France.

No racial, religious, class, or sex unit will have representation as such, however much such representation may be desired or however justly such units may be entitled to be heard and their claims considered at the greatest tribunal ever convoked on earth where for the first time in the world's history simple justice between man and man will be discussed and considered.

To that Conference the Negroes of America can no more send a delegate with the hope of his securing a seat or receiving any recognition whatsoever as a delegate from the body than would a so-called Negro Senator or Representative who should apply to Congress for admission on the ground that he had been "selected" by Negroes at their meetings to represent them in Congress.

The Negroes of the country should pay no attention to agitators who seek to capitalize the Peace Conference to their own profit and fill their pockets with money from the earnings of the working masses and spend it either for a good time on this side of the water or dancing attendance on the outside of the Conference building at Versailles.

It will be a good thing for Negro men of standing and character to be on the ground to publish reports of the proceedings, to observe and to do in a quiet way "missionary" or lobby work among the delegates whom they may be able to reach and it will be eminently fit and proper for them to go for that purpose. But they should not seek to go at the expense of the people and the expense money secured under false pretences.

And only men of high character and known and tested probity and scholarly attainments should go to France. In no circumstances should the hat be handed around to collect money to send any man.

The door of graft for Negro "Peace Delegates" should be shut tight and kept shut.

The American Program At The Peace Conference

The Daily Herald
Dec 9/18

As far as can be extracted from President Wilson's utterances and intimations the American program under his leadership includes three vital principles or world policies: namely, the establishment of a League of Nations in some form and for some unnamed purposes; the disarmament both of naval and land forces of the nations resulting in the abolition of war; and the establishment of the right of self government of the weaker nations.

It is quite likely that a League of Nations of some sort with the function and powers of a Debating Society will be formed. It is equally possible and entirely probable that the weaker nations will be sustained in the right of self government. Whether this self government will be modified by a suzerainty or overlordship of some powerful Nation such as is exercised over Hayti and Cuba by the United States, the guardian and sponsor of the liberties of the weak European nations, has not been indicated.

Anyhow the program is a full one and its achievement would greatly advance the cause of humanity and hasten the dawn of the millenium.

When the question of disarmament is reached it is not to be doubted that there will be some little discussion by the English delegates.

Great Britain is a small insular country with a small population, compared with some of the powerful nations as constituted before the world war. Until the English are convinced that ambition, greed, selfishness and other qualities which impel men to seek dominion over others are eradicated from the human heart it is folly to expect them to surrender the only defense which has preserved their liberties for almost a thousand years.

It is not to be expected therefore that the English nation will be moved one jot by any appeals or influences, however seductive, or any implied threats however fraught with danger, to surrender the supremacy of the sea which she may hold and which she rightly considers vital to her existence as an independent power.

The theory of absolute justice and disinterested unselfishness looks good on paper and reads entertainingly in books but as a practical every day rule of conduct between individuals or nations it's an absolute failure and won't hold water any more than a rotten seive. The English will need their great navy so long as there shall be wars, and there will be wars so long as the Almighty creates men who when smitten on one cheek will not cravenly turn the other.

THE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Planet
Dec 14 1918

The National Equal Rights League has issued a formal call for a meeting of that organization in Washington, D. C., December 16-18, 1918 at the John Wesley A. M. E. Church, 14th and Corcoran Sts., Washington, D. C., for the purpose of electing Envoys to the Peace Council in Europe and to present a demand for full democracy in this country as a part of the new world program and adjustment. The meeting will be "wide open" so to speak and any organization is permitted to send delegates to attend this meeting.

Rev. E. Moore, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio one of the ablest and one of the most eloquent divines in this country is President and William Monroe Trotter, the brilliant editor of the Boston Guardian is Corresponding Secretary, while that queen of race agitators, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett of Chicago is Chairman of the Publicity Committee. With these leaders in charge there will undoubtedly be "warm times" in Washington for a few days at least.

The proposal to send delegates to France has met with a hearty response on the part of the colored folks, who seem to be determined to be in at the meeting when President Wilson's plea that the world be made safe for democracy is taken up for discussion at its face value. Evidently, the distinguished Jerseyman and Virginian did not fully comprehend the wide-spread and liberal interpretation of his plea, or realize that he was handling a "weapon" that would shoot at the breech as well as at the muzzle.

Regardless of the outcome, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be a large attendance at Washington next week and that the leaders of the movement will be happy for a few days at least. Preparing to go to Europe is one thing and getting there is another. We see no reason why both of these feats should not be accomplished unless the Administration decides to squelch the movement and deny to these earnest people the right to be heard in the French Republic either officially or unofficially. It is an embarrassing situation for the Administration.

By the way, what has become of Hon. Emmett J. Scott these days? Will he attend the Moore-Trotter-Barnett meeting at Washington and should he attend it, what can he say in the premises? Certainly, these colored folks have a right to express their opinion and they have the right to make a direct appeal to the assembled delegates in France.

To deny them this right would be to fail to accord them a part in this "feast" of World Democracy.

PROPOSES NEGRO FREE STATE

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
NOVEMBER 17, 1918

Greensboro, N. C., November 16—James B. Dudley, president of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, here, has appealed to President Wilson to use his influence at the peace conference in helping to establish a free state for negroes to be composed of territory in Africa wrested from Germany.

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Peace Matters

SAVING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

12-28-18

It was right and proper that, having entered the war to save the world to democracy and make it a safe place to live in, that preparations on a scale unprecedented in the history of Nations should have been undertaken to aid the European Allies to the very limit of the resources of our great Republic. We did that. We did not reckon the expense; we went forward regardless of expense. This fact, more than any other, with the exhaustion of the Huns in man power, munitions and food stuffs, brought the war to a sudden close, more sudden than any one expected, as a year hence had been confidently anticipated as the earliest period at which the war would end. The sudden ending of the war caused the cessation of the vast Government works and those of essential industries drafted by the Government for the period of the war, and the cancellation of contracts involving vast sums of money, estimated to be some sixteen billion dollars.

The total appropriations and authorizations for the war are estimated at $57,000,000,000, which includes loans of $10,000,000,000 to the Allies $8,000,000,000 of which were actually placed.

Let us all rejoice that the war is a thing of the past and bend cheerfully to the hard, long task of paying the interest and principal of the enormous debt incurred by us to bring about the peace. This we shall have to do in taxation for many years on all that we eat and wear, and on all of the essentials we deem necessaries of life, whether they are classed as luxuries or essentials. We feel the burden of taxation now on all of these things, and we shall continue to do so, but in less and less degree as the years come and go, and, after two generations have labored at the task, perhaps we shall be near the end of it.

But the question uppermost in the minds of Afro-Americans everywhere is this: "We have helped to make the world safe for democracy and a safer place to live in for the white races of Europe and the Americas, but have we accomplished the same thing for the Darker Races of the Americas, the West Indies, of Asia, Africa and India? We hope so, but shall await the outcome of the Peace Congress before drawing the final conclusion. Only, as Shakespeare hath it, and only, "all's well that ends well."

MUSTERING OUT THE SOLDIER BOYS

It is officially announced that some 300,000 soldiers have so far been mustered out of the service, and that they are being mustered out at the rate of 150,000 per week. This is far below the estimate, as it has been found more difficult to muster out the soldiers than was planned. Men are being brought home from "over there" very rapidly, but it will be a long time before they all return to the home shores. It stands to reason that most of them will be glad to get home again but the expectation is that a large number of them will prefer to remain on the other side, many being held there by tender ties of love and marriage contracted during the progress of the war.

If the economic conditions of Europe were different, it is a sure thing that a great many Afro-Americans would elect to remain "over there," where there is much more of civil and social freedom for them, especially in France and Great Britain, than in the United States, but it is only in certain lines that they can hope to make a livelihood. These lines are mostly in sports of all kinds specialists in music and theatrical work, and the like. In the general employments as wage-earners, as far as we have been able to learn, they are not desired at all. The good report they have made of themselves in the war may have changed the economic conditions somewhat in their favor, but we shall have to prove this to be so. Our delegations who go to the Peace Conference will contain some who are interested in the labor question, and we are sure they will look into the matter critically.

The United States offers more political, economical and social opportunities to white men than any other country on the globe. European questions in "The Man Farthest Down," says it offers the like to the black and colored people. Anyhow those of us who are here should make the most of it.

SHALL THE RACE ISSUE BECOME INTERNATIONAL?

The Gospel Plea

12-28-18

A press dispatch last week stated that the Japanese government contemplates asking at the coming peace conference that an article shall be incorporated in the peace treaty that shall forbid the passage of any law in any land that shall discriminate against any race. In other words, they are demanding that there shall be no more race legislation.

The attitude of the American nation in the past has been one of arrogance and humility. The arrogance was shown in that while we did not teach that we were superior men, we acted it. Our attitude was arrogant to the extreme in some instances. The humility was shown in that we confessed by our conduct that we did not believe that we could maintain race integrity without holding in inferior position the other races. In this we were mistaken, for a race held down by power is always a menace to the superior people in the same sense that the inferior women of the harem of Sargon were a menace to the men of his government. When the harem was abolished and women were given their proper place in the home the menace was removed.

The attitude of the United States on the race issue has been based on wrong principles and must be righted by degrees as fast as it can be changed. We can take two courses in this problem, viz.: (1) We can go on pressing the race segregation idea and thus bring on an irrepressable conflict that will speedily draw into sympathy with the Negroes of America, the Japanese, Chinese, Hindooh, Turks, Southern Europeans and Latin Americans who will in this century force the issue to our great humiliation, or (2) we can shape our attitude as rapidly as the mind of man can move towards the Christian principle of kindness and helpfulness and equality of right that President Wilson has adopted, and thus allay the suspicions of the other peoples and gain their helpful co-operation in bringing about a better organization of society.

When our war broke out at least one politician thought an opportunity was afforded to raise an issue on the Negro entering the war in the uniform, but President Wilson and the head of the army took exactly the opposite attitude. They determined to bring the Negro into the army as nearly as possible like all other Americans. The same hospital service, the same Y. M. C. A helpfulness, the same Red Cross mercy, the same rations and the same training, were given to him. This was the only thing to do. Suppose the other attitude would have been taken, the Negro could not have been a useful soldier. He could not have been left at home without injury, for if the war had cost us as it cost England, we would have lost most of our white boys and the white race in Mississippi would have become extinct.

This then suggests the attitude for the

future. The race issue must be met on all lines just as President Wilson met it in our war crisis. The next presidential election will either see government ownership of railroads and telephones and telegraph lines the supreme issue or this thing will come without opposition. Now with government ownership will come the same problem that came with the making of a great army. There can be no separation of the races. And there should not be. The two races go into stores and in ninety percent of the other places together. The reason it is objected to in the railroad is because we white people are afraid of ourselves. We are afraid of the conduct of the unregenerate elements of our white men. There is no danger whatever from the Christian element. In Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, there is no segregation of the races on trains any more than there is in the department stores of Jackson, Miss., and there is no more trouble either. But one says this is the only way to prevent amalgamation of the races. There is no danger of amalgamation whatever except from the unregenerate white man and the Negro woman and that has its ideal opportunity in the vind of segregation advocated by the arrogant, vicious politician. In the last ten years Texas and Georgia attempted to raise the age of consent from ten years to fifteen and these very men opposed it for fear white boys would get in trouble with Negro girls. Thanks be to God, the Christian element of Texas and Georgia rose up and raised the age of consent to fourteen and sixteen respectively.

When the first draft of Negro boys was called out from Vicksburg a great procession and banquet was gotten up for them. The procession was headed by the mayor and the white band. As they marched by with their banners saying that they were going to make the world safe for democracy, a prominent citizen turned to the writer and said: "One thing is certain, from hence forth we must do exact justice to this people." It is just so. We can now face this as Christains and do right, or we can go on and let this race issue mature into a great world problem and bring a tremendous crisis on our children. It is much wiser to do the former. Under government ownership there ought to be first, second and third class tickets. Third class should admit one to smoking cars; second class to ordinary day coaches, and first-class to Pullmans. The Negroes that would buy first class would no more annoy us than they do in the high priced cloak room of the department store. Instead of spending our time in contending for segregation let us spend our time in making all elements of both races decent with good Christian education. Let us court-martial those indecent men who see only evil and that continually. Let us face the future bravely and with prayer that God will give us to see the right and the will to do it.

NEGROES FOR AN AFRICAN NATION.

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-13-18

For the purpose of urging the Peace Conference to turn back to the native Africans and to such negroes as would care to return to Africa the control of the German colonies in Africa, a considerable delegation of negroes, headed by W. E. B. Du Boise, editor of the Crisis, and Professor R. B. Moton, the head of the Tuskegee Institute, are now in France. The news of the arrival of the delegation at Brest and its announced purpose is contained in a special cable dispatch in the New York World from Louis Seibold, the World's correspondent.

The delegation of negroes reached Brest Monday on the steamer Orizaba, which also carried fifty American newspaper men, including Seibold, who wrote an interesting account of the delegation of negroes, which is in France to persuade the Peace Conference to take the German colonies in Africa and to turn them over to the natives for "self-determination." Some two weeks ago a brief Associated Press dispatch announced the fact that Professor Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, had been sent to Europe by the government on a special mission. Later, in one or two of the negro papers, it was said that he had gone to visit the negro soldiers in France and to do welfare work among them, in the way of giving advice as to their future course and conduct following the war.

Seibold says that the considerable delegation on the steamship headed by Du Boise and Moton attracted no little attention, and that a decidedly interesting proposal lay behind their journey to France. Already a memorial has been presented to Colonel House, in which the Peace Conference is urged "to extend the principles of democracy to the negro race by recognizing the right of the race to self-government, under the self-determination clause of President Wilson's peace terms." It is asserted in the memorial that the transfer of the German colonies in Africa to the control of other nations would retard the progress of the negro, whereas the application of the self-determination principle would result in the advancement of the race. So much for the theory back of the proposal.

In the practical working out of the plan as suggested by the memorial, it is urged that not only should the German colonies be restored to the native negroes, but that those governed now by the French and Portugese, and certain independent states should be combined in one nation governed by natives and such other negroes as would elect to return to Africa. The memorial, according to the version of Mr. Seibold, makes no mention of the African colonies held and ruled by Great Britain. In discussing the proposed large undertaking, Du Bois said: "Domestic problems, while of dominant local interest, are actually subordinate to the fundamental right of the members of the African race to govern themselves under the democratic conditions enunciated by President Wilson and one or two of the allied governments. Treatment of the negroes will test the sincerity of the various declarations on this point."

It is understood that the negroes expect to have forty or fifty representatives at Paris, who will go with the frank purpose of lobbying for the memorial. Negroes who discuss the scheme say that it is formed primarily in the interest of the native Africans, for American negroes would not return in any large numbers. A few might go back, they say, to serve as leaders, but the bulk of the race look upon America as their country and they do not care to leave it.

Among the negroes themselves there are some divisions of opinion as to the details of the plan of creating "self-determining governments." One body of opinion holds to the conviction that the colonies should be turned over to the negro republic of Liberia. Liberia was originally established under this very plan. It was to be a government by negroes and for negroes. At that time it was urged and it was expected that thousands of American negroes would emigrate to Liberia. In fact, several colonization parties were organized and, under appeals and persuasions went to Liberia. Many of the negroes who preferred life in America returned after some experience in the black republic. The negro delegates in France now say that no general colonization movement of American negroes would be expected to go to the new negro nation, provided the Peace Conference establishes it. The experience of the American-born and American-bred negro was not altogether happy in Liberia.

The Liberian Republic, established and encouraged by friendly country, was reputed before the war to have had only a moderate success; in fact, there were those who contended it was a failure. Still, it was a going concern when the war broke out. Since the beginning of the war the attention of the world had been occupied by more momentous questions than the progress of the experiment tried in Liberia. Haiti and San Domingo were both black republics, with a rather bloody history. The American government, to stop ruin and bloodshed had to take over, for temporary administration the affairs of San Domingo. The two republics have had a history of repeated revolutions and assassinated rulers. Haiti, however, remains yet a republic of negroes and San Domingo may yet be turned back to the negroes, for another experiment in self-determination.

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PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATES CHOSEN

The Chicago Defender

Equal Rights League Elects Six Commissioners to Go to Versailles

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—The National Colored Congress for World Democracy, which closed its session here Thursday, Dec. 19, under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League, elected six delegates to go to Versailles, and five alternates. The names of the accredited delegates are Dr. M. A. N. Shaw, Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. T. Johnson, W. Va.; Attorney N. S. Taylor, Greenville, Miss.; Bishop L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. J. R. Ransom, Wichita, Kans. Editor Wm. Trotter of Boston is to be executive secretary to the representation. The names of alternates were not made public.

To Hold Pan-African Meet

The delegates are to represent districts comprising central, northern eastern, southern and western territories. It is expected that they will enter the conference with the Pan-African delegation, which is scheduled to meet in Paris and press the question of the African colonies American representatives are to present a petition asking for the "abolition of all undemocratic restrictions" against the race.

Protest Sent to Madden

An appeal was made to Representative Madden of Illinois to call for a congressional investigation of the injustice heaped upon the race at the Quartermasters' Department, 39th and Robey streets, Chicago, Ill. The petition contained the names of officials who are said to be ringleaders in fostering discrimination. This act was prompted by the fact that several men were forced to walk out of the government plant recently when Captain Boniwell (white) endeavored to Jim Crow them in the dining-room. Boniwell, it is alleged, has gone on record as saying that he intends to rid the place of dark skins.

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Peace Matters

The Chicago Defender 12-7-18

ROCKING THE BOAT

IN A RECENT ISSUE of this paper we called the attention of our readers to the threatened clash between labor and capital, to the growing spirit of unrest spreading over Europe, the rise of Bolshevism with all its attendant disorder, and the possibility of a visit of this specter to our own shores. Since then a condition which seemed remote to us, though inevitable, has found lodgment at our own doors. Little did we dream at that time that in the short space of one week our prophecy would come true and we should see the red flag of the discontented displayed in the streets of two of our largest cities.

In New York we read of a most serious clash between returned soldiers and thousands of followers of the red flag gathered in that city's greatest auditorium, Madison Square Garden, and so serious a situation developed that the police authorities threatened to use machine guns upon rioting soldiers. In Chicago thousands carrying the same flag gathered in our great Coliseum and indulged in preachments bordering upon anarchy. These things are deeply significant. They indicate a social cancer upon the body politic that calls for some quick surgery.

To pass the matter over lightly is not to be thought of for a moment. Thoughtful minds, having at heart the good of the land, must address themselves speedily to the solution of this problem that threatens us with dire consequences. Men in high places, especially those charged with the administration of governmental functions, must measure up to the standard of real statesmanship. This is no time for men of small caliber. No man whose mental horizon does not reach farther than the confines of his own state or section should have any place where broad statesmanship and a national grasp of affairs is required.

Nothing calls to mind so strongly the need of men of large ideas, forward looking men, than the latest ukase from Mr. Aishton, regional director of employes of the railroad administration, in which he seeks to restore Negro railroad men to a pre-war status. Mr. Aishton is rocking the boat. He is driving us to Bolshevism. We have always aligned ourselves on the side of law and order. Social discontent has never been permitted to enter into our hopes for better things. We have been content to live within the laws, supporting our flag and constitution, determined at all times to work out our salvation along the lines of sanity and decency.

But the most harmless worm can be driven to turn. We have the same aspirations, the same hopes, as other human beings. We do not desire to become a part of the great army of unrest now mustering its forces for a struggle, the outcome of which no man can see. To say, however, that we are blind to all the aspects of the situation is to assume that we are not human. From the days of the earliest colonial history we have ever been ready to answer any summons of our government, whatever the issue at stake. We have never hesitated to play the part assigned us, let the sacrifice be what it may.

With dog-like fidelity we have followed the flag from Revolutionary days through the strife of civil war, where our own freedom was at stake, to Mexico, across the seas, suffering privations, disease and death to make men better, to make the world a safer place to live in, willingly and cheerfully. If we are not deserving of all the blessings that come as a reward of service well rendered, who is? Shall our faithfulness, shall our loyalty in every hour of national stress, be rewarded with a denial of those fundamental rights that belong to every citizen of the republic? Must we and our children continue to go fettered through the centuries?

What about this, America? We want an answer. Germany sought with its infamous propaganda to ally us against you. Germany knew the story of our wrongs, but to her pleadings we turned a deaf ear. We forgot our long night of misery, your lynchings and your burnings, your "Jim Crow" cars, your vote suppression, forgot all but our duty to our country. We are a hopeful, God-fearing race of people, and we expect to continue so, but we warn you that the hour may come when you may need us again, need us as you have never needed us before; and we promise you that we will answer every call of duty with the same alacrity, with our hearts beating high with the love of country, as we have done in the past. All we ask in return is that you discharge your obligation to us with the same fidelity that we have discharged ours. More than this we do not ask, less than this will not satisfy us.

This question has no political aspect, and the attempt of small-bore politicians to thrust it into the domain of politics will fail. It is an American question strictly. Every section of our common country is chargeable with a certain measure of responsibility for its solution. In making the world safer for democracy, let us start at home and make it safer for our own people; for the black as well as for the white. Let us stop Bolshevism with its vagaries, its disorders and its red flag at the eastern shores of the Atlantic. And, above all things, do not drive the peaceful, law-abiding, God-fearing Negro into the ranks of those who make up the great army of the discontented.

The Chicago 12-21

MR. SWEENEY Releases a Letter Recently Received by Him Relative to How the Negro Will Fare at the Coming "PEACE TABLE."

1918

ACCOMPANIED WITH A WORD OR SO OF COMMENT

MR. ALLISON SWEENEY:—

Dear Sir and Honored Contributing Editor of the Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.: I notice in most every paper I've read, since the kaiser was made to hide his hatchet in the woodpile, that a peace conference will be held somewhere in France to settle the war question for always. And as I am sure, the American Negro will be considered, I wish to ask, will he be represented as a Disfranchised, Jim Crowed, segregated American citizen, or a Free American Citizen? Of course the old saying is "All things come to those who wait." We have waited quite patiently, but you will find on the other hand, we never get real good things unless they are dearly paid for. We have paid the price in this war. Why shouldn't we be properly represented? We are twelve million strong and should it take one milion to be represented properly, I am sure, in fifteen days' time, with the blood, courage and spirit of our American Negro and the white citizens that wish to see us continue to press forward, we will be represented as loyal patriots, free American citizens. Shall we ask for something good, or must we wait, as Jasper did, and say we don't want anything?

Will you please answer this through your paper? I am, yours truly,

A. J. COLLINS,
830 W. Church St., Jacksonville, Fla.

DIRECTLY; in the person, or persons; properly accredited, and speaking with delegated official authority, the "American Negro," as a distinct and DIFFERENT factor of American citizenship—standing out ALONE in unpleasing, if not RIDICULOUS isolation—will neither be "considered" or "represented" at the "Peace Table" AS a Negro, any more than will the "American Irishman," the "American Jew," the "American Scandinavian," the "American Swede" or the "American Italian."

We will be Americans, NOT Negroes, in the deliberations of that great gathering:

Lumped as Americans along with the hundred millions, more or less, that compose the citzenry of this great Republic; a distinction and honor we have earned over and over again, we SHOULD NOT then for a single moment lose sight of it; ANYWHERE; at ANY time; under ANY circumstances. Should not EXPECT; ASK; LOOK for, or be CONTENT with anything DIFFERENT from that EXPECTED; LOOKED; ASKED for, and to be ACCORDED the ninety million OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS, as they will be represented—as WILL WE, by our president; his conferees and associates, already there, at that great "meet," than which, since the gathering of the "Wise men from the East" at the manger in Bethlehem, or the trial before Pilate, the world has not witnessed such another.

* * *

But, not only are we to be represented by Mr. Wilson, our president; a great man: may his shadow never grow less, but we will be represented by four, at least, distinguished Negro Americans, in the persons of Major Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; directly invited, I am told, by the president; W. E. B. DuBois, the "Crisis" man, our most interesting racial and intellectual "Dreamer"; Ida Wells Barnett, far and away, the race's most distinguished, and, in many respects, best equipped woman; last, but not least by a jugfull, Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who will represent the world's greatest:—The Defender.

* * *

True, we are twelve million strong—more or less, as against ninety million strong—more or less of American whites, and while you hint and prate, Mr. Col-

lins very glibly; also, very FOOLISHLY, of what a million Negroes of "blood, courage and spirit," MIGHT do along the fighting line in "fifteen days," it seems not to have occurred to you WHAT the ninety million Whites MIGHT be doing during the same length of time; MIGHT get busy—had you thought of it, and do a bit of killing; "slipping joints and breaking bones" on their own hook—MIGHT, you know, for in the estimate of a once famous red man, long since a traveler to the "Happy hunting grounds," "White man's very uncertain!"

* * *

Levity aside, and to hark back to the manger at Bethlehem and the trial before Pilate, it is fair to believe that God, the Father; although that far off pagan civilization knew it not; or believed it; God, the Father was present on those great occasions, in the Mightiness of His MAJESTY, just as He will be in the counsels of the nations soon to gather in sunny France; knowing THIS, WHAT'S on you?

WHY this feverish disquietude Cannot you trust HIM?

Do not you know; you and the many others like you, THAT, if as a result of that conference, soon to commence; SO pregnant with the weal or woe of; NOT one or two, but ALL THE NATIONS OF EARTH, the spirit that grows out of it, in affairs touching the American nation, and therefore of pertinence to our race variety of citizenship, will prove NO improvement on the one that for many years disgraced the land of Lincoln and Douglass—I refer to the greater Douglass, the majestic BLACK—and is still doing it; still MOBBING, MURDERING, LYNCHING, SHOOTING, JIM-CROWING, SEGREGATING, BOMBING, ARSONING, BASTARDIZING a whole people, that God Almighty WILL NOT LET IT LIVE? That, in His own time and way, He will RING DOWN THE CURTAIN on the SHAMEFUL, COWARDLY, BLOODY DRAMA; will tear the Ship of State from its moorings; send it adrift adown the channel that leads to an open sea, where is DARKNESS, STORMS AND ROCKS; a dismantled, rudderless, captainless, pilotless DERELICT, as is Prussia today, regardless, that it seems but yesterday, she was shaking her mailed fist IN THE WORLD'S FACE; threatening the capitals of earth, her advancing hordes never dreaming that behind them, as they marched, and pillaged, and murdered; at their side, at their front, STALKED THE MASTER! The KING of kings! The maker, builder and DESTROYER OF EMPIRES!

* * *

Said Macaulay descanting on the vanished glory of Athens, while lauding her intellectual empire throughout the earth: "When those who have rivalled her greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilization and knowledge shall have fixed their abode in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England; when perhaps travellers from distant regions shall in vain labor to decipher on some moldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chanted to some misshapen idol, over the ruined dome of our proudest temple; and shall see a single naked fisherman wash his nets in the river of the ten thousand masts;—her influence and her glory will still survive,—fresh in ETERNAL YOUTH, exempt from mutability and decay, IMMORTAL as the intellectual principle from which they derived their origin, and over which they exercised their control.

* * *

It's a far cry from the towering monument of stone and marble at the Nation's Capital; its tribute to the "Father of his country," to a barbarian hut at its base; nor is it conceivable that the spot where rests the sacred ashes of Lincoln; the finest and greatest Spirit that has walked the earth, since the Christ went His way, will, at some future day, become but a vague and shadowy tradition; a place GUESSED at, but NOT known; where savages of a yet unborn and distant age; circling about the spot; filling the air with their ferocious incantations, will have no dream that the place on which they tread, was, "Once upon a time," HOLY GROUND; sacred to the memory of a great soul; whose humane genius and prophetic vision, had rescued a nation from destruction, and whose brutal death; moving a world to tears, had SEEMED to guarantee its perpetuity among the nations of the earth; the "Observed of all observers;" the one "All together lovely!"

* * *

A far cry, indeed, Sir; but is it outside the possibilities?

Rome, that sat upon her "Seven Hills" and ruled the world; that was the custodian and sentencer of Christ to the cross, WHAT of her?

She lives but in the tales of other times;
Her proud pavilions and her mighty colonnades,
NOW but echo faintly to the pilgrims' tread,
Who with bowed head, and glistening eye,
Muses sadly o'er the gigantic wrecks of departed greatness."

* * *

WHERE, the misguided people who clamored for the Redeemer's death: "Who SOUGHT TO CRUCIFY HIM?"

WANDERERS on the face of the earth!

Countryless; flagless; HOMELESS! Save through sufferance; the "Christ Killers" branded in their brow; the Ishmalites of all the centuries; the hand of EVERY age; of EVERY people against them!

WHAT of Egypt, Persia, Greece, whose splendors and whose power, successively awed and ruled the world; but who, FORGETTING—if knowing, that God RULED; that Truth; Justice; Right; HUMANITY, were eternal; UNCHANGEable; immutable and IMMORTAL; the heritage of EVERY age; of EVERY man, were swept, as it were, FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH! Were stripped of their POWER AND ARROGANCE; sent forth; NAKED as a jay bird at the birth moment; as helpless as a FEATHER IN HELL; without a shed tear to moisten the turf above their ROTTING BONES!

* * *

Just as true as I have quoted before in these columns, that: "UNSETTLED questions have no regard for the peace of nations, is it, that nations, no more than individuals, can PERSIST in Injustice, and escape; at SOME time; in SOME way; unless contrite and repentant, the PENALTY OF THEIR CRIMES; for BLACK hearts and BLOODY hands!

* * *

Is it TOO LATE think you; will our own BELOVED LAND; the PITY, but the TRUTH of it; her hands red with the blood of MURDERED NEGROES, escape the shoals and pitfalls yawning before her? Escape the wrath of Him, who speaks NOT as man; Who has said: "Vengeance is MINE! I will repay!" We shall see!

* * *

Coming back for an instant to the matter of the plea in Equity before the "Peace Table" upon the Negro's behalf; greater; more potential in his behalf than Mr. Wilson and his associates could possibly be; giving them credit, in the vernacular of the "Fortune Teller" of "Good hearts" for him, will be his SPECIAL advocate—

GOD; the Master will be there! Are you LISTENING? Unseen but FELT; will be sitting around—Walking ABOUT; while the insects; called Men—RULERS, are deliberating—looking WISE! He'll be there; have no other thought; and if it be to the winds they sow,—lo, they shall REAP THE WHIRLWIND!

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude and as the voice of many waters and as the voice of mighty thundering, saying, Allelulia; for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

Chino-Jap Race Question Map Be Brought Up

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, JAPAN, Nov. 29.—Japanese newspapers are suggesting that Japan and China raise the race question at the forthcoming peace conference with the object of seeking an agreement to the effect that in the future there shall be no further racial discrimination throughout the world.

A Japanese delegation, including representatives of the war, navy and foreign ministries, and various exports, will soon embark for the peace conference by way of the United States.

No announcement has yet been made as to whether the chief of the plenipotentiaries will be sent from Japan. The opposition party is urging the nomination of Viscount Takaaki Kato, former foreign minister, as head of the delegation. If the chief plenipotentiary is not chosen from among the statesmen now in Japan, it is most likely that Sutemi Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, or Keishiro Matsui, the Ambassador to France, will represent Japan at the council.

ASK PRESIDENT TO NAME NEGRO TO PEACE PARLEY

Savannah, Ga., November 23.—(Special)—The A. M. E. conference in session here passed a resolution requesting President Wilson to name a negro on the American delegation to the peace conference, which might set forth the condition of the negro in the United States.

The address of Bishop Flipper, in which he said that the bishops of the African Methodist church will advise negroes of the south to emigrate to the northwest if they are not accorded better treatment, is being widely discussed.

At the session of the conference today the ministers were urged in addresses to take more interest in the proper rearing of the youth of the race. President Wright, of the Georgia State and Industrial college, of Savannah, talked on the aftermath of the war. Dr. W. G. Alexander presided, as Bishop Flipper was in conference with the presiding elders.

The memorial exercises of the dead will be held by Rev. R. V. Branch Sunday at 3 o'clock. President W. A. Fountain's plea for use of the ballot and manhood rights of the negro was loudly applauded by the conference. The reports of the missionary society of the women's society was the best yet made in the history of the conference.

Dr. J. L. Butler, of St. James, Columbus, will preach at the seat of the conference Sunday night. The report on the state of the country caused a warm discussion by the different members of the body.

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"DARKER RACE" CONFERENCE.

N. Y. POST
DECEMBER 4, 1918

Five American Delegates Named for Paris Meeting.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The executive committee of the National Race Congress of the United States announced to-day that it had named five delegates to the "international conference of the darker races of the world," to be held in France during the peace conference. The delegates, it was said, also were "sent as a visiting delegation to the peace conference."

The delegates named were Prof. J. R. Hawkins, the Rev. William H. Jernegin, Judge William Harrison, the Rev. A. J. Stokes, and Dr. J. Milton Waldron.

NEGRO AND CONGRESS

CHAPLAIN STEWARD SAYS SEND DELEGATE TO FRANCE

Dear Doctor Wright:

Now is the time to strike. Send a dozen of our best prepared men to France. Of our Bishops send Bishop Jones and Bishop Hurst at least. Of laymen, of course, Dr. John R. Hawkinds, and because of his special training, broad experience and proven ability as a lawyer and military man, send Frank R. Steward, of Pittsburgh; send Kelly Miller; send R. R. Wright, and if I should be able I might [illegible]

OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

The question as to whether the Negroes of America are to be officially represented at the coming Peace Conference at Paris is illuminated to some extent by the receipt of a copy of the *Orizaba Abazirdi* published at Sao, Dec. 8, 1918. It contains a list of official press representatives to Peace Conference at Paris," comprising some fifty names of prominent newspaper men, with the titles of the publications represented. Among them are:

William E. B. Du Bois, *The Crisis.*

Lester A. Walton, THE NEW YORK AGE.

In addition to this list five additional names are given below which include besides a captain in the French Army and Sir Charles Ross as guests, Dr. Robert R. Moton and Nathan Hunt, with the explanatory words, "Special Mission," in parenthesis, following.

Soldiers — 1918
Peace Matters

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DEMOCRACY IS ASKED FOR IN AFRICA TOO

PARTIAL SELF-DETERMINATION.

Meeting in This City Will Discuss Programme — Congress Is Planned in Paris.

N Y C POST
DECEMBER 18, 1918

"Africa in the World Democracy" will be discussed at a mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on January 6th. The meeting, called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is part of an international movement to secure partial self-determination for the Portuguese, Belgian, and former German colonies in Africa.

W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the negro magazine *The Crisis*, is now in Paris to organize a Pan-African congress to meet during the Peace Congress and present the demands of the negroes that they be given a voice in the disposition of the African colonies.

In the memoranda submitted by Mr. Du Bois on his arrival in Paris to Col. House he indicated that the platform on which the coming congress would stand would be partial application of the principle of self-determination to the semi-civilized peoples of South Africa, followed by the reorganization of Africa, according to the wishes of the negro races, under the guidance of an international governing commission. This commission would represent not merely Governments, but modern science, commerce, and social reform.

Negroes who would have a voice in the disposition of the colonies would be the negroes of the United States; the educated negroes in South America and the West Indies; the negro Governments of Abyssinia, Liberia, and Hayti; the educated classes among the negroes of French West Africa and equatorial Africa, and in British Uganda, Nigeria, Basutoland, Nyassaland, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia, and Bechuanaland; the four and one-half millions of colored people in the Union of South Africa and the educated classes in the former German colonies—an international Africa of two and one-half million square miles and over twenty million people.

A system of modern education would then be built upon the present Government, religion, and law of the natives. From the beginning the actual Government would use both colored and white officials and natives would be gradually worked in. Taxation and industry would follow the newer ideals of industrial democracy, avoiding private land monopoly and poverty, promoting coöperation in production and the socialization of income.

NEGROES ASK RECOGNITION

SELF-DETERMINATION PRINCIPLE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO AFRICA.

URGES RACIAL LEAGUE

N Y C CALL
NOVEMBER 16, 1918

Expressive of the sentiment of the Negroes of the world, including those of America, Africa and West Indies resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of 5,000 American, West Indian and African Negroes at the Palace casino, 135th street and Fifth avenue.

The resolutions, which ask recognition of the Negroes' rights, follow:

"Be It Resolved, That we, the Universal Negro Improvement association and African Communities League of the World, representing the interests of the new spirited Negroes of America, Africa and the West Indies, assembled in universal mass convention in the Palace casino on Sunday, November 10, 1918, hereby beg to submit the following peace aims to the allied democracies of Europe and America, and to the people of democratic tendencies of the world; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we believe it will only be through a proper recognition of the Negro's rights and the rights of all weaker peoples at the peace conference that future wars will be prevented; and, we further

"Pray, That the peace conference to assemble will take cognizance of these our aims:

"That the principle of self-determination be applied to Africa and all European-controlled colonies in which people of African descent predominate.

"That all economic barriers that hamper the industrial development of Africa be removed.

"That Negroes enjoy the right to travel and reside in any part of the world, even as Europeans now enjoy those rights.

"That Negroes be permitted the same educational facilities now given to Europeans.

"That Europeans who interfere with or violate African tribal customs be deported and denied reentry to the continent.

"That the segregatory and proscriptive ordinances against Negroes in any part of the world be repealed and that they (Negroes) be given complete political, industrial and social equality in countries where Negroes and people of any other race live side by side.

"That the reservation land acts aimed against the natives of South Africa be revoked and the land restored to its prescriptive owners.

"That Negroes be given proportional representation in any scheme of world government.

"That the captured German colonies in Africa be turned over to the natives, with educated Western and Eastern Negroes as their leaders."

The Richmond Planet
12-14-18

DR. DUBOIS IS ON THE SCENE.

Editor of The Planet,

I am sure since your paper has such a wide circulation amongst the members of our race in this country, that all the readers of the Planet would be delighted to know that the Twelve Million Afro-Americans in this country, have the ablest man of their blood and race on the scene at the Peace Conference in France.

I know also that the persons who compose the membership of the Richmond Chapter for the Advancement of Colored People are delighted to know that our Chieftain is on the scene.

About a month ago I was instructed by the Executive Committee of the Richmond Chapter, N. A. A. C. P., to secure the service of Dr. DuBois for a lecture in this city. The letter below will speak for itself.

J. THOMAS HEWIN.

New York, Dec. 3, 1918.

Thomas Hewin, Attorney-at-law, 613-A N. 2nd St., Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois sailed for France December 1st., on a special ship, "The Arizaba," along with a distinguished number of news paper men.

Dr. Du Bois will represent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and The Crisis at the Peace Conference. He will, also summon a Pan-African Conference, to meet at Paris, and press the question of the African colonies.

He, therefore will not be able to lecture for you until some later date.

Very sincerely yours,

M. G. ALLISON, Sec'y.

AFRICANS URGE BRITISH RULE FOR SELVES

The Sun
12-21-18

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Natives of Germany's African colonies want to come under British rule, said Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at Westminster tonight.

"Our representatives at the peace conference should see that the case for our retention of those colonies is put forward in full strength," he said. "It will be a gross injustice to our great dominions to tell them that these colonies, which, in a large meaesure, they conquered by their blood and valor, are to pass under the control of anybody but the empire to which they belong."

19—FREEMAN

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
DECEMBER 16, 1918

NEGRO GOVERNMENT IN AFRICA

The effort of Dr. DuBois and other colored leaders of this country to bring before the Peace Conference a plea for self-government in behalf of the black population of Africa, is not to be confused with colonization and repatriation schemes for the solution of America's negro problem, even though there have been fantastic suggestions of that sort in connection with the discussion. It is rather a plea for the forgotten tribes whose condition, at least in many groups has not been less one of slavery since it was forbidden to load them into ships and transport them to other countries to be sold as chattels.

It is now about forty years since most of Africa was partitioned into "spheres of influence," leaving out those sections already under white control. Portugal made no improvement in her miserable system of exploitation which had gone on for centuries. Germany did even worse. She nearly wiped out the Hereros and established a system of brutality everywhere she could with disastrous results. Great Britain and France have made notable successes. The latter nation has developed Northern Africa under wise and helpful administration until it is now one of her greatest assets and a valued help during the war.

The natives of Africa have much to learn before they can be self governing, but they are not wholly lacking in capacity and deserve the opportunity. The "Dark Continent" has many resources and may help to make up for the dreadful losses of the war.

NEGRO IS FIRST DELEGATE TO THE PEACE MEETING

The Sun
12-22-18

Helena, Ark., Nov. 20.—The Arkansas Negro Baptist Association, in annual convention here today voted to send the association president, Dr. E. C. Morris of Helena to attend the World Peace Conference, "wherever and whenever it is held, to look after the interests of the Negro race." The association will pay his expenses in making the trip. Dr. Morris was re elected president of the association for the twenty-eighth consecutive year.

JAPAN AND CHINA TO PRESENT CLAIMS

The Sun
12-22-18

Tokio, November 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japanese newspapers are suggesting that Japan and China raise the race question at the forthcoming peace conference, with the object of seeking an agreement to the effect that in the future there shall be no further racial discrimination throughout the world.

A Japanese delegation, including representatives of the war, navy and foreign ministries, and various experts, will soon embark for the peace conference by way of the United States.

No announcement has yet been made as to whether the chief of the plenipotentiaries will be sent from Japan. The opposition party is urging the nomination of Viscount Takaaki Kato, former foreign minister, as head of the delegation.

If the chief plenipotentiary is not chosen from among the statesmen now in Japan it is most likely that Sutemi Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, or Keishiro Matsui, the ambassador to France, will represent Japan at the council.

NEGRO PASTOR OF CITY IS GOING TO FRANCE

The Montgomery Advertiser
12-3-18

Pastor A. J. Stokes of the Columbus Street African Baptist church, has applied for and been granted a passport from the United States to Paris France.

The doctor will leave this country between the 1st and 15th of January to join a larger delegation of negro leaders in the French capital to attend a conference of the league of smaller and weaker nations of the war at the conclusion of which sessions a committee there from is expetced to be named to seek entry before the peace conference with suggstions as to handling the African question, not alone as it applies to the peoples of the dark continent but wherever the race is largely represented.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Executive committee of the National Race Congress of the United States announced Wednesday that it has named five delegates to the International Conference of the Darker Races of the World," to be held in France during the peace conference. The delegates, it was said, also were sent as a visiting delegation to the peace conference.

Rev. E. C. Morris has been selected by the Arkansas State Baptist Convention to represent them at the Peace Conference. Col Roscoe Conklin Simmons will go as a representative of the Chicago Defender.

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The New York Sun
12-22-18

The approaching Peace Conference of the Allies, to be held probably at Versailles, has aroused the interest and stimulated the imagination of all classes of Americans, from the highest to the humblest. Even the President has signified his intention of attending in person.

But the keenest interest in the meeting perhaps is felt among the members of the Negro race, who have been devising tentative plans for representation, so that a share of the realization of a World democracy may be secured to them. The intensity of this interest may be gauged by the various propositions

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suggested in communications to THE AGE for getting the question of human rights squarely before the Peace Conference.

The National Equal Rights League has already started a movement to hold a meeting of delegates from local organizations at Washington, to elect race "envoys" to go to Versailles, "as petitioners to intercede and lobby for the presentation to the Peace Council of the desire of colored Americans to have every group within the allied nations given exemption from present abridgment of the rights of democracy."

A former assistant corporation counsel of the City of Boston calls for the selection of delegates for a thorough consideration of the great

incomplete

AFRICA FOR AFRICANS

A RESOLUTION REGARDING LIBERIA AND THE GERMAN COLONIES

Whereas, Germany with her associates has become subjugated, which now marks a historical beginning of the crumbling autocratic rulership

Whereas, That as the Republic of and

Liberia was and is numbered among the associated forces which declared war against the Central Powers, and

Whereas, That as Liberia maintains a democracy, it should be considered that she would appreciate and feel [illegible] capable to safely lead the [illegible] of her natives to a higher plane of peace and happiness, therefore be it

Resolved, That there be appointed immediately a committee among the colored citizens of America to [illegible] in council of the National Capitol, Washington, D. C., with the leading authorities on present foreign affairs, now in session, to discuss as to whether or not German ruled colonies in Africa should have a right to be severed from German control and

incomplete

Chicago Defender 12/25/18

Soldiers — 1918
Peace Matters

VIEWS OF NEW YORK NEGROES ON SCHEME

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 12 1918

They Agree on Its General Demand, but Differ as to Some Details.

Negroes of this city are intensely interested in the proposed disposal of the former African colonies of Germany under the principle of self-determination. At attempt will also be made, they declared yesterday, to get before the Peace Conference the treatment of the negro in the Southern States.

A three-day meeting will be held in Washington, to begin next Monday, under the direction of the National Equal Rights Association. The purpose of that gathering was explained as follows by Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and Vice President of the association:

"We are going to select 'lobbyists' to represent us at the Peace Conference. Other negro organizations have already nominated men for this purpose. We shall probably select five, and other negro organizations will choose thirty or forty. I do not know if there will be any difficulty in obtaining passports.

"We shall send men to the Peace Conference in the same way that a railroad sends men to Congress to encourage the members of that body to vote on some bill. In some parts of the country men do not receive the rights their brothers have been fighting for in France. They are deprived of the ballot, of rights on common carriers, of equal school facilities and, above all, they are lynched without the semblance of trial by jury.

"We shall buttonhole delegates from this and other countries just as the Irish intend to do. Both races have some grievances, and now is the psychological moment to get them corrected."

"My own opinion," said Fred. R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, "is that if any country is to own them they should be given to Liberia, which has our own form of Government. With advice and aid from the United States, Liberia could educate them to self-government. There is no possibility of the American negro going back to Africa. He knows but one country and but one flag, and all he wants is for that flag to protect him as it protects other citizens. The American negro feels that he has done his full part in the war and that he is now entitled to all the rights under the law which other citizens possess."

"I don't see why the colored people should not have the same right of self-determination as other peoples," said George W. Harris, editor of the New York News. "As long as the black people of the world are granted their rights on sufferance they will remain political serfs."

"The demand for self-determination for the inhabitants of the former German colonies is a reasonable one," said James H. Anderson, editor of the Amsterdam News. "But I do not think that the Peace Conference should concern itself with the question of the colored man in the South, as that is purely an American question."

NEGROES DRAW UP PEACE AIMS

N Y C GLOBE
NOVEMBER 19, 1918

Ask That the Principle of Self-Determination Be Applied to African Colonies.

The following resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting of 5,000 American, West Indian, and African Negroes held in the Palace Casino:

"Be it resolved that we, the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League of the World, representing the interests of the new spirited Negroes of America, Africa, and the West Indies, assembled in universal mass convention in the Palace Casino, New York, on Sunday, Nov. 10, 1918, hereby beg to submit the following peace aims to the allied democracies of Europe and America, and to the people of democratic tendencies of the world;

"And be it further resolved that we believe that it will be only through a proper recognition of the Negro's rights and the rights of all weaker peoples at the peace conference that future wars will be obviated.

"And we further pray that the peace conference to assemble will take cognizance of these our aims:

"1. That the principle of self-determination be applied to African and European controlled colonies in which people of African descent predominate.

"2. That all economic barriers that hamper the industrial development of Africa be removed.

"3. That Negroes enjoy the right to travel and reside in any part of the world, even as Europeans now enjoy those rights.

"4. That Negroes be permitted the same educational facilities now given to Europeans.

"5. That Europeans who interfere with, or violate African tribal customs be deported and denied re-entry to the continent.

"6. That the segregatory and proscriptive ordinances against Negroes in any part of the world be repealed and that they (Negroes) be given complete political, industrial, and social equality in countries where Negroes and people of any other race live side by side.

"7. That the reservation land acts aimed against the natives of South Africa be revoked and the land restored to its prescriptive owners.

"8. That Negroes be given proportional representation in any scheme of world government.

"9. That the captured German colonies in Africa be turned over to the natives with educated western and eastern Negroes as their leaders."

VIEWS OF NEW YORK NEGROES ON SCHEME

N Y C EVE WORLD
DECEMBER 12, 1918

They Agree on Its General Demand, but Differ as to Some Details.

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"We shall send men to the Peace Conference in the same way that a railroad sends men to Congress to encourage the members of that body to vote on some bill. In some parts of the country our men do not receive rights their brothers have been fighting for in France. They are deprived of the ballot, of rights on common carriers, of equal school facilities and, above all, they are lynched without the semblance of trial by jury."

"My own opinion," said Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, "is that if any country is to own them they should be given to Liberia, which has our own form of Government. With advice and aid from the United States, Liberia could educate them to self-government. There is no possibility of the American negro going back to Africa. He knows but one country and but one flag, and all he wants is for that flag to protect him as it protects other citizens."

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"The demand for self-determination for the inhabitants of the former German colonies is a reasonable one," said James H. Anderson, editor of the Amsterdam News. "But I do not think that the Peace Conference should concern itself with the question of the colored man in the South, as that is purely an American question."

NEGROES ASK PEACE COUNCIL

FOR COLONIES

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
DECEMBER 12 1918

Plans for Government in Africa Described by Louis Seibold.

FOR "SELF-DETERMINATION"

Leaders of Colored Race Submit Memorial to Colonel House and Outline Scheme for New Democracy.

BY LOUIS SEIBOLD.

(Special Cable Service, Post-Standard-New York World.)

BREST, France, Dec. 11.—Pleading the privilege of self-government and self-determination, leading Negroes of the United States will ask the eace confer- German colonies in Africa, for national organization by those now there and by other Negroes who may wish to live under a government by and of their race in the old African land.

The transport Orizaba, bringing an advance guard to the Paris peace conference, arrived here on Monday, after an uneventful voyage of eight days. In addition to fifty representatives of American newspapers, the ship had as passengers a delegation of Negroes, commissioned to urge the claims of the race on the peace conference. The delegation includes W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis, and Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute.

VIEWS IN MEMORIAL.

A memorial has already been submitted to Colonel House. It urges the peace conference to extend the principle of democracy to the Negro race, by recognizing the right of the race to self government under the "self-determination" clause of President Wilson's peace terms.

The memorial points out that the transfer of the German colonies in Africa to the control of other nations would retard the progress of the Negro race, whereas the application of the self-determination principle, would result in the advancement of the race.

There is a general plan which contemplates an agreement among the belligerents to set aside not only the African colonies under previous German rule but also those now governed by the French and Portuguese and also the independent African states, and to make of these lands an African union for the organization of a government by native Negroes and by Negroes who may elect to emigrate and attach themselves to the proposed democracy.

One point the memorial emphasizes is that if German Africa were taken from one imperial master, even tho a bad one, in order to pass it over to another, tho a better one, that would inevitably rouse suspicion of selfish aims on the part of the Allies and would leave open grave questions concerning the future of colonial possessions and government. The peace conference will be urged to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Negro in America, in August, 1919, by encouraging the present movement to hand Africa over to the Africans. Aims of the British Labor party for the extension of the right of self-government and for the protection under organized conditions are indorsed in the memorial.

Mr. Dubois declares that the plan is not a colonization scheme but it is basically a movement to give 12,000,000 Negroes in the German colonies and in other African states opportunity to prove their capacity for self-government.

Africa for Negroes.

"In the Western Hemisphere," he said "2,500,000 Negroes have indicated intense interest in the plan to restore Africa to the Negro race. They will give every financial, moral, religious, social and educational encouragement to it.

"Whether Negroes from other countries would emigrate is a problem less important than is the recognition of the right of Negroes already in Africa to determine how and by whom they shall be governed.

"The movement is backed by the leading American churches, by 750,000 African Methodists and 2,000,000 Baptists. Domestic problems, while of dominant local interest, are actually subordinate to the fundamental justice of the right of the elements of the African race to govern themselves under the Democratic conditions enunciated by President Wilson and by one or two of the Allied governments. Treatment of the Negroes by the peace conference will test the sincerity of the various declarations on this point."

The initial public step in the promotion of the movement will be taken in a pan-African constitution, which will sit during the deliberations of the peace conference.

N Y C EVE SUN
DECEMBER 14, 1918

African Colonies.

It would be hard to imagine a more foolish notion than the suggestion that the former German African colonies be turned over to the natives, as "independent" black States, without any foreign supervision. It is a *reductio ad absurdum* of "self-determination." The thing would not be worth discussion, except for the fact that it is being seriously put forward for consideration at the Peace Conference by certain zealous theorists here; well meaning, no doubt, but densely ignorant and misguided.

The black races are quite capable of development, but it will need many generations to come before they can govern themselves. No people can step from savagery to modern "self-determining" civilization at one bound. The Haytian experiment is an object lesson, and even Liberia is scarcely a success. The former German colonies will inevitably become, for the most part, British and French territory. That solution will be the best for the natives themselves.

RALLY AT PARIS, CALL TO NEGROES

Dr. W. E. Du Bois Wants Convention in Interest of Africa Redeemed Held During Peace Meeting.

N. Y. C. WORLD
DECEMBER 14, 1918

Details of the memorandum pleading the privilege of self-determination for negroes in the German, Portuguese and Belgian colonies in Africa, reported exclusively in The World by Louis Seibold last Thursday, were issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday. The memorandum was submitted by Dr. W. E. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, to Col. House.

The memorandum proposes in brief an internationalization of Africa and the formation of a governing international commission that would represent the independent African republics.

For this purpose, Dr. Du Bois thinks it is imperative that a convention representing the negroes of the world be called to meet in Paris some time during the sessions of the Peace Conference.

Barter of colonies without regard to the wishes or welfare of the inhabitants has been a constant source of friction, Dr. Du Bois contends in opening his memorandum. Therefore, he argues, if the aims of the war are to be realized, it is necessary that the duly expressed opinion of civilized negroes throughout the world be taken into consideration in determining the status of the African colonies.

The public opinion which should have the decisive voice in the disposition of the former German colonies Dr. Du Bois enumerates as composed of;

The chiefs and intelligent negroes among the 12,500,000 natives in German Africa, the 12,000,000 civilized negroes of the United States, educated persons of negro descent in South America and the West Indies, the independent negro Governments of Abyssinia, Liberia and Hayti and the educated negroes of France, West Africa and Equatorial Africa, British Uganda, Nigeria, Basutoland and the 1,500,000 members of the Union of Africa.

Dr. Du Bois demands the utmost liberality in the treatment of the natives, their manner of living and their general customs in the Government of this African democracy. He advocates the modernization of Africa through the schools and the use of properly trained colored officials in local self-government. He recommends the socialization of income and the application of the newer ideals of industrial democracy.

In conclusion, Dr. Du Bois appeals for the casting aside of the old prejudice against the negro, and pleads for a redeemed Africa that will aid in the redemption in the public mind of negroes all over the world.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in indorsing the stand of Dr. Du Bois, issued a statement yesterday, in which it emphasized the fact that the association stood for the liberation of the negro here as well as in Africa.

James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the association, in discussing the memorandum, said:

After all, the association is primarily interested in assuring the negro here the fullest political and economic freedom—that freedom to which every American citizen is entitled. We are interested in the African democracy, because that too means the liberation of the negroes and the elevation of the negro in the public mind."

FOR FUTURE AMERICANISM.

To The Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

The Great World War having been brought to a successful close, with Black Men playing no apathetic or inconspicuous part therein—and plenipotentiaries now being considered for places at the Peace Conference, the writer therefore, is addressing this open letter to you with the view that through your initiative of co-operation, colored men shall play no less a part in peace than they have played in war.

This involves two immediate and important propositions:

The sane and wise leadership of the race from every section of the country should be assembled under the guidance and at the call of some such representative as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York, Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, D.C. or Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce, Ohio; in a determined effort to evolve a commanding, definite, manly and democratic racial polity which shall represent the composite views of the various groups by the appointment of a worthy and dignified spokesman to weave into the fabric of the future Americanism an important and necessary constituent of the New Democracy; for if this conflict has meant anything to Colored Men, it has offered to them the opportunity of advocating and insisting upon the righteousness of their cause before a JURY more composite and impressionable than they were ever privileged to face heretofore. The slogan of war has been the preservation of the rights of Smaller Peoples. The slogan of peace is the exemplification of our profession of faith. And the Negro (despite ill timed and unwise efforts in his own ranks) who has given his best for a realization of this Day, proposes and is determined to have his cause presented squarely to the world.

The selection of delegates from the various sections might very successfully and satisfactorily be left to such local organizations as the National Associations where they exist, the Urban League where it exists, churches, fraternal, political and other agencies in the respective communities, who should be convened in New York, Washington or elsewhere for a thorough consideration of the great problems that have come to disturb the peace of the world and express their unequivocal view on the same through the nomination of a strong, manly diplomat whose presence at the Peace Conference, every Negro will demand and work for.

Yours for concerted action with a definite leadership and a new era of Racial Progress.

LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS,
Former Assistant Corporation Counsel City of Boston.

MOVE FOR YOUR LIBERTY, COLORED AMERICANS!

The Raleigh Independent

World War Closes—Organize and Meet for Abolition of Race Autocracy December 16, 1918.

Boston, Mass., November 12.—Yesterday the world war for world democracy was ended by Germany's surrender to Marshal Foch and the Allies. We Colored Americans have been, both voluntarily and by law a part of this world war. Freedom from race proscription and class autocracy prevails as a result of it even beginning now in Prussia, except for us Colored Americans. We are only partial citizens, we have only partial liberty. We live under race class autocracy and neither our Government nor our country's organized civilian elements have moved definitely for wiping out this anomalous and autocratic condition.

It is left to us to do so, the only persecuted class, and 12 million strong. Only by organizing can the strength and authority of 12 million be brought to bear for this cause.

Foreseeing coming events, the National Equal Rights League of Colored Americans in Eleventh Annual and National Convention assembled in Chicago, September 19, 1918 adopted and sent forth to the race a plan for a national race representative Congress for race petitioners who shall proceed abroad and have the cause of democracy for Colored Americans presented at the Peace Council Table.

The plan is the formation at once of local equal rights leagues or committees to elect and send a delegate (one additional for every 50 members over the first 50) to such a Congress at Washington, D. C. The time set was January 1, 1919. The League's officers have set the date forward to December 16, 1918 in view of early closing of the war.

All existing Colored organizations are asked to affiliate with the League and send one delegate for every 50 members. This applies to religious, civic, political, fraternal, industrial and literary race bodies. National organizations working for equality for Colored Americans will be asked to send two delegates—at—large.

These delegates chosen by race organizations locally will assemble and elect the race envoys to be sent to the seat of the international peace conference. Hasten to organize your league, Colored Americans, in every community and elect your delegates. Never in our time will there be another opportunity like this to ask the world for justice and consistency. Upon those of us, and God grant that they may be few, who fail now, will be the responsibility for our race being left the "Slaves of the Twentieth Century."

The League's secretary humbly prays the race, in the name of his departed wife, a martyr to its cause, to vindicate its honor and move for a share of the world democracy.

Rev. E. W. Moore, Columbus, O., President; Allen W. Whaley, Chicago, Ill., National Organizer; J. L. Neill, 906 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Recording Secretary and Secretary of Arrangements for Con.

DR. MOTON GOES TO EUROPE.

The Richmond

Dr. R. R. Moton has been sent on a secret mission to Europe by President Wilson and will no doubt meet the distinguished President of the United States in France. This sets at rest the claim that the colored people of the United States have not been consulted for it is evident that this distinguished Virginian has been chosen as their spokesman. Hon. Emmett J. Scott is not talking much these days and he knows a great deal more than he will voice in words.

While all of this is true, Brother William Monroe Trotter is still living in Boston and although a sorrowing widower, he keeps one eye clear enough of tears to see all that these colored leaders are doing in Washington and he insists that they do not represent all of the colored folks in the United States and that the sentiment existing is not properly made known at the White House of the Nation. In this Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernigan is playing a close second along another line.

They all want delegates to be in France when the Peace Commission meets and no doubt prominent colored citizens have been named for the task and the colored people of the United States will be asked to "foot the bills." This will prove to be an embarrassing situation for President Wilson and his associates should they ever get there. He goes as the living exponent of the principles of a world democracy and just across the street, so to speak, will be a delegation of colored folks, who will claim that President Wilson and his Party have not accorded to the colored people of this country their legal rights and privileges and have not conceded to them the right of self-determination.

With a population of over ten million they are not permitted to have a representative in the Congress and they are being taxed without being accorded representation. Certainly, if President Wilson claims the right to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, the other countries have the right to interfere with the internal affairs of the United States of America.

It is an amusing and an anomalous situation. Is it possible that Dr. R. R. Moton is to be on hand to meet this embarrassing situation, to speak for the colored people of the United States who cannot speak for themselves and to give the lie to statements made that colored people are not treated properly in this country?

If his mission is for this purpose, it was shrewdly conceived and it will be more shrewdly executed. In the meantime, that meeting in Washington, D. C. on the 16th inst. will attract universal attention. Will the delegation be able to secure passports for the colored leaders, who shall be sent across the waters? It is a most remarkable situation and we, like the rest of our people, shall wait and see.

DR. MOTON TO JOIN WILSON IN PARIS

The Chicago

Brest, France, Dec. 13 (By Cable.)—The presence of Dr. R. R. Moton was regarded very significant when a special communication inviting him to join President Wilson in Paris was received here Wednesday, Dec. 11. The message was ordered sent by the President himself and bore his signature. The President stated that he wished to hold a conference with Dr. Moton in Paris on matters affecting darker races now inhabiting German colonies.

It is expected that the question having to do with the disposition of African colonies under the German rule will be a matter of discussion at the peace conference at Versailles. Dr. Moton was recently sent abroad by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker to do morale work among the troops. Following the information that he was wanted in Paris, Dr. Moton immediately departed for that point.

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Peace Matters

"THE NEGRO AT THE PEACE TABLE"

The Atlanta Independent

12-7-18

There has been a general demand by Negro organizations and the Negro press that the race have a representative at the Peace Table in Versailles. But the Independent has taken no part in the discussion or demands. First, for the reason that it did not agree with the consensus of opinion as expressed. And second, it did not take very kindly to the discussion of the personnel of the envoys until the President had acted. The Independent felt that the President ought to be left unembarrassed and in a position where he could select the best fitted men for the world mission, without regard to race or creed. Now that the President has acted and made up his commission, the Independent, in common with the press of the country, feels it liberty to discuss in the public forum both the character and personnel of the Peace Commission.

First, we shall consider the attitude of the race as expressed by its accredited organizations and press. The Negro is a part and parcel of the American people—America constitutes a nation, and the Negro is a composite part of the national unit, and his interest could not be considered at the Peace Table separate from the other parts of the unit. Questions to be considered at the Peace Table are of world-wide importance—international, involving the peace of the world and not national, involving harmony and progress of a nation. Therefore, whether the Peace Commission is made up of white men or black men, all integral parts of the nation will be represented at the Peace Table. Questions affecting the Negro's interest at home cannot be considered around the Peace Table in Versailles. These questions are domestic, and must be settled at home among ourselves. Each nation with a cause at the Peace Table is a world citizen engaged in working out world problems in the same sense that each individual citizen is engaged at home in working out individual or citizenship problems; and for the race to demand recognition at the Peace Table on the ground of color or creed, is to defeat the very purpose for which it works, a share of the world's democracy. We are not to draw the color line or withdraw ourselves from the national unit; but we must stand upon the broad ground of American citizenship, forgetting that we are Negroes and demanding as Americans, representation on the commission, or in an advisory capacity in common with other elements constituting the national unit. As such, our demand is both feasible and tenable and the President should have given us such recognition as our worth, loyalty and patriotism warranted. If, in his honest judgment, no Negro in America possessed the qualities necessary for a place on the Commission, he could have appointed from among the many Negro journalists and educators some member or members of the race to be members of his advisory council, just as he selected eminent educators from Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Michigan State Normal and the University of Wisconsin. The Negro race possesses educators equally as able—profound in learning and as deep in research as the white men selected as members of his advisory council. The President was not equal to the occasion; he fell short of his ideal as a statesman; for not a single man appointed on the commission rises above the mediocre compared with the height of statesmanship which the white man has achieved. They must be considered among contemporary statesmen as men of ordinary ability, and it would have been an easy matter for the President to have found a Negro man in this country as able in the school of statecraft as any white member of his council.

The race cannot reach its highest usefulness or grow into the full enjoyment of its rights as citizens so long as it is satisfied with demands. Demands never accomplish anything unless they are backed up by results—by fruits and constructive labor. Editorials demanding representation at the Peace Table will avail but little, so long as the Negro is not an organized active and definite political integral of the nation. Unless he organizes and votes definitely and permanently for principles and measures, and not men and office, demands will avail him nothing. He is not going to gain anything because he is black, and he is not losing anything because he is black, but he is losing out in everything because he is not acting a man. He is not arming himself permanently with the qualifications of a citizen. Education, property and religion will help largely in the solution of our problems but if these principles do not inspire us to qualify civilly and politically to enjoy civil and political rights, our share in the world's democracy will be the same thing after the war that it is today—a nonentity.

Twelve million people would have had a representative at the Peace Table if they meant anything in the political equation of the nation, and representation would not have been based upon race, color or previous condition of servitude, but upon citizenship. Yes, upon the fact that we represent one-eighth of the voting strength of the Republic. So let us cease to demand things because we are black, and base our demands upon merit and worth as citizens, upon our contribution not only to the moral, intellectual and physical worth of the nation, but our contribution to its civic, social and political life. Let us organize ourselves in the political units for the purpose of voting to ourselves our rights under the law. Let us, like white men, rise up and vote any man out of office who discriminates or proscribes against us; then, and not till then, will we be represented at a Peace Table, or elsewhere, where the laws are made and where the rulers are selected.

BAPTISTS ELECT DR. J. T. CASTON TO REPRESENT MO. AND WEST IN FRANCE

The St. Louis Argus.

12-17-18

Upon suggestion of Dr. S. A. Moseley, president of the Western Baptist Convention, the Baptist Ministerial Alliance of St. Louis acting for the Baptist of the State of Missouri elected Dr. J. T. Caston as a Race delegate to go to Versailles, France, in the interest of the Negro. In addition to this honor it was pointed out that he ought to go to the Naiondl Representative Race Congress, which convenes in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 17, 18, under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League.

The money to send Dr. J. T. Caston is to be appealed for throughout the state. Dr. Moseley led the St. Louis subscription list off with $50. Every church in the city and state is expected to send in a large donation by the 29th of December.

Newspapers are asked to start campaigns and forward all money to Dr. S. A. Moseley, 2716 Pine street.

The urgency of the case demands speedy action. Rev. S. B. Butler of Kansas, treasurer of the Western States convention pledged along with Dr. Moseley the support of the Western States and territories.

PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILA
NOVEMBER

A NEW NEGRO REPUBLIC

A Proposal to Turn Over Africa to the Colored Race

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—One of the problems which are worrying the Allies just now is the disposition of the German colonies in Africa. May I offer a suggestion to the readers of the PUBLIC LEDGER on the question? Give the country back to the people to whom it belongs—the Negroes. America's whole scheme of government is against colonization. "Self-determination" of small nations and weak peoples was one of the great issues of this war. "Self-determination," as I understand it, simply means self-government, democracy, the right of a people to have a voice in their government. Give to Africa the privilege of self-determination. She was once great. Give her a chance to straighten her backbone once again. That would in some measure repay the African for his heroic services in this war—for all Africa and her children were with the Allies in this fight—800,000 African Negroes, 300,000 American Negroes, Haiti, Cuba, Liberia and the mixed South Americans.

To foster the founding of a new Negro republic would be one of the largest acts of international philanthropy the world has ever seen. The Cameroon country on the west could be yoked up with German East Africa through the Congo. I believe Belgium could be persuaded to forgo her interests in the Congo. In fact, she has grossly mis-administered these interests in the past and has suffered for it. Colonies offer peculiar scope and temptation for vampirism, for exploitation, for domineering pomposity and for that already overdeveloped egotism of the white races. The overlords are always aggrandizing themselves at the expense of the natives. All the lessons of history teach that colonial schemes are selfish games of grab. All the lessons of history teach us that where one man has sole charge of another man's interests that privilege always turns out to be a peculiar instrument for the degradation of truth and justice. The Jew is to be given Palestine again. The Jugo-Slavs and Czechs are to be allowed to construct a new State out of parts of Austria and Hungary. The Poles will be protected in the formation of New Poland. Why not, under an international committee, make a genuine effort to redeem Africa through the formation of a new Negro republic? Is it not worth the paltry commercial sacrifice of rubber, ivory and kola nuts? And is it not in keeping with President Wilson's noble platform of casting down every secret and selfish power that is capable of disturbing the future peace of the world? To attempt to divide this territory between the Allies will be but to sow the seeds of future strife. Give it back to the people to whom it belongs.

J. MAX BARBER.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1918.

THE RACE ISSUE AT THE PEACE TABLE

The New York Age

A despatch from Tokio states that Japanese papers are suggesting that Japan and China raise the race question at the forthcoming peace conference with the object of seeking an agreement to the effect that in the future there shall be no further racial discrimination throughout the world. 11—30—18

If Japan and China raised this question at the peace table, there would really be some chance of making it an issue. In fact, we do not see much hope of making an important issue of race discrimination unless it is taken up by these two populous and independent nations of colored people. If any of the other colored nations or groups take the question up, they can do so only by way of petition, they have no power for enforcing any demand, not even the slightest kind of demand.

A great deal of interest is now being evinced by the American colored people in getting some sort of representation before the peace conference. This interest concerns not only Negroes in America, but also Negroes in Africa. It is one of the best signs ever exhibited, because it shows that as a people we are waking up to the problems that are engrossing the thoughts of men all over the world to-day. How this is going to be secured has not yet been worked out. A good many plans have been suggested, but none as yet seem to be wholly feasible.

Some are thinking, in lieu of a colored member of a commission, that it would be a good thing to send over a group of able colored American citizens who could in some way reach the ears of those who are to sit at the table. Of course, looking the fact squarely in the face, we know that there is absolutely no hope of having a colored member on the commission from the United States. And there is some doubt that the Government will grant passports to any group that is going to France with the avowed purpose of letting the representatives of the world know how unjustly the race to which that group belongs is treated in America.

As for Haiti, she is entitled to a place at the peace table, for she is one of the nations that declared war on Germany, but Haiti is no longer independent and we cannot hope for much from her. In her old days, before she had passed under the yoke, she might have exerted an appreciable influence in behalf of the colored peoples in such a time as this. Liberia has always been too weak for such service as this crisis demands, and now by reason of money loaned to her, she is weaker still.

It appears that our only chance is to bring such influence to bear on our national representatives that they will work to alleviate the conditions of the so-called weaker peoples all over the world, and in such a program we would benefit. How this is to be done is yet to be planned. Several agencies are at work on it, but nothing definite has thus far been done.

JAPAN AT THE PEACE TABLE

The New York News 12—12—18

The twelve million colored citizens of this country support to man the demand that Japan will make at the peace table that race and color lines be obliterated throughout the world. They demand, as have the conferences now being held throughout America, that the world-wide bars of caste and proscription built upon the shifting sands of color prejudice be broken down by formal declaration of the peace conference. Upon this alone the Versailles conference will seek to compromise. These special privileges of the Caucasian race, the great conference will seek to paliate and retain. These special privileges are the last remaining barriers against a just and lasting peace. These alone will be the cloud in the heavens—after autocracy and militarism have gone to their final doom—to bedevil and endanger the future of civilization and the present happiness of mankind. Japan is going to ask, and as a first rate world Power will be in position to demand that the exclusion of against Japanese and their kindred people be dropped by Europe and America. She is going to ask that California and the West of the United States rescind its land and citizenship discriminatons. These things grudgingly the Versailles delegates will grant. But unless Japan insists that the prohibitions of a thousand kinds—civil industrial and military—by law written and unwritten, be abolished not only by the Southern States and the Northern States of America, but by the entire Caucasian world, against men of Ethiopian strain, not only will Ethiopians not get the boon they seek, but the Mongolian races will have achieved only a partial and temporary relief and victory, and the civilized world will only get a respite from bloody war and impending destruction. Not only must the disqualifications of color from the franchise and citizenship by the Caucasian against the darker races be consdered as one problem by both dark races, but with equal resolve they must demand for dark races the world over the same rights of self-determination and self-government without the let or hindrance of the Powers as they will agree that Belgian and Poland must enjoy. Japan, if he is wise and true with all her colored kinsmen and black fellow sufferers, will ask at the peace table for justice and equity not for herself alone, but for all dark mankind.

NEGROES AT PEACE CONFERENCE

The New York Age 12—21—18

Following our suggestion of two weeks ago, that the Negro should have some one particularly interested in his welfare, at the Peace Conference which is to take place in Versailles, France, in a very short time, reports have come to us that nearly a dozen Race Men have been chosen to be on the ground, even if in an unofficial capacity. This is very gratifying to us, and we predict that a larger number will be there before the terms are formally agreed upon.

DR. MOTON GOES TO FRANCE

The Daily Herald 12—4—18

Will Do Morale Work Among Colored Troops Over There At Request Of President Wilson And Secretary Baker

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3,—Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, has gone to France at the request of President Wilson and Secretary Baker to do morale work among the colored troops now stationed "over there." With the tensity of combat relaxed, it is the usual disposition of all armies to fall into excesses of various kinds. 163

Dr. Moton will visit all the centers where numbers of supply troops, stevedore regiments, depot brigades, labor battalions and combat troops are located, speaking to them and urging in every way that they observe the good name they have won in the battlefields and in the service in France, that they may not furnish the slightest cause for unfavorable comment or adverse criticism before they return to America.

Dr. Moton carried with him letters of introduction to the highest officers of the American Expeditionary Force and to the American Ambassador at Paris. He was accompanied by Nathan Hunt, travelling secretary, and Mr. Lester A. Walton, managing editor of The New York Age. The party sailed on the United Transport "Orizaba" Sunday, December 1t at 2 P. M. On the same transport Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis Magazine, also took passage. He will represent The Crisis Magazine.

Dr. Moton and party will be away for four to six weeks and will have full opportunity to render splendid service as to the colored troops and the Government by the good work he will do among these soldiers of the Republic. Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, accompanied the party to New York City and supervised all the arrangements incidental to their passage.

TOP VIEW (Left to Right)—Capt. Stewart Alexander, Lieut. Frank Robinson of New York's colored regiment who won the Croix De Guerre for conspicuous bravery. This regiment has the honor of being the first American Unit to reach the Rhine. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

CENTER VIEW—Heroes of old 15th Infantry, New York City all received the Croix De Guerre from the French Government. Front (left to right) Privates "Eagle Eye" Ed. Williams, "Lamplight," Herbert Taylor, Leon Traitor, "Kid Hawk," Ralph Hawkins (back row) Private H. D. Prunes, Sgt. D. Stormes, Private "Kid" Woney, Joe Williams, Arthur Menly, Corporal Taylor. Copyright western Newspaper Union.

BOTTOM VIEW—The men of a colored unit receiving the D. S. C. at Finistere, France. Major General Eli Helmick is decorating the men. Admiral Moreau of the French Navy just behind the general. Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 244

TOP VIEW (Left to Right)—Capt. Stewart Alexander, Lieut. Frank Robinson of New York's colored regiment who won the Croix De Guerre for conspicuous bravery. This regiment has the honor of being the first American Unit to reach the Rhine. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

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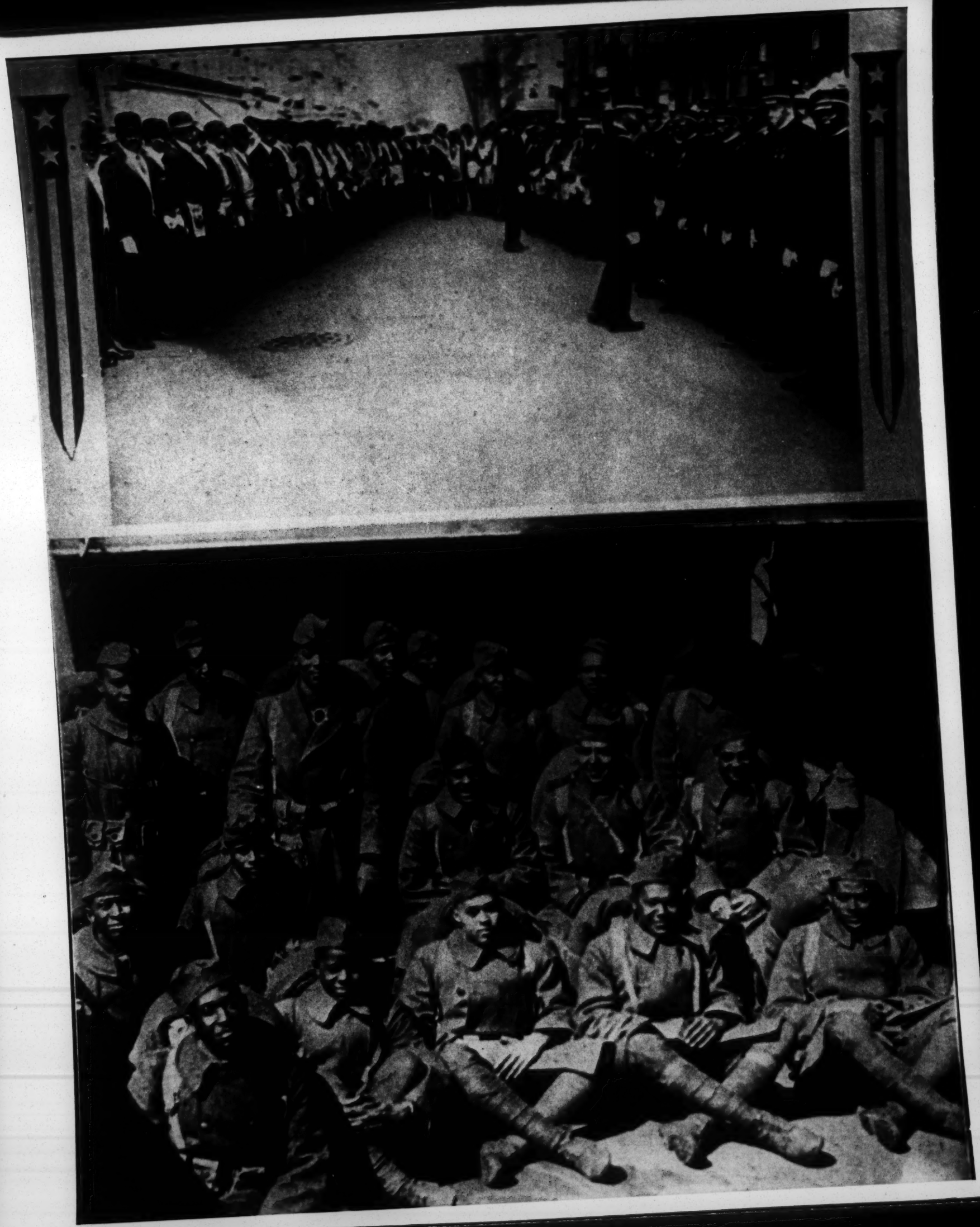
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 244



TOP VIEW—Ground broken for Base Unit to Assist in care of colored soldiers. Different organizations at the celebration of the breaking of the ground for the McDonough Memorial Hospital at West 133rd Street, near Fifth Avenue, N. Y. The plant can be completed and equipped and furnished for $100,000. It will be a model, fire-proof and up-to-date Hospital Building. The Institution is named in honor of Dr. David Kearney McDonough, a pioneer colored physician of New York City. Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

BOTTOM ROW—Group of colored casuals some who have been wounded or gassed back on the "Giuseppe Verdi" March 31, 1919. They are all from Philadelphia. Copyright Western Newspaper Union

General view of parade of famous 369th Infantry on Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. New York welcomed its colored heroes of Colonel "Bill" Hayward's famous "Hell Fighters" of the 369th Infantry in a parade on Fifth Avenue. Photo shows immense crowds at the New York Public Library 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue as the Dusky heroes marched by. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

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Physical Condition

VIEWS and REVIEWS

JAMES W. JOHNSON, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

AN OLD LIE NAILED.

No less an authority than Provost Marshal General Crowder stated last week in a Washington despatch that colored registrants in the draft aggregated 737,628, or nearly 8 per cent. of the total registration of 9,586,508; and that of these 737,628 colored registrants 28 per cent., or 75,697, had been called by the draft boards and certified for service.

The figures in the despatch went to show that out of every 100 colored men called 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged; and out of every 100 white men called 25 were certified and 75 rejected, exempted or discharged.

General Crowder himself made the following statement about the above figures:

"It seems unlikely that the difference is due entirely to a difference in physical qualifications or in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption or discharge. A more thorough study of the records will be necessary before the reasons can be definitely stated. It is clear, however, that the younger colored men of America are making a showing of which the whole Nation may be proud."

It might strike some reader at first glance that these figures are but part of a plan to take colored men for the army, while excusing white men; however, that is not the case. The Government set out to raise an army which was to consist of a certain number of white soldier and a certain number of colored soldiers; therefore, the figures simply mean that a larger number of men had to be examined to get the required number of white soldiers than had to be examined to get the required number of colored soldiers. In other words for every 1,000 soldiers acquired for the white army, 4,000 white men had to be examined and 3,000 of them rejected; for every 1,000 soldiers acquired for the colored army, less than 3,000 colored men had to be examined and less than 2,000 rejected.

But these figures mean more than that. They mean the stamping out of a lie that has been industriously circulated about the Negro for fifty years. A lie to the effect that the great majority of colored men were the victims of unmentionable diseases. The proportion has been put as high as ninety per cent. This thing has been whispered about, it has been written in pseudo-scientific books and articles, it has been spread around by prejudiced or ignorant men of the medical profession. But the whole propaganda—for it is a definite propaganda—has been so insidious that it has been difficult to meet and combat. And because of its insidiousness it was the more harmful, for although it was something that could not be proved, it was something that offered very little opportunity for disproof, and it was a thing which the pure cussedness in human nature made most people willing to believe.

But here arises a condition which makes it necessary for the Government to give ten million young men of the whole nation a close physical examination, and out of every one hundred of its colored youth examined thirty-six are pronounced clean and fit, while out of every hundred of its white youth examined only twenty-five are so judged. These figures do not place any added stigma on the white man, but they do take an intended stigma off the colored man. The American Negro could not have wished for or planned a more sweeping vindication, for the experiment was conducted on so large a scale that its result is beyond all doubt or question.

General Crowder says that it is unlikely that the difference is due entirely to a difference in physical qualifications, and that a more thorough study of the records will be necessary before the reasons can be definitely stated; nevertheless, we are confident that no amount of study of the records is going to materially change the conclusion which the figures so plainly show.

The war, in a strange and providential way, has brought a good many boons to the colored American, and among them is the opportunity to nail this lie about his physical condition.

Army Scandal At Camp Grant

News—6-22-18

North Carolina Draft Boards Charged With Passing Hundreds of Colored Men Full of Disease.

The Chicago Tribune says:

Ctmp Grant, Rockford, Ill., June 19.—Serious neglect of duty in the matter of properly examining drafted men for the national army is charged to the account of local exemption boards in North Carolina as the result of a deplorable situation revealed today in the 161st depot brigade.

In one provisiontl company of Negro recruits alone fifty-two men have been living at government expense ever since their call to service in May were discharged from service because of venereal disease. Officers of the brigade declare that as high as 1,800 Negro recruits listed in the brigade books in the last two months have been hopelessly unfit for service and that in most cases their disability was not the acute sort, but of long and chronic standing.

Loss $1,000 Per Day.

It is roughly estimated that the loss to Uncle Sam through the transportation and care of unfit Negro recruits in Camp Grant alone during the recent heavy recruiting period will reach $1,000 per day. Hundreds of Negroes from the South have come to camp suffering from highly contagious venereal diseases, from heart trouble that would prevent even a single day of hard training, and from lung trouble dangerous alike to the service and civilian communities, according to examining officers.

Maj. Gen. Chas. H. Martin today lent his energetic co-operation to Col. William H. Brooke's organization in ridding Camp Grant of scores of unfit recruits, Negroes for the most part, that have presented one o fthe most dangerous and difficult problems handled by the military establishment.

Worse Than Reports Showed.

The commander was unable to believe that local boards in the South could possibly send the type of violently diseased men into a military camp until he made a personal inspection of the segregated companies where the cripples and sick men were living and found the situation at first hand even worse than black and white reports revealed.

As a result a special ward in the base hospital has been set aside and a corps of medical officers assigned to the duty of making a last physical examination and filling out surgeon's certificates of disability. The board will work day and night until the last diseased and incurable soldier is released from camp.

No Time for Chronic Cases.

The rush of the last two months when nearly 40,000 white and Negro troops have been received, made comfortable, and trained by the depot brigade organization, has made it humanly impossible to deal with chronic cases of disability. The entire camp and training program is based upon the honesty and integrity of local exemption boards and upon the work of civilian physicians who are charged with examining drafted men and selecting the physically fit. Some Chicago boards have been severely criticised by officers for sending men unfit to camp, but for the most part the white recruits have enjoyed a high standard of health.

Negro contingents are entirely the opposite, according to medical experts. Hundreds of Negroes would have been discharged upon their arrival but for Gen. Crowder's orders authorizing development battalions, where it is hoped to develop the undesirables for some branch of the service.

Officers declare it is obviously impossible to develop the type of Negro recruit sent to camp from North Carolina and that further holding of the men will simply increase the danger of contagion among the fighting men of the division and depot brigade.

Survey of 3,000 Negroes.

An immediate physical survey of the 3,000 Negroes coming to camp this week from Mississippi will result from the revelations today, and if the contingent holds the dangerous percentage of diseased men as the last Negro movements a thorough investi-

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gation of the local boards probably will be recommended.

Two of the I. W. W. objectors, recently released from the bridewell and inducted into military service here, are facing immediate court martial for continued refusal to perform military duty. Three court martial boards will sit in camp tomorrow and each of the boards will handle between ten and fifteen objectors.

Lieut. Oldham Pasley, formerly of Col. C. R. Howland's staff, was today assigned to duty at Chicago brigade headquarters, under Brig. Gen. L. C Andrews.

Colored Men Less Tubercular Than White Men

LESS GIVEN TO DRINK

New York Age

Figures Also Show That Negro Has Fewer Rejections for Flat Feet.

8-16-18

FACTS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Dr. Isaac W. Brewer of the Medical Reserve Corps Gives Some Interesting Statistics Which Have Been Published in the "New York Medical Journal"----Compiled Table Gives Percentages of Rejection.

Figures recently given out for publication in the *New York Medical Journal* by Dr. Isaac W. Brewer of the Medical Reserve Corps relative to the physical and mental condition of applicants for entrance into the regular army, put the Negro in a most favorable light. Statistics show that the Negro is less tubercular and less addicted to alcoholism than the Caucasian and besides he has less rejections for such defects as weakness of mind and flat feet.

Dr. Brewster has compiled two tables showing the percentages of rejection among applicants for enlistment. The first shows the rejection rate per 1,000 among 153,705 white and 11,092 colored applicants for entrance into the regular army from January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1915, as follows:

Disease	White	Colored	Total
Heart disease	91.3	75.0	90.2
Defects of hearing	87.2	41.9	84.2
Defects of vision	72.2	48.8	70.7
Flat feet	55.7	44.8	55.0
Alcoholism	34.1	7.8	32.4
Hernia	31.4	42.3	32.2
Diseases of organs of locomotion	29.4	19.7	28.7
Disease of the genito-urinary system	25.4	28.2	25.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	25.2	15.7	24.6
Underweight	22.3	17.0	21.9
Defective teeth	21.4	22.8	21.5
Diseases of the skin	20.4	21.0	20.5
Defects of development	19.5	17.2	19.4
Tuberculosis	19.2	12.8	18.8
Weakness of mind	15.2	7.2	14.8
Varicose veins	14.4	10.7	14.2
Diseases of the nervous system	13.7	8.1	13.4
General diseases	12.4	3.8	12.0
Curvative of the spine.	9.6	13.1	9.9
Hemorrhoids	5.9	9.8	6.2
Diseases of the digestive system	6.1	7.2	6.2
Varicocele	4.8	5.2	4.8
Physical debility	4.5	2.2	4.3
Overweight and obesity	2.9	4.2	3.0
Under height	2.7	3.7	2.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	2.4	0.9	2.3
Over height	0.3	0.0	0.3
Injuries	31.1	29.0	31.0

Dr. Brewer's comments on this table follow:

"Venereal disease is the greatest cause for rejection, and reports from the cantonments where the National Army has assembled indicate that a large number of the men had these diseases when they arrived at the camp. It is probably true that venereal diseases cause the greatest amount of sickness in our country. We must face this squarely and bend our energies toward their eradication. Since we know the cause of these diseases and their mode of transmission, we shall eventually be able to prevent them.

"Heart disease stands second on the list, and this, too, is to a certain extent preventable. The same applies to defects of hearing and defects of vision, which are third and fourth on the list. Flat feet is fifth on the list, but it should probably stand higher, as many with this defect in a moderate degree are passed into the service. Most of them are later discharged because the condition of their feet precludes their doing their full duty. Contrary to the general opinion the colored men seem to have this deformity in less degree than the whites.

"Defective teeth stands twelfth on the list, but should occupy a much higher place if we classed here all who have cavities in their teeth. To pass the examining officer it is only necessary for a candidate to have two opposing molars on each side, and bicuspids are counted as molars. My personal observation has been that very few men have perfect teeth. These facts should increase our efforts toward securing adequate dental treatment for school children. Tuberculosis is fifteenth on the list but it is probable that many who had that disease were rejected by the recruiting parties because of poor physique or underweight and were never examined."

THE TRACTION AGREEMENT.

The surface and elevated companies have at length agreed to accept the final proposal of the city council subcommittee on transportation. The new ordinance will now go to the main committee, whence, if it is approved, it will be reported into the city council. There remains, therefore, full opportunity for further discussion and criticism before the ordinance is finally submitted to the voters.

The character of the men who conducted the negotiations is, however, an assurance that they have spared no pains to make the best possible bargain in view of all the circumstances. It may perhaps be doubted whether further deliberations could bring about any substantial improvement; whether, as a matter of fact, a reopening of negotiations could accomplish anything except a repetition of the old familiar deadlock.

But, on the other hand, there should be no effort to suppress intelligent and disinterested criticism. If the ordinance is weak the committee must look to the opposition to point out its faults, but in giving the opposition this opportunity there can be no justifiable complaint if the committee imposes certain reasonable limitations in order to avoid being sidetracked into an interminable and unprofitable debate.

The proposed agreement furnishes a substantial basis upon which to proceed. We have before us a plan which, according to the best engineering advice, will give the city a 150 per cent improvement in its transportation service within a period of six years. Here at least is a tangible benefit for the city and the straphanger, and criticism of the general scheme must be judged to a large extent in relation to this practical consideration.

Every person who has the interests of the city sincerely at heart will hope that petty politics or selfish motives will not be allowed to interfere with the future progress of the ordinance. If these elements of discord and obstruction can be excluded Chicago stands in a fair way of getting the improved service that is so sorely needed.

DRAFT AGES.

Secretary Baker will not oppose the proposed amendment to the selective draft law extending it to take in men from 18 to 45. There has been opposition, sentimental for the most part, to the reduction of the draft age, and if a new opinion is to prevail in Washington some of the best soldier material in the nation will be available for conscription.

By increasing the maximum of the draft limit the government will not benefit so much in material fit for unrestricted active military service, but will be able to make selections for restricted purposes. The registration of men up to that age would be a benefit if it can proceed without embarrassing the registration of men fitted for service.

The important thing is to discard sentiment and accept the use of the young men best fitted for active service. We know that the civil war was fought by young men under the present draft limit. Young men under the draft age have been volunteering and any number of them are in the ranks but they could not be taken by the draft. So long as sentiment prevented recognition of the fact that youth offers fine soldier material, the very best in spirit, physique, and enthusiasm, in confidence, endurance, and courage, we could not put the military establishment upon a sound basis.

It was typical of a nonmilitary nation to rebel against the urgence of common sense and to do so in the name of sentiment. This was a sentiment to avoid.

If we ever have an army as a national institution it must begin with the young men under the present draft age, and if we want to make the best use of our man power now we will take at least 19 year old boys for training and when they are ready for service they will be our best soldiers.

TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., is receiving for training large numbers of drafted Negroes from the south. The physical survey of these men has discovered a thoroughly alarming condition of disease, disability, and general unfitness, and has provoked a sense of outrage in the examiners.

In one provisional company of Negro troops, it is related, fifty-two men have been discharged because of venereal disease. Another statement is that 1,800 Negro recruits listed on the brigade books in the last two months "have been hopelessly unfit for service." Negroes are being sent north by the thousands for training and the military officers are seriously disturbed by the situation.

There is no excuse for it. The cases which are found are said to be chronic and of long standing and never should have passed the local exemption boards. The southern states responsible for this costly and inexcusable laxness deserve a checking up and a rebuke.

Every time the attention of the south is called to its social laxness the resentment of criticism takes voice as a bellow of rage, but that exercise does not do the south any good and it does not terrify the critics when their case is good.

This unloading of diseased Negroes upon the nation as soldiers is symptomatic. These southern states either do not care whether a Negro is diseased or not, are too indifferent or too fastidious to find out, or else there is an economic reason for trying to put unfit men into military service and save the fit for work at home.

The thing is symptomatic of parochial selfishness and community laxness, qualities which are not unexpectedly found in sections in which favored and supposedly intelligent classes have nothing but contempt or indifference for the condition of great masses of people.

A sound state cannot have any such foundations and if a great deal of what is found in southern attitude is a not unnatural product of southern traditions, sentiments, economies, and laws, there is nevertheless no excuse for silence on the subject.

The south is a powerful political section of the country. In legislation and administration its influence outweighs that of any other section, and it is bad for the entire country to have such influence tainted by backward ideas. That is apparent enough and it hardly needs the illustration afforded by the attempt to supply diseased and unfit Negroes to the American army as soldiers.

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Physical Condition

RACE MUST WAGE WAR ON VENEREAL DISEASE MENACE

New York News 7-14-18

By RALPH W. TYLER.

Washington, June 30.—At the recent conference of Colored newspaper men and leaders in this city recently, there was brought to the attention of the race, through these representatives, the startling and deplorable prevalence of venereal disease among colored soldiers drafted for the army. Unless colored physicians and colored men and women who have the future growth and interest of the race at heart co-operate to remove this stigma the race may become a decadent race. While the number of white soldiers afflicted with venereal diseases is very alarming, the number of colored victims, proportionately all too large, is still more alarming. This startling bit of information was not conveyed to colored newspaper men by some Southerner innoculated with the virus of colorphobia, but it was conveyed to them by a white man who had made a careful investigation, and as to whose unusual sympathy for and interest in the race is beyond question. The simple-minded sons of the cotton fields, rice plantations, and shambling shacks of the big cities who permit their animal passions to control them, too frequently contract a venereal disease and then, taking it no more serious than a "slight cold," permit it to run its course without treatment until their whole system becomes an abode of the "bugs" that later inflict upon the world numberless blind, deformed and imbecil children, and make sorrowly aflicted wives who had brought to them a virginity—a purity deserving nothing less than the best. The sexual question, too long regarded by the average colored man, and woman too, as such a delicate question that it should only be spoken of behind closed doors, and then in a whisper is today one of the paramount serious problems confronting the race. If the army turns adrift, back on to society these thousands of venereal diseased afflicted men, in a few years the children hospitals' population will be increased with thousands of suffering children—blind, deaf, deformed, for "the sins of the father will be inflicted upon the children even until the third generation." Not only this, but unsuspecting, loyal and devoted wives, by the thousands, will become the victims of diseased husbands only to live through a life of horrible affliction. When the Colored newspaper men called here by the government to frankly discuss matters pertaining to the race, and the race's part in this war, were appraised of the alarming extent of venereal disease existing among Colored soldiers they were astounded, and so absorbing became the discussion that an entire morning was devoted to it, and a committee appointed to look into the matter. The alarming number of venereal diseased Colored soldiers is not a theory, or a matter for academic discussion, it presents a problem so serious as to invite immediate and concentrated attention, if the race is to continue a strong, healthy contingent. The time will come, and it should be hastened, when venereal diseased victims will be isolated just as lepardous victims are isolated, and it will be necessary in order to protect future generations. Colored mothers and fathers must not longer regard the imparting to their children the dangerous results from venereal diseases, and the necessity for avoiding them, as a too delicate question to discuss with their children. "An ounce of prevention is worth two pounds of cure," is no more true than a word of warning to the young as to the awful, appalling afflictions that grow out and from venereal diseases, if the bodily purity and virility of our God-fearing, God-serving foreparents is to be maintained. The startling alarming number of Colored draftees afflicted with venereal diseases is a REAL SERIOUS problem. It affects the race's future no less—perhaps more, than equal rights and opportunities, for without a strong body to collaborate with a strong mind it is but a question of time when the strong mind terminates in decedence because of a weak, diseased-burdened body.

NEGROES SENT TO CITY VENEREAL CLINIC WEDNESDAY

Advertiser 7-26-18

Buildings Have Been Equipped Now to Care For Both White and

Black So Afflicted

The negro section of the city hospital for women suffering with venereal diseases was opened Wednesday morning and nine negro women were transferred from the county jail to the institution. It is expected to open the white section within a day or two, twelve women being at the jail now awaiting transfer.

The hospital consists of two commodious buildings, splendidly equipped and affording all comforts and conveniences, one for the white women and the other for the negroes. Each has a capacity of taking care of about 30 women, and is equipped with a splendid kitchen, hot and cold water and other things necessary for the care of the inmates. The buildings are divided into large wards, which are well ventilated and lighted. There also are separate quarters for each of the two matrons who are in charge of the institution.

All of the inmates, it was stated, will be garbed in a regulation checked uniform, this being done, it was said, to throw a safeguard around escapes. There will be a military guard around the hospital at all hours of the day and night, and the Red Cross clinic will install up-to-date equipment for the treatment of the patients while arrangements will be made for a physician from the clinic to make a visit to the hospital at stated times during the week.

In order to give the inmates something to occupy their time, they will be required to do their own cooking, washing, and house cleaning and every effort will be made to have them as pleasantly situated as possible.

The hospital is situated on a large parcel of land about 2 1-2 miles from the city on the Upper Wetumpka road. Miss Martha Dupree, formerly of Atlanta, has been designated as head matron, while a negress from Tuskegee by the name of Garner has been named as her assistant in charge of the negro section.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JULY 15, 1918

"PERFECT MAN" DRAFTED

Lilban Escaris, the "most perfect specimen of manhood yet examined by Draft Board 23," as Assistant United States District Attorney H. Harvey Harwood described him to the court was before Federal Judge Garvin today on a charge of failing to register

Escaris, a giant negro of West Indian birth, came here in February, 1917, as a member of the crew of a steamship. He made his home here. He registered for the State census, but, not knowing how to read or write, was not aware, he told Judge Garvin, that he had to register for the draft. Prosecutor Harwood said that Escaris seems anxious to fight and has been registered. The court remanded the negro for two days to give the Draft Board opportunity to prepare papers to induct him into the service.

WILLIAMSPORT PA SUN
JANUARY 10, 1919

THE NEGRO'S AMERICANISM.

Statistics of the provost general's office give the colored man an excellent record for physical condition in comparison with his white brother, if they are founded upon equal and exact rulings with respect to each. Out of the nine and a half million registrants, colored men liable to the draft numbered 737,628, or nearly eight per cent. of the total. Of these, 208,953, or 28 per cent., have been called by the draft boards and 75,697 have been certified for service. These figures assume significance when compared with similar ones for whites. Out of every 100 whites called for service 25 were certified and 75 rejected, exempted or discharged, whereas, with the negroes, out of every 100, 36 were certified for service, while only 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged.

It is extremely doubtful whether these figures represent the true physical standing of the races. They surely do not bear out former reports that the negro race was slowly undergoing physical degeneracy which would have forecasted reversed figures. In fact, physical grounds alone will not explain the discrepancy. It might not be difficult to prove that some of the boards gave scantier consideration to claims for exemption from colored citizens than from others. One of the receiving officers at a large camp voiced his conviction that there was some discrimination of the kind when in impatience over the material he was receiving from some of the districts he exclaimed that "Some boards seemed to be of the opinion that this war was to be fought out exclusively by negroes and aliens." And it is not unlikely that the ratio of difference, to wit, as 25 is to 36, represents about the sum or the average of what was in his mind when he said it. Of course inevitable differences in occupations might militate somewhat against the negro in vocational exemptions, but not to the extent indicated.

It is promised that a close analysis will be made of these figures and the reasons for the difference given if they appear clearly. That would indeed be desirable, but whatever they disclose it will not dim the record for patriotism, the willingness to perform any required service, that the younger colored men are showing under circumstances that might be considered discriminating and therefore aggravating.

COLORED DOCTORS TO COMBAT DISEASES

WAR DEPARTMENT APPOINTS PROMINENT PHYSICIAN TO FIGHT THE SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN CAMPS.

EVERY COLORED SOLDIER TO BE REACHED

The Freeman 9-7-1918

Special to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Announcement is made that a group of prominent colored physicians and surgeons have been appointed by the War Department to carry on a vigorous campaign of education, with a view to combatting the spread of venereal diseases in the camps and cantonments of the country, where colored soldiers are stationed in appreciable numbers. The physicians thus far selected for this vitally important work include: Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association and author of numerous literary and medical productions; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, surgeon-in-chief of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Roscoe Brown, of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Ralph A. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.

According to the plans adopted, it is confidently expected that every colored soldier in the army will be reached by this educational work. The work of these physicians is to be supplemented by literature which has been prepared to meet the special needs of colored troops. This is now in press, and a pamphlet covering these subjects simply but thoroughly will be put into the hands of every colored soldier in the army who is able to read. It is hoped to reach those who cannot read by specially prepared pictorial placards and stereopticon slides. The last mentioned work will be largely in the hands of a group of colored sergeants who are peculiarly adapted by education and training for this work.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
APRIL 20, 1918

ARMY RATIO OF NEGROES HIGHER THAN WHITES

The ratio of Negroes accepted for the national army to those called has been 11 per cent, higher than the ratio of white men accepted to those called, according to the United States Official Bulletin.

The number of colored men called was smaller, considering the registrations, than the number of white men called, but a larger percentage was accepted for service. Out of every 100 white men ordered before the boards, 25 were certified and 75 were rejected or exempted. Out of every 100 Negroes 36 were certified and 64 were rejected or exmpted.

"The difference is probably not due to either a difference in physical qualifications or to a difference in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption," says the Official Bulletin. In the states of the north it was generally found that the number of Negroes accepted for service was about the same as that of whites, considering the total registrations of each race.

In the southern states, however, more colored men were accepted. The higher percentage of Negroes in the selected army was "mainly, but not exclusively," made up by the disproportionate number of colored men sent to the cantonments from the south, the Bulletin says.

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Women From Oh and Other States Responsible For Spread of Social Disease

Advertiser

Investigation Following Quarantine Order at Camp Sheridan Shows This to Be True

In view of reports of vice conditions in Montgomery made to the war camp service board of the Chamber of Commerce and to the war department, civil officers charged with the duty of law enforcement in this city declared Friday that the trouble complained of has been caused principally by the coming to Montgomery of women from other states.

It was learned that the overwhelming percent of women tried by Judge Thorington of the court of common pleas for vagrancy during the recent crusade waged by the military police were from Ohio and other states of the middle west. Likewise, official information from the county jail was to the effect that out of 25 white women handled for vagrancy at the jail during May, only four were southern women and only two were from Alabama, the others being from Ohio, the northwest and points in the east.

The records of the city sanitary department disclosed Friday that out of five white women detained at the detention home recently established on the Upper Wetumpka Road, only one is from Montgomery, while two are from Ohio, one from New York and one from Georgia. There are ten negro women, five from Montgomery and five from other points in Alabama confined at the home.

It was ascertained that at present two white woman are confined at the county jail as vagrants, that one of them is from Atlanta and the other from Wyoming.

On Thursday afternoon, three white women were arrested and committed to the county ail. It developed that two were from Cincinnati and one from Dothan, Ala.

"I think I have tried about 17 white women and three negro women for vagrancy lately," said Judge J. Winter Thorington, of the court of common pleas," in answer to a question, "and of the total twenty, there were only two white women from Montgomery while the three negro women were from this city. The remainder were from Ohio and Indiana and one or two were from Illinois. The percentage of diseases predominated among the women from other states. There was very litle disease among the local women, only two cases I think.

"There were four or five white women of Montgomery arrested for vagrancy, whom I did not try as they demanded jury trials, but I have not noticed where they have been arrested subsequently for having diseases and I would judge from that they have been free of such maladies."

S. J. Pettus, the county jailer, stated that during May 25 white women and 14 negro women were committed to the jail on charges of vagrancy and that outside of four southern women, two of whom were Alabamians, the rest were from other states and apparently had floated into Montgomery.

Records at the police station disclosed that during May three white women and three negro women from Alabama and one from Pennsylvania were arrested for vagrancy; that two white women and 12 negro women from Alabama, one from Ohio and one from Texas, were arrested under the venereal ordinance, and that seven women, all negroes of Alabama, were held for the military police.

During April, the police blotter shows four white and nine negro women from Alabama were arrested for vagrancy, while one white and two negro women from Alabama, one from Florida, two from Ohio and one from Wisconsin, were held for the military police.

75,697 NEGROES ARE DRAFTED FOR SERVICE

The New York Age, Sept. 12, 1918.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—Provost Marshal General Crowder Tuesday announced that colored registrants in the draft aggregated 737,628, or nearly 8 per cent of the total registration of 9,586,508. Of these 208,953, or 28 per cent., have been called by the draft boards and 75,697 certified for service.

Out of every 100 colored men called 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged. Out of every 100 whites called 25 were certified and 75 rejected, exempted or discharged.

"It seems unlikely," said Gen. Crowder, "that the difference is due entirely to a difference in physical qualifications or in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption or discharge. A more thorough study of the records will be necessary before the reasons can be definitely stated. It is clear, however, that the younger colored men of America are making a showing of which the whole Nation may be proud."

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
OCTOBER 7, 1918

NEGRO VOODOOISM.

The army surgeons report that practically every negro examined for entrance into the army has some physical defect or manifest disease. Many are rejected, and those who are taken in must be tinkered on a lot before they can be started well on their training.

A Southern examining surgeon who had some thirty sent back to his board by the cantonment surgeons told me that they sent them straight to another camp. He said that if the army wanted any negroes at all they would have to take them as they were sent, since those sent were the cream of the lot examined.

The condition is a grave one. Negro leaders should appeal to the Federal and State Governments to do something for the physical regeneration of their race.

One reason, and a very important one, for this deplorable condition of affairs is the prevalence of such voodooism as is illustrated in this collection made by Dr. J. H. Letcher of Henderson, Ky.:

For Croup—Tea made from a hornet's nest, or from three dried honey bees, or from a chimney swallow's nest.

For Colic—Have a person who has never seen his father blow his breath in the child's mouth early in the morning. The same remedy is good for thrush.

To Cure Measles—Bathe the eruption in the blood from a black hen. Corn whisky is also said to be good for measles.

For Hiccoughs—Drink water out of a brass bell while looking at the new moon without breathing or winking an eyelid while counting 100.

For Rheumatism—Carry a buckeye in the pocket, or an Irish potato, or the knuckle bone from a hog's shoulder, or a bone from the right shoulder of a black cat, or tie and eelskin around the wrist. Rub the joints with the fat rendered from a wildcat that has been killed and buried for four days, or the oil from a buzzard's heart, or beef gall, or snake oil. Heat a panful of grease, put nine live frogs in it, stir down to an ointment, and rub joints well.

Uncle Bob says: "Dey tole me if you watch a hog and see whar he rubs and go dar an' rub an' squeal same as de hog you will never be pestered wid de rheumatism no mo'. An' so I rubbed whar a hog rubbed and squealed like a hog an' I ain't had no rheumatiz since."

For pain from strangulated hernia they give alum and rosin—alum to "draw up de part dat had giben way and rosin to sodder it wid."

For malarial chills there are a multitude of remedies. Tie a string around the arm or dip your string in turpentine and tie it around the waist. Tie red yarn around wrists, ankles and neck. Tie yarn on top button of coat. Blow the breath three times in a ball of blue yarn. Hang a hroseshoe in a near-by peach tree. Put salt in the patient's sock. Drink tea made from corn shucks. Drink two teaspoonfuls of sulphur in a glass of buttermilk. Go down a flight of stairs on hands and knees head first three times. Walk from home backward to a persimmon tree before breakfast. Tie a blue yarn string around a persimmon tree and make a knot for each chill you have had.

These remedies are about as inefficient as chill tonics. And yet the army is seriously threatened with malaria brought into camps by uncured or partly cured negroes.

NEGRO SOLDIER NEAR PERFECT

The Freeman 11/26/18

Rollo Harris, Negro soldier in the detention camp at Camp Bowie, is declared by medical officers to be as nearly perfect physically as any man, white or black, they ever examined. Harris was a piano mover in Houston, Texas, before going to camp, and is 27 years old, 6 ft. 2 in. tall, weighs 215 pounds and has a seven-inch chest expansion.

DALLAS TEX EVE JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 4, 1918

BEST RECORDS BY NEGRO SOLDIERS

Statistics compiled in the office of the Provost Marshal General show that America's Colored citizenry is contributing its full share of man power to the new army. Of a total registration 9,586,508, the Colored registrants number 737,628, or nearly eight per cent. Of these Colored registrants 208,953, being twenty-eight per cent. of the total, have been called by draft boards, and of the number called 75,697, or thirty-six per cent., have been certified for service. Of whites called, only twenty-five per cent. have been certified for service. In other words, out of every 100 Colored citizens called thirty-six were certified for service and sixty-four rejected, exempted or discharged, whereas out of every 100 whites called, twenty-five were certified for service and seventy-five were rejected, exempted or discharged. It seems unlikely that the difference in physical qualifications or in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption or discharge. A more thorough study of the records will be necessary before the reasons can be definitely stated. It is in order, however, that the young Colored men of America are making a showing of which the whole nation may be proud.—From Army and Navy Journal.

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Publicity (Mr. Scott.)

THE NEGRO IN WAR WORK

Issued From Office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—War Department officials state that since the Officers' Reserve Training Camps at Fort Des Moines, out of which came 639 coloured commissioned officers, and prior to the establishment of the training schools at Camps Taylor and Pike, 214 coloured men were commissioned as officers in Infantry, 11 in Cavalry and 35 in Field Artillery; 107 officers in Infantry came out of the recent class at Camp Pike and 33 in Field Artillery came out of Camp Taylor last month. The foregoing summary gives a total of 941 coloured officers graduating from the Officers' Training Schools, and these figures are exclusive of those commissioned in the Medical Reseve Corps and in special branches of the service, both over here and abroad, and the count does not embrace the officers of the National Guard and those in the original Regular Army.

The War College at Washington advises that there have been registered 207 white labor companies, 200 of which were sent overseas before their organization was entirely complete. This is positive evidence that these Labor Battalions are not confined exclusively to coloured membership, as has been intimated in some quarters.

A coloured Woman's Volunteer Service League of Newark, N. J., has been organized as a branch of the Mayor's Committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and has opened headquarters at 249 Mulberry St., where coloured soldiers may be made "at home" and entertainment provided for them. A suitable building is to be secured for the establishment of a canteen for the benefit of the soldiers. Some of the officers of this Voluntary Service League are: President, Mrs. Amorel Cook; secretaries, Mrs. L. M. Holmes, Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Mrs. E. E. Hilton and Mrs. Emma Wormley, and treasurer, Mrs. Louise Hilton.

Opportunities for the entrance of competent coloure men in the Veterinary Corps are now open. Information relative to this branch of the service may be had by addressing Major Ray J. Stanclift, Assistant Drector of the Veterinary Corps, Washington, D. C.

Charles Harris, leader of the Commonwealth Band, of Baltimore, Mr., has been appointed assistant band leader and will soon go to France with one of the coloured lieutenants. After six months, he will be made a second lieutenant.

Coloured men, serving as privates who have abilities along any special line, will find it to their advantage to acquaint their company commanders with the nature of their qualifications and this may lead to congenial assignments in keeping with their mental or technical attainments. There is always something for a man to do who is of proved ability or special equipment.

There are now forty-one coloured chaplains in the United States Army. It is expected that coloured chaplains will be provided for service at Camp Lee at an early date.

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Publicity (Mr. Scott)

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THE NEGRO IN WAR WORK

National Advocate

Issued From the Office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

(Special to National Advocate.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1918.—In the "drive" for the third liberty loan the colored citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., were asked to raise $50,000. When the returns were all in it was found that the energetic colored citizens had subscribed for bonds to the value of $250,000—a quarter of a million dollars' worth and five times the amount requested of them. The executive committee in charge of the work among the colored people was headed by Charles H. Anderson, treasurer of the National Negro Business League, and senior member of the firm of Anderson and Company, bankers. In recognition of this splendid showing the general committee awarded an "honor flag" to the colored citizens of Florida's metropolis, and at a monster mass meeting the flag was formally accepted, with Dr. N. W. Collier, president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla., as spokesman of the occasion.

The United States Government has placed a credit of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the Republic of Liberia, to aid it through the war period. Liberia's finances are threatened by reason of the breakdown of its commerce through her declaration of war against Germany. The rich products of Liberia will prove helpful to the allied governments arrayed against Germany. The committee which laid the condition of Liberia before the President of the United States and was largely instrumental in securing this $5,000,000 loan, was made up of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, Emmett J. Scott, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Dr. James H. Dillard, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jo and William H. Lewis.

Ralph W. Tyler, of Columbus, Ohio, former auditor for the Navy Department, and a newspaper man of experience, has been selected as a regular war correspondent, to serve on the staff of General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces, to report the doings of the colored soldiers on the western front in France. Mr. Tyler is the first colored man to be commissioned as a war correspondent by any government in the world.

On the 14th of September the colored people formally took notice that it was the 58th birthday anniversary of General John J. Pershing. The following telegram, signed by Allen J. Perkins, Thomas H. Love and Cornelius J. Williams, was sent through the office of Emmett J. Scott's special assistant, to General Pershing in France:

"As Galveston Negroes, assembled to rehearse for Liberty Chorus No. 1, under War Camp Community Service, we are reminded that today is the 58th anniversary of the birth of the chief figure in America's Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing. As he commands and leads the soldiers of our country, among whom are members of our race, our prayers ascend for him and his command. We send through you our felicitations to him, and give assurance of our allegiance in every way in the cause for which he is battling."

The hostess house for the colored troops at Camp Gordon, which has been in process of erection for several weeks, is now ready for occupancy. The Atlanta Constitution says: "The house is a building complete in its expression of beauty and comfort, the same attention being given to the details of harmonious and artistic equipment that characterizes all the hostess houses that have been and are still being erected at nearly every cantonment in the country, and is designed along the same lines of the hostess houses for white soldiers." The structure was provided through the efforts of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., the headquarters of which is in New York City. This fills a long-felt want, as there was great need for the colored soldiers at Camp Gordon to have a suitable place where they might meet their relatives and friends who had come from a distance to visit them.

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, the newly appointed field worker to mobilize the "woman-power" of the colored people of the nation, has just concluded a successful tour of the southern states, and has formed many new organizations through which the women of the race may aid in winning the war, and stimulated to a marked degree all of the units she found in existence in the cities and towns. Her itinerary covered more than 5,000 miles. She was greeted most cordially by the State Councils of Defense, and these organizations throughout the South evince a disposition to co-operate in every possible way with the patriotic colored women of that section.

In accordance with the revised regulations issued by the Adjutant General of the Army, applications of civilians to the Central Officers' Training School may now be received. The age limit of applicants is from over 18 to less than 46 years at the date of registration. Special induction for training at these schools will be regulated so that a fair proportion of candidates shall come from (1) The Army at large in accordance with existing instructions; (2) Civilians in Class 1A; (3) Civilians with deferred classifications. The final selection of civilian applicants will be made by the Commanding Officers of the various Central Officers' Training Schools. No applications will be considered in the War Department. At present colored men are admitted to training schools as follows: Artillery, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Infantry, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; and machine gun training, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

At the closing exercises of the Infantry Division of the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., one hundred and seven colored men, representing nearly every State in the Union, received commissions as second lieutenants. Capt. Garrison, the instructor in charge of the school, said that the young men had exceeded all expectations and had met conditions as they were in a most cheerful and confident manner and that they had mounted the military ladder of training round by round, showing a degree of proficiency that compared most favorably with their fellows. Their conduct in camp and city was most praiseworthy. They came from all walks of life, from college down.

Sergeant Robert Terry, of the First Separate Company of Baltimore, and Sergeant Charles Hughes, of the First Separate Battalion, of Washington, D. C., have been presented the Croix de Guerre for bravery, according to word received from France. These companies, now the 372d regiment, are brigaded with the French and are considered to be among the very best trained regiments in France.

Of the graduates from the Field Artillery Training School for officers at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 33 were colored. It is reported that six of the honor students were colored. The school opened July 1st and closed August 31st. Colored men, it is stated, stood second, third and fourth in rating in the total class of 2,500.

MEDICAL MEN IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Announcement is made that a group of prominent colored physicians and surgeons have been appointed by the War Department, to carry on a vigorous campaign of education, with a view of combating the spread of venereal diseases in the camps and cantonments of the country, where colored soldiers are stationed in appreciable numbers. The physicians thus far selected for this vitally important work include: Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association and author of numerous literary and medical productions; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, surgeon-in-chief of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Roscoe Brown, of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Ralph A. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.

According to the plans adopted, it is confidently expected that every colored soldier in the Army will be reached by this educational work. The work of these physicians is to be supplemented by literature which has been prepared to met the special needs of colored troops. This is now in press, and a pamphlet covering these subjects simply but thoroughly will be put into the hands of every colored soldier in the Army who is able to read. It is hoped to reach those who cannot read by specially-prepared pictorial placards and stereopticon slides. The last mentioned work will be largely in the hands of a group of colored sergeants who are peculiarly adapted by education an

COLORED AMERICANS IN WAR WORK

Richmond Planet

A Review of What the Negro People Are Doing to Aid in Winning the World-Wide War for Liberty and Democracy.

Issued from the Office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to The Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., —Company A, 301st Stevedore Regiment, "Somewhere in France," has been cited by Rear Admiral Wilson and General McClure for exceptionally efficient work. These colored men unloaded and coaled the immense steamship "Leviathan" formerly the "Vaterland," in fifty-six hours, making a new world's record in competition with other stevedore detachments on the western front in France many of which are white. A film showing this splendid regiment at work and at play is to be exhibited throughout the country in the leading colored and white theaters.

In Los Angeles, Cal., nine colored "four-minute men" are at work talking up the purchase of Liberty bonds War Savings Stamps and war organization activities among the colored people with excellent results.

The Army is still in need of chaplains. The ultimate plan is to have one for every 1,200 officers and men. It wants a special kind of chaplain—a sturdy, upstanding, brotherly man between the ages of 21 and 45—who cares a good deal more about the welfare of soldiers than about distinctions in creeds. At Camp Zachary Taylor near Louisville, Ky., the Army is conducting a school for chaplains. The course covers five weeks and new classes are formed at about an interval of a week after the current class is graduated. Applicants must pass the physical tests prescribed by the local draft board. While at school the student chaplain receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and the pay of a first class private, $33.00 per month with mileage home at the rate of three and one half cents per mile upon the completion of his course. If appointed he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the National Army, $2,000 a year and $2,200 abroad. The next class begins August 23. Applicants should apply directly to the Adjutant General of the army who will furnish all necessary information. There are now about thirty one colored chaplains in the several branches of the Army.

Arrangements have been made for the use of the splendid Parish House of the Church of Our Merciful Saviour at Louisville, Ky., as a club for the colored soldiers several thousand of whom are stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor nearby. The house has two large reception rooms a good sized assembly hall large kitchen, reading and writing rooms, bowling alley, pool room, rathskellar, etc., in basement and toilet and bathing facilities. There are six dormitory rooms, suitable for 24 cots. In addition to this place there is a prospect for a building to be equipped as a dormitory that will accommodate two to three hundred cots for the colored soldiers in this vicinity, with small expense if any, to the men. A group of representative business men have agreed to furnish and equip the building with light and heat.

August 3rd to 18th a campaign for health, of state-wide proportions, is being carried on at Columbia, S. C. On the 4th a meeting was held and Governor Manning presided. The chief executive also paid a visit to Camp Jackson to encourage the colored citizens in their very helpful

work in promotion of better health conditions among their people. The State Council of Defense is in charge of the campaign. Some of those interested in the work are: Seymour Carroll, secretary of State Council of Defense; I. S. Levy, chairman of the Columbia Council of Defense; J. H. Goode president of the Negro Business League; Dr. M. A. Evans, president of South Carolina Health Association; R. W. Westbury, Food Administrator for the State of South Carolina; Dr. J. H. Goodwin, president of the State Fair Association; N. J. Frederick, editor of the Piedmont Indicator; and R. W. Boulware president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the State.

The colored man is a willing factor in the war. This has been so convincingly demonstrated upon so many occasions that additional evidence is scarcely necessary. A striking case in point, however may be noted in the journeying at his own expense from Birmingham, Ala., to Washington of Archie Neely a stalwart young colored American to enlist in the Army. He had been refused by the local boards at his home but was so determined to battle for Uncle Sam that he scraped together the necessary funds and came to Washington to see the officials of the War Department in person and tender his services. His personality was so inviting and his plea so eloquent that Neely was accepted. There wasn't a happier youngster in the land than Neely when he left the War Department with a paper authorizing him to proceed at once to Camp Meade.

The colored churches and fraternal societies of Jackson, Tenn., are planning to have an elaborate patriotic demonstration August 29th, to continue three days. Speakers of national renown will be on hand and a strenuous effort will be made to raise $5,000 for war purposes. A big parade is to be an outstanding feature of the occasion and it is expected that 25,000 marchers will take part. The affair is under the management of a local committee headed by R. Flippin.

Surgeon General Gorgas, of the United States Army has called for the enrollment of 8,000 graduate nurses to enter the service at the rate of 2,000 a week. Says he: "The Army today is growing faster than the Nurse Corps is increasing. I therefore urge upon the American Red Cross through its agencies, to bring to the attention of the trained nurses of this country the necessity of immediate offer of service and their enrollment in the Army Nurse Corps." With the rapid increase of colored troops in the Army the necessity of larger numbers of colored nurses will be apparent. Women who desire to register and enroll for this service should write to Miss Jane Delano, Headquarters of the American Red Cross, (Army Nurse Section,) or apply to The Red Cross authorities in the locality in which they reside.

A new community house, adjudged the best in the district has been opened for Negro soldiers at Camp Travis San Antonio,, Texas. A committee has been appointed by the War Commission on Training Camp Activities and a colored worker has been placed in charge of the club home.

The appointment of Lieut. Russell Smith detailed in charge of the 2nd Battalion, Student Army Training Camp, Howard University is the first time in the history of the United States Army when a colored officer has been placed in charge as commanding officer of a training camp.

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., one of the race's ablest speakers addressed a monster patriotic meeting recently at Wadesbro, N. C., with more than 6,000 persons in attendance from Anson and adjoining counties. Dr. Bowen was introduced by the Hon. L. P. Robinson, member of Congress from the Wadesboro district. He pointed out in a most luminous manner the duty of the race in support of the war policies of the Government and urged the people to respond cheerfully to the call to the colors, to buy Liberty bonds and war savings stamps to contribute generously to the funds for the Red Cross the Y. M. C. A. and to engage heartily in all of the activities designed to aid the nation in the winning of the war. Dr. Bowen spoke to another large gathering at Hickory, N. C., en route homeward to Atlanta.

The full text of President Wilson's letter in denunciation of lynching will probably be circulated in France among the colored soldiers.

The Negro Auxiliary of the Knox County Chapter of the American Red Cross Society of Knoxville, Tenn., is doing excellent work with Mrs. J. G. Robinson as president. At a recent patriotic celebration Mayor John E. McMillan spoke and helpful addresses were delivered by Editor W. L. Porter, of the East Tennessee News Prof. C. W. Cansler, Hon. W. F. Yardley, Dr. J. H. Henderson, Rev. L. St. George McCallum and others of like prominence.

Negro American and Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign

Emmett J. Scott Makes Ringing Appeal to the 12,000,000 Colored Citizens of Republic to Rally to Financial Aid of Nation.

Special to The Advocate:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Emmett J. Scott, serving in the war department as special assistant to the secretary of war, has issued a ringing appeal to the 12,000,000 Negroes of the country in behalf of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Dr. Scott launched the Liberty Loan campaign here among the Colored people of the District of Columbia Saturday night at the Howard theater in the presence of a large and representative audience, and even at this early date, many subscriptions were handed in during the evening.

Dr. Scott said in part:

"As the president says, 'This is the people's war.' It is not a white man's war. It is not a black man's war. It is a war of all the people under the Stars and Stripes for the preservation of human liberty throughout the world. Civilization is in peril, and the natural rights of mankind are menaced for all time by the unholy aggressions of the imperial German government. The triumph of autocracy means the destruction of the Temple of Freedom which our fathers helped in 1776 to erect, and which their sons have sacrificed blood and treasure ever since to perpetuate. The failure of democracy in this mighty conflict will entail disaster upon humanity through generations beyond number.

"The American Negro is beginning to realize that if the American white man is enslaved by reason of this republic's inability to rout the Hun in the present struggle, the ultimate result will be his own re-enslavement and the loss of all that he has gained during the more than half century since the Emancipation Proclamation. His fate is indissolubly bound up with the fate of the republic and he must join with it, loyally, whole-heartedly, and to the finish, in every movement that will add strength to the American arms in the death-grapple with Germany. This common purpose must be continued for by a common brotherhood.

"Already, the Negro has responded promptly and cheerfully to the call for his man-power, and three times since the declaration of war against the imperial German government the Negro has answered generously, read-

ing money-power.

"Now comes a fourth call for financial aid and it is not doubted that the 12,000,000 free Colored Americans, who wish to remain free, will again respond with the same or greater measure of liberality and enthusiasm that has characterized them when the previous demands were made. Appropriately, indeed, in view of the onward march of General Pershing's invincible crusaders on France's western front, the Fourth Liberty Loan is styled 'The Fighting Loan.' Black men are among these invincible crusaders with General Pershing. We who must remain at home are in duty bound to lend the limit of our aid to those who have gone abroad to bare their breasts to shot and shell in defense of our flag and the sacred ideals for which it stands. We cannot do this in a more effective way than to offer our dollars to sustain the government—the only government we know—and its fighting men while they are braving death to insure freedom and justice to all mankind. Even as they are making their bayonets fight in protection of the 'jewel of liberty,' we can make our dollars fight to gird up their loins for stronger efforts in trench and on field.

"The American Negro points with pride to a glorious record in the immediate past. A few typical instances will show the trend of the racial mind as to its duty to the nation that is the Negro's only fatherland. In response to the three liberty loan appeals of the secretary of the treasury, the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association of Durham, N. C., a Colored corporation, owned and officered entirely by Colored men, subscribed for bonds to the amount of $125,000. The Mosaic Templars of America, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., subscribed to the amount of $100,000, and bought $1,000 worth of War Savings Stamps. The Improved Order of Elks, as an organization, has taken $40,000 worth of bonds, and a census of individuals shows that Colored Elks have bought up to $150,000 worth of these securities. The Atlanta (Ga.) Mutual Insurance Company has purchased $80,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. One patriotic Colored man in Alabama purchased $20,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. Churches, schools, societies of every kind, and hundreds of high-souled men and women of moderate means have invested in Liberty Bonds—many at a tremendous personal sacrifice, as a concrete expression of their devotion to world-wide democracy and their unflinching determination to make peace with victory their goal. We may rest assured that the response of the Colored millions to the fourth call for financial aid will be in keeping with our public-spirited and intensely patriotic rallies of the past.

"The success of the Fourth Liberty Loan should overtop its predecessors in the volume of subscriptions accredited to the Negro race everywhere, and this should be the all-absorbing mission of Colored ministers, editors, teachers, merchants, lawyers, doctors and speakers and workers, day by day and night by night, until that objective is gained. 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' Let us buy bonds—and then by more bonds! This should be our slogan.

"Every dollar loaned, every sacrifice made, every useful service performed will give to ourselves the rich consciousness of duty well done and will tend to win for the Colored American everywhere the fullest measure of American opportunity."

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Publicity (Mr. Scott)

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING IN WAR WORK

The Atlanta Independent

(Issued from office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.)

Washington, D. C., Octobebr 3.—War Department officials state that since the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, out of which came 639 colored commissioned officers, and prior to the establishment of the training schools at Camps Taylor and Pike, 114 colored men were commissioned as officers in infantry; 11 in cavalry and 35 in field artillery; 107 officers in infantry came out of the recent class at Camp Pike and 33 in field artillery came out of Camp Taylor last month. The foregoing summary gives a total of 941 colored officers graduating from the Officers' Training Schools, and these figures are exclusive of those commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps and in special branches of the service, both over here and abroad, and the count does not embrace the officers of the National Guard and those in the original regular army.

The War College at Washington advises that there have been registered 207 white labor companies, 200 of which were sent overseas before their organization was entirely complete. This is positive evidence that these Labor Battalions are not confined exclusively to colored membership, as has been intimated in some quarters.

A colored Woman's Volunteer Service League, of Newark, N. J., has been organized as a branch of the Mayor's Committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and has opened headquarters at 249 Mulberry street, where colored soldiers may be made "at home," and entertainment provided for them. A suitable building is to be secured for the establishment of a canteen for the benefit of the soldiers. Some of the officers of this Voluntary Service League are: President, Mrs. Amorel Cook; secretaries, Mrs. L. M. Holmes, Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Mrs. E. E. Hilton and Mrs. Emma Wormley, and treasurer, Mrs. Louise Hilton.

Mr. J. E. Blanton, in co-operation with the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, is doing effective work in various camps in organizing "Liberty choruses" among the colored soldiers and in instructing them in the technique of plantation melodies, folk-song singing and the standard "spirituals." He is introducing, with great success Natalie Curtis Burlin's newly-conceived and most happily harmonized folk-song, "A Hymn of Freedom," which is set for singing to the tune of "Ride on, Jesus, Ride on."

Opportunities for the entrance of competent colored men in the Veterinary Corps are now open. Information may be had by addressing Major Ray J. Stanclift, Assistant Director of the Veterinary Corps, Washington, D. C.

New barracks are being built at Howard University and Atlanta University for the accommodation of the young men who are coming in from all sections of the country to take the military training along with their academic studies, and for the vocational classes that will come from draftees who will be assigned there by local boards or army officials. The opportunities offered young colored men through the Committee on Education and Special Training are being seized with eagerness, and so rapidly has the demand for this type of education grown, and so potent are the results noted, that the Government's policy of thus turning out specially-trained men for its manifold needs, is meeting with universal approval and is to be continued indefinitely. By next July it is estimated that 20,000 young colored men will have received this training in some of its forms.

Charles Harris, leader of the Commonwealth Band, of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed assistant band leader, and will soon go to France with one of the colored organizations. After six months he will be made a second lieutenant.

High officials in France are said to be exceedingly fond of the "jaz" music furnished by the colored bands. General Petain recently visited a sector in which there are American troops, and had "the time of his life" listening to a colored band playing the popular "jazz" music, with some Negro dance stunts in keeping with the spirit of the melodies. He warmly congratulated the colored leader upon the excellence of the work of his organization, and thanked him for the enjoyable entertainment that had been given him.

Colored men serving as privates, who have abilities along any special line will find it to their advantage to acquaint their company commanders with the nature of their qualifications, and this may lead to congenial assignments in keeping with their mental or technical attainments. There is always something for a man to do who is of proved ability or special equipment.

There are now forty-one colored chaplains in the United States army. It is expected that colored chaplains will be provided for service at Camp Lee at an early date.

Colored members of the "Committee of One Hundred," who are authorized to present the war aims of the government, are getting into touch with the State Councils of Defense in their respective localities, and are thus lending themselves effectively to the programs marked out for the particular needs of the several states.

WAR ACTIVITIES AMONG NEGROES

Physicians and Surgeons Appointed To Combat Venereal Diseases. Liberia To Get $5,000,000. Graduates From Training School Rank High. Civilians May Again Enter Officers' Schools.

A-27-18

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR YOUNG COLORED MEN

St Louis Argus

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Announcement is made that a group of prominent colored physicians and surgeons have been appointed by the War Department to carry on a vigorous campaign of education, with a view of combating the spread of venereal diseases in the camps and cantonments of the country, where Colored soldiers are stationed in appreciable numbers. The physicians thus far selected for this vitally important work include: Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville Tenn., formerly editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association and author of numerous literary and medical productions; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, surgeon-in-chief of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Roscoe Brown of Richmond Va. and Dr. Ralph A. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.

$5,000,000 Liberia

The united States Government has placed a credit of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the Republic of Liberia, to aid it through the war period. Liberia finances are threatened by reason of the breakdown of its commerce through her declaration of war against Germany. The rich products of Liberia will prove helpful to the allied governments arrayed against Germany. The committee which laid the condition of Liberia before the President of the United States and was largely instrumental in securing this $5,000,000 loan, was made up of Dr. Rober Russa Moton, Emmett J. Scott, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Dr. James H. Dillard, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jon and William H. Lewis.

Tyler Appointed War Correspondent

Ralph W. Tyler, of Columbus, Ohio, former Auditor for the Navy Department, and a newspaper man of experience, has been selected as a regular war correspondent, to serve on the staff of General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces, to report the doings of the Colored soldiers on the western front in France. Mr. Tyler is the first colored man to be commissioned as a war correspondent by any government in the world.

Training School Graduates Rank High

Of the graduates from the Field Artillery Training School for officers at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 33 were Colored. It is reported that six of the honor students were Colored. The school opened July 1st and closed August 31st. Colored men, it is stated, stood second, third and fourth in rating in the total class of 2,500.

In accordance with the revised regulations issued by the Adjutant General of the Army, applications of civilians to the Central Officers' Training School may now be received. The age limit of applicants is from over 18 to less than 46 years at the date of registration. Special induction for training at these schools will be regulated so that a fair proportion of candidates shall come fro (1) The Army at large in accordance with existing instructions; (2) Civilians in Class 1-A; (3) Civilians with deferred classifications. The final selection of civilian applicants will be made by the Commanding Officers of the various Central Officers' Training Schools. No applications will be considered in the War Department. At present, Colored men are admitted to training schools as follows: Artillery Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Infantry Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; and machine gun training, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, announces: The War Department has worked out a highly comprehensive system of mental and manual training for the young Colored men who have been called into the United States Army, or who are likely to be called through the new selective draft law. The educational systems have been adopted to increase the efficiency of the man-power of the military service.

The first is the Training Detachment, or Vocational Section, which has already proven its value as an agency for the betterment of the embryo soldiers through the nearly 3,000 that have been turned out as skilled workers in many technical branches, all of which tend to improve their chances for usefulness and advancement in the army and qualify them for livelihood after the war. Some of the subjects embraced in the courses offered at the schools set apart for this vocational training are: radio, or wireless telegraphy; electricity, auto-machanics and chauffeurs, truck drivers, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentry, bench wood-working, cobbling, concrete working, horse-shoeing, pipe-fitting, etc.

In a number of the leading Colored colleges of the land provision has been made for the establishment of units of the Student Army Training Corps. Students of these schools enter in the usual way, subject to the regulations of the individual institutions as to the educational and other qualifications. If above eighteen years of age and registered with his local board, the matericulant may apply for voluntary induction into the military service of the nation, the privilege beginning on or about October 1st. They will receive $30.00 per month subsistence, housing, uniform and equipment, and their tuition will be paid by the government. Graded by proficiency, the student may later be assigned to duty either by transfer to an officers' training camp or to continue his teachnical or scientific studies in the school where he is, or to a non-commissioned officers' training school, or to a vocational training school, or will be transferred to a cantonment for duty as a private. Nearly every school, of any prominence in the country has been enlisted for the work of training these young Colored men.

THE COLORED AMERICAN IN WAR WORK.

The Atlanta Independent

Issued From the Office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.

There are fifty colored chaplains in the United States Army.

The September call for selective draftees, issued by Provost Marshal, General Crowder, included 29,016 colored men. 10-26-18.

In the total of 1,900,000 American troops sent overseas, a goodly proportion may be accredited to the Negro race. This total was given by the War Department officials at a recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Many press reports, commenting on the American army in France, intimate that the Germans have a wholesome fear of colored troops in action General Pershing is lavish in his praise of the colored soldiers, and has testified officially that they show marvelous coolness under shell fire, and an entire regiment, as well as individual colored soldiers, has been cited for decorations of honor.

Preliminary to the recent session of the National Baptist Convention at St. Louis, a patriotic meeting was held at the Colliseum, in the course of which 10,000 enthusiastic colored people proclaimed their loyalty to the United States. A long parade, a chorus of 300 voices and a program of stirring addresses and songs, featured the celebration. The general theme of the orators embodied a review of the part which the American Negro is playing in the destiny of the nation from the time that slavery was first introduced, through the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, into the present conflict.

A canteen has been established by the colored women of New York City at 4 and 6 West 131st street, for the

exclusive patronage of colored soldiers and sailors. Spacious accommodations where the men may read and write, and have their meals served at cost, are provided. The canteen is officially known as Canteen No. 5, of the mayor's committee, and is operated by a committee of public-spirited colored people of Harlem, under the leadership of Mrs. E. C. Goode. Such canteens are being established in many cities, and they are doing a mint of good for our soldiers and sailors.

The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has made provision for the entertainment of a labor battalion of about 1,000 colored troops, which has been sent to Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal., for sanitation work around the camp. This battalion is made up of colored men unfit for overseas duty by reason of minor physical disabilities.

Conservative estimates place the number of colored soldiers now in the United States Army establishments on both sides of the ocean at little less than 40,000.

Detroit, Mich., has opened a well-appointed club house for colored soldiers at 282 St. Antoine street. Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge is chairman of the committee in charge. Roscoe S. Douglas, of the Detroit Urban League, is general director.

At a recent meeting of the California Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Los Angeles, the governor of the state delivered an address that stirred the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The governor was escorted to the platform by William Edgar Easton, the well-known journalist, orator and literature-author of "Dessalines," etc., and member of the Speakers' Committee of 100 for California.

Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley, of St. Louis, is State Organizer for the Colored Women's War Savings Commission of Missouri.

Mrs. Rippin, of the War Community Service, in charge of the protective work for girls, is planning to place colored protective workers in Chillicothe, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., just a soon as the salaries are available for these positions. Camps Sherman and Grant, respectively, are located near these cities.

The colored man now holding the highest rank in the regular army is Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis, a native of Washington, D. C., stationed with the Ninth Cavalry in the Philippines. He has seen service in Mexico and a number of points in this country, and won distinction as military attache of the United States in Liberia. He was in the Spanish-American War, and won his way up from the ranks through sheer merit.

The seasoned Tenth United States Cavalry has been doing some effective work in repulsing Mexican aggressions on our border in the Southwest.

It is highly encouraging to note that the colored women of Chester, Pa., acting under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett is president, and Mrs. Rebecca Aldridge, of Pittsburg, Pa., honorary president, has purchased a building to be used as a home for women of the race who are doing war work in the many corporations in and near the city of Chester, Pa. This property will also be used as a center for governmental activities, viz: American Red Cross, Colored Women's Unit of the National Council of Defense, etc.

This is the first effort on the part of the women in said city to do something definite along this particular line, although they have been working faithfully ever since they were called upon to help. This splendid achievement should be an inspiring example to colored women in every city where any appreciable group of them reside.

A formal opening of the building in question will be held October 30-November 1. Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; Miss Annie H. Burroughs, principal of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., and other prominent persons have been invited to deliver special addresses upon said occasion. The officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, are as follows: Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, president; Mrs. Laura A. Brown, vice president; Mrs. R. Evelyn Payne, recording secretary; Mrs. Ida S. Wright, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Fannie E. Morton, treasurer; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, organizer.

Chester is one of the leading manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania, and a splendid opportunity for usefulness is open to the patriotic and aggressive colored women of that vicinity.

A hostess house has been opened through the War Camp Community Service at Augusta, Ga., where Camp Hancock is located. Money has been raised to support a colored worker for girls in connection with this useful center.

Mrs. Frances Berry Coston a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind., and special correspondent of the Indianapolis News on the activities of the colored people, has been designated by the War Department as a reporter of the work of the colored women of the Hoosier capital in the war work of the nation.

The new Y. W. C. A. Hostess House for colored women at Camp Dodge, Iowa, is expected to be ready for occupancy this month. The building is located at the extreme south end of the camp. A complete staff of colored women will be in charge to act as hostesses and secretaries. The National Y. W. C. A. will send out these workers.

The colored men and women of Oklahoma have organized a council of defense, as an auxiliary to the organization operated by the white citizens, and very satisfactory progress is being made. The women's branch is in charge of Mrs. Nellie B. Henderson, of Oklahoma City.

COLORED AMERICANS IN WAR WORK

The Planet

(Issued from the office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.)

Nov. 2/18.

Washington, D. C., October 28.—There are now fifty colored Chaplains in the United States Army.

The September calls for selective draftees, issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder, included 29,01[illegible] colored men.

In the total of 1,900,000 American troops sent overseas, a goodly proportion may be accredited to the Negro race. This total was given by the War Department officials at a recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Many press reports, commenting on the American army in France, intimate that the Germans have a wholesome fear of colored troops in action. General Pershing is lavish in his praise of the colored soldiers and has testified officially that they show marvelous coolness under shell fire, and an entire regiment, as well as individual colored soldiers, has been cited for decorations of honor.

Preliminary to the recent session of the National Baptist Convention at St. Louis, a patriotic meeting was held at the Colliseum, in the course of which 10,000 enthusiastic colored people proclaimed their loyalty to the United States. A long parade, a chorus of 300 voices and a program of stirring addresses and songs featured the celebration. The general theme of the orators embodied a review of the part which the American Negro is playing in the destiny of the nation from the time that slavery was first introduced through the Civil and Spanish-[illegible] conflict.

A canteen has been established by the colored women of New York City at Numbers 4 and 6 West 131st Street for the exclusive patronage of colored soldiers and sailors. Spacious accommodations where the men may read and write and have their meals served at cost, are provided. The canteen is officially known as Canteen No. 5, of the Mayor's Committee, and operated by a committee of public-spirited colored people of Harlem, under the leadership of Mrs. E. C. Goode. Such canteens are being established in many cities and they are doing a mint of good for our soldiers and sailors.

The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has made provision for the entertainment of a Labor Battalion of about 1,000 colored troops which has been sent to Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal., for sanitation work around the camp. This battalion is made up of colored men unfit for overseas duty by reason of minor physical disabilities.

Conservative estimates place the number of colored soldiers now in the United States army establishment on both sides of the ocean at little less than 400,000.

Detroit, Michigan, has opened a well-appointed club house for colored soldiers at 282 St. Antoine Street. Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge is chairman of the committee in charge. Roscoe S. Douglas, of the Detroit Urban League, is general director.

At a recent meeting of the California Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Los Angeles, the Governor of the State delivered an address that stirred the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The Governor was escorted to the platform by William Edgar Easton, the well-known journalist, orator and literateur, author of "Dessalines," etc., and member of the speakers' committee of 100 for California.

Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley, of St. Louis, is State Organizer for the Colored Women's War Savings Commission of Missouri.

Mrs. Rippin, of the War Community Service, in charge of the protective work for girls, is planning to place colored protective workers in Chillicothe, Ohio and Rockford, Ill., just as soon as the salaries are available for these positions. Camps Sherman and Grant, respectively, are located near these cities.

The colored man now holding the highest rank in the Regular Army is Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis, a native of Washington, D. C., stationed with the 9th Cavalry in the Philippines. He has seen service in Mexico and a number of points in this country and won distinction as military attache of the United States in Liberia. He was in the Spanish-American war and won his way up from the ranks through sheer merit.

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The seasoned 10th United States Cavalry has been doing some effective work in repulsing Mexican aggressions on our border in the Southwest.

HOME FOR COLORED FEMALE WAR WORKERS.

It is highly encouraging to note that the colored women of Chester, Pennsylvania, acting under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, is President and Mrs. Rebecca Aldridge (of Pittsburgh, Pa.) Honorary President, have purchased a building to be used as a home for women of the race who are doing war work in the many corporations in and near the city of Chester, Penna.

This property will also be used as a center for Governmental activities, viz., American Red Cross, Colored Women's Unit of the National Council of Defense, etc. This is the first effort on the part of the women in said city to do something definite along this particular line, authough they have been working faithfully ever since they were called upon to help. This splendid achievement should be an inspiring example to colored women in every city where any appreciable group of them reside.

A formal opening of the building in question will be held October 30 November 1. Hon. Emmett J. Scott Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs Principal of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C. and other prominent persons have been invited to deliver special addresses upon said occasion.

The officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs are as follows: Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, President; Mrs. Laura A. Brown, Vice President; Mrs. R. Evelyn Payne, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ida S. Wright, Corres. Secretary Mrs. Fannie E. Morton, Treasurer; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Organizer. Chester is one of the leading manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania and a splendid opportunity for usefulness is open to the patriotic and aggressive colored women of tha vicinity.

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Soldiers—1918
Regiments

FAMOUS COLORED REGIMENT NOW ON MEXICAN BORDER

The Houston Observer
Oct 13 1915

After Years of Service in the Philippine Islands, 25th Infantry Brought Back to Quell Obstreperous Mexicans on the Border—Takes Black Soldiers to Domesticate Ignorant and Treacherous Peons of Mexico—25th Infantry Has Notable War Record—Fought at El Caney and San Juan Hill.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Tropic-scorched and seasoned by years of service in the Orient, soldiers of the famous 25th Infantry, en route from Honolulu to the Mexican border, had an hour in the city last Wednesday.

A special train carrying some 900 men of the regiment with its band of 52 pieces drew into the Southern Pacific station and within a few minutes the stalwart black Americans had filed out upon Central avenue and admiring citizens of both races began gathering to size up the men who were being sent to help quell the trouble upon the border.

The band gave a 15-minute concert, the soldiers strolled through the station and upon the streets, where they caused much comment. Well might they, too, where, for instance, there stood several machine gun men with their big automatics swinging from their hips.

Several of the infantrymen were former residents of the city. "Sandy" Gardiner, one of them, of the band, was given a miniature reception by friends who learned of his presence.

* * * * *

The Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Army, saw the light of day, along with the three other units of the regular army, in New Orleans, La., immediately after the Civil War. These regiments were authorized and organized because of the splendid and conspicuous service rendered by the newly emancipated men during the great domestic struggle, while they were still in slavery. It rendered distinguished and signal service during the Spanish-American war, being in the thick of the fray at El Caney, and by a most remarkable and wonderful demonstration of skill, bravery and cool-headedness under galling enemy fire, the entrenched Spaniards were completely routed and victory perched upon the banner of Uncle Sam.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the Twenty-fifth infantry was stationed in Montana, doing garrison duty. The regiment had been stationed in the West since 1880, when it left Texas, where it had been fighting Indians, building roads and performing other duties, beginning with 1869. In view of its constant frontier service very little was known of the Twenty-fifth outside of army circles. But after the drubbing administered unto the naughty and haughty Spaniards by these black soldiers all the world knew that they were "present" when it comes to fighting.

WHAT ABOUT FAMED TWENTY-FOURTH?

The Planet

HAS FORMED THE BACKBONE FOR OUR COLORED FIGHTING REGIMENTS IN FRANCE.

11-2-18

Columbus, New Mexico,
October 20, 1918.

The Richmond Planet.

Mr. Editor: Sometime ago a friend wrote to me asking what had been done with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and what part we are taking in the present war. That those who may be interested may know I am writing you a brief outline of wha we are doing. The history of th Twenty-fourth Infantry is probabl known to all of our people, so it is not necessary that I say anything of that.

GUARDED MATERIAL.

In June 1917, after the first registration, cantonments were started throughout the country. In July these cantonments were so well under way that it became necessary that troops be sent to guard the materials used in these structures. In the Southwest there were to be three camps at places where there were no troops available for this guard. The Twenty-fourth Infantry stationed at Columbus, N. M. was detailed on this duty.

The First Battalion was sent to Waco, Texas (Camp McArthur); Second Battalion, Headquarters, the Band and Machine Gun Companies to Deming, N. M. (Camp Cody); Third Battalion to Houston, Texas, (Camp Logan). At Deming everything went smooth until August 23 when we were ordered to entrain for our proper station.

SENT TO ARIZONA.

In September, 1917 came orders sending First Battalion to Nogales, Arizona, also Second Battalion to Douglas, Arizona. This move undoubtedly was to relieve troops who were to go "Over There."

About this time we were all glad to hear that over 100 of our old non-commissiond officers had been commissioned Captains, First and Second Lieutenants, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

In November the First Battalion marched from Nogales to this camp, a distance of 180 miles or more. The Second Battalion also marched from Douglas, 140 miles. I have heard men who have been in the army since 1898 say that this was the hardest march they had ever made. Later it became known that this and other hardships were only to make the best of trained soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The men who made this march and underwent the trials of old Mexico are the men who trained and were examples for our Conscript Armies.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP.

In January, 1918 another Officers' Training Camp was organized at Leon Springs, Texas. Of all of the Negro officers in the army today at least 500 are old members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Unformed divisions were being drafted daily. Here is where the Twenty-fourth Infantry becomes the foundation of the several colored regiments. The best men of this regiment were sent to camps where there were to be colored divisions formed. These men were all promoted to Sergeants and Corporals. In July, 1918 companies that were 150 strong a year before had diminished to less than 100 men.

On August 1, 1600 recruits were sent here to replace those who had gone to other armies. On September 22, 400 more of our best men were sent away. At the present, aside from the band there is no company containing more than 25 men who were with the regiment in Mexico.

DONE [illegible] OF THE WORK.

So by [illegible] to the drafted [illegible] it is easily seen that though the Twenty-fourth Infantry is never mentioned it is the men of the old Twenty-fourth Infantry who have done most to make it possible for the colored troops in France to do the things we are all so proud of.

I might say that the Twenty-fourth Infantry still has hopes of seeing service in France.

I thank you,
WILLIAM E. MOORE,
Corporal, 24th Inf. Band.

NEGROES REVIEWED BY GENERAL SCOTT

Field Artillery Equipped and Eager to Hunt Crown Prince.

DELAWARE CHAPLAIN TIES MANY KNOTS

CAMDEN N. J. TELEGRAM
JUNE 8, 1918

CAMP DIX, N. J., June 8.—Trained to a superb fitness, fully equipped and eager for orders that will enable them to take part in the fine work of American forces overseas, negroes of the 349th Field Artillery were formally reviewed by Major General Scott, the camp commandant, yesterday afternoon. The regiment, which is composed chiefly of men from New Jersey and New York, is commanded by Colonel Dan T. Moore.

These artillerymen will have one special object when they reach France, and that will be to capture the German Crown Prince. For some reason the negroes have a special antipathy for the Crown Prince, to whom they always refer as "Rat Face," and it is a tradition among them that has become a conviction in their minds that he will fall a victim, either by death or surrender, to colored troops. The idea promises to make the organization one of the fiercest fighting units Uncle Sam sends abroad.

FAMOUS 8TH ILLINOIS REGT. HAS SAILED

The St. Louis Argus

Several Prominent Young St. Louis Men Included In The 370th U. S. Infantry. Officers All Colored.

April 19 1918.

A commodious and palatial United States transport steamed majestically away from an Atlantic port not many days ago, carrying over the sea the famous 8th Illinois Infantry U. S. National Guards, now known as the 370th Infantry. Many friends and relatives were there to bid the brave boys farewell and as the band played "Illinois," a great cheer went up from the Colored soldiers who have volunteered to help make the world safe for Democracy and Democracy safe for all people, regardless of race or color. The 370th is now "somewhere in France." If the Kaiser and his "Kultur" followers hold out for another six months, the Colored boys will be in the first line trenches and going "Over the Top" with history makers of all other races. Unlike the drafted regiments, the Old Eighth carries a special honor: all its officers from Colonel down to the lowest non-com are Colored. It was recruited to full strength, while in Houston, Texas, with volunteers from all over the country. St. Louis furnished her share, among whom are: Wm. Henry Dobbs and Robert Buck, formerly connected with The Argus; Harry Douglas, druggist; LeRoy Martin, formerly operator at the Booker Washington; LeRoy Williams, of Williams and Sons, undertakers; Eugene S. Clark, son of Attorney Crittenden Clark; George Clark, Ottis Lawson and others. The boys left in good spirit, but they fully realized the grave duty they had volunteered to perform. They are determined to do their duty and they hope to be remembered by their friends whom they left behind.

TO FORM EIGHT NEW REGIMENTS

Age 6-8-18

To Be Made Up of Colored Draftees During the Year

War Department Announces.

TWO DIVISIONS IN SERVICE

This Does Not Include Colored Regulars and Former Members of National Guard — 157,000 Negroes Drafted in National Army.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—Close to 157,000 colored soldiers are now in the National Army. Of these, 1,000 are line officers holding commissions of captains and first and second lieutenant. There are approximately 250 Negro officers in the medical and dental reserve corps.

There are now openings for Negroes in the veterinary corps of the National Army. Two thousand volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty, not subject to the draft, are needed.

It is expected that eight regiments of fighting troops will be made up out of the Negroes subject to draft in the calls to be made this year. Already there are two divisions of Negro troops in the service, commanded by Major General C. C. Ballou and Brigadier General Roy C. Hoffman.

The hundreds of Negro soldiers formerly identified with the National Guard are not connected with the two divisions.

To provide technical men for the engineer, signal, medical, quartermaster and ordnance branches of the Negro regiments to be formed in the new draft the War Department to-day announced that colored soldiers will be sent to schools and colleges this summer for special training in radio engineering, general engineering, electricity, auto mechanics, blacksmithing and the operation of motor vehicles.

Four thousand will be sent to Howard University, Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, the Colored Agricultural and Normal School, Branch Normal School, Georgia State Industrial College, Florida A. and M. College, Atlantic University and Western University.

TROY N Y TIMES
MAY 27, 1918

Negro Soldiers Honored.

There comes to The Troy Times, with the compliments of Charles W. Anderson, President of the Welfare League of the Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, a handsome and finely illustrated pamphlet containing an account of the presentation of colors to the organization by the Union League Club of New York. The Three Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment is composed of negroes and is commanded by Col. James A. Moss. The presentation took place in New York city, where the regiment paraded in full strength and fully armed and equipped, getting a splendid greeting because of the admirable showing made by more than 3,000 men transformed in a few weeks into efficient, well set up soldiers. The regiment was reviewed by Governor Whitman and other dignitaries, and the impressive presentation ceremonies took place in front of the Union League Club and were witnessed by a great and enthusiastic throng. Governor Whitman, in behalf of the club and as executive head of a state proud to honor these negro fighters, made an address and presented the colors to Colonel Moss, who in turn gave them into the keeping of the color-bearers.

The colors include the national flag and the regimental standard, the latter bearing the coat of arms of the organization—an eagle with spread wings supported on crossed rifles. Other features are laurel leaves, typifying valor, and a shield on which appears a buffalo head, while above is shown the regiment's motto, "See it through." A scroll below the shield contains the inscription: "367th Regiment." The buffalo head has significance in which the negro soldiers take pride. When the negroes were first admitted to service in the Regular Army they did duty on the plains, and the Indians termed them "buffalo soldiers," for the double reason that in color they resembled the famous animal of that name and like the buffaloes were good fighters. "Buffalo soldiers" they have remained, and the title is one of compliment. Charles W. Anderson, who is responsible for the preservation of the facts in the attractive form of the pamphlet, is one of the most prominent and respected negro citizens of the state, has held important and responsible positions and is an eloquent and forceful orator. He finds great satisfaction in the progress made by his race and in the sympathetic appreciation of negro loyalty and valor shown by the American people.

The order of Director General McAdoo giving increased pay to nearly 2,000,000 railroad workers will take effect next Saturday and will be retroactive to January 1, which means that those affected by the new arrangement will receive a considerable sum as back pay. The order follows in the main the recommendations of the railroad wage commission, which investigated the situation and reported in favor of increases. The total addition to the pay roll will probably be more than $300,000,000 yearly. The principle of the basic eight-hour day will be recognized, although it will not be practicable to adopt an actual eight-hour day in all work, and overtime will be paid for accordingly. Women employees will receive the same pay as men engaged in similar work. There will be no drawing of the color line, since negroes will be paid exactly the same as white workers in the various branches of railroad activity. The order is one of the most comprehensive ever issued relating to railroad service, and the additional expense must be taken into account when considering the cost of transportation of passengers and freight. One result will be higher rates; but the extra charge may be offset by greater efficiency resulting from the more cheerful service rendered by the satisfied employees.

TO RETIRE AFTER 30 YEARS IN THE ARMY

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, H. T.—First Sergeant Oscar Morgan, Company F, 25th Infantry, whose 30 years' faithful service in the army will expire on July 18, 1918, enlisted at the age of 20 at Moline, Ill., the home of his birth, and was sent to Columbus Barracks, O., to make the first page in his military history. After three months of recruit service he was sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., and assigned to Company G, 25th Infantry, with which organization he served for five years.

He returned home for a short period, and not being able to resist the lust for adventure went back to Fort Missoula and re-enlisted in the same company, serving 12 years. He has not seen his old homestead since.

In the spring of 1898, when the country was in the throes of war, Sergeant Moran was sent South. He was next heard of going to Key West, Fla., and bringing Spanish prisoners back to Fort McPherson, Ga., to be confined there. Then he returned to Tampa, Fla., and from there to Cuba. In Cuba he gave a good account of himself in each engagement he happened to be a participant in the battle of San Juan Hill.

After peace was declared Sergeant Morgan, with the regiment, was returned to the United States, remaining until 1900, when the regiment was ordered to the Philippines; there he served at different times, two tours of duty, and in all of his battle engagements he never received a single wound. After returning to the United States he transferred to Company F, 25th Infantry, serving in that organization to the present.

Sergeant Morgan also has an athletic history; he is about to retire the undefeated heavy weight champion of the army and also the champion hammer thrower. He has the record for throwing 146 feet with one hand, the distance that other army athletes hold record for throwing with both hands.

N Y C TELEGRAM
JANUARY 19, 1918

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.—Organization of a second negro division in the National Army is well under way. Surplus units of negroes from both the National Guard and the first and second drafts will be used in forming the new division, which will be designated the Ninety-third.

The New York Age, January 17, 1918

SERGT. OSCAR MORGAN.

OLD 15TH FLAG BACK AT ALBANY

Page 6 - 15 - 18

Whitman Tells Colored Audience State Flag Is at the Capitol from Overseas.

FLAG HAS BEEN FRAMED

Tattered and Torn and About the Size of a Handkerchief—Governor Whitman, George Foster Peabody and Fred R. Moore Speak at Y. M. C. A. Dedication

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, George Foster Peabody and Fred R. Moore were the speakers at the dedication services of the Carlton Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 405 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday evening of last week, which was attended by a large and representative audience.

Governor Whitman said in part:

"Of all of our regiments and of all of our armies there remains but one with its personnel intact, with its officers the same. In order to expand the regiments to meet war conditions on the other side all the regiments, except one, became different. The various contingents were divided and shifted here and there to fill up and complete the new regiments of 3,000 men. There was but one regiment that carried the flag of its State to the firing line of all the regiments in the Nation. It was proud of its number and name, which is retained. The colors were placed in the hands of the colored sergeant by me. These men have already been in battle. That State flag three days ago came back to me in a litle box, addressed 'C. S. Whitman, Albany, N. Y.'

"It has been framed and later will be placed in a box, and will be regarded as a relic upon which we shall gaze with pride. Now it is torn and in tatters, and does not look like anything. There is just enough left of it to make a child's handkerchief. But four words remain upon it. Under the coat of arms of the State of New York there is this inscription, 'Fifteenth Infantry, National Guard.' The only State flag from the United States of America was carried into the line of battle by a colored soldier.

Flag Was Presented To Colored Regiment

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
MARCH 28, 1918

Several hundred white and colored people of Columbia witnessed the parade of the 371st regiment of colored soldiers from Camp Jackson Wednesday afternoon, which was a part of the program of the presentation of a regimental flag by the colored citizens of Columbia. The colored men who have donned the khaki in defense of their country made an exceptionally good showing in the parade and were liberally applauded.

The 371st regimental band made a very favorable impression also. The most of the members of the band are volunteers and they are good musicians. The parade was a long one, practically the entire membership taking part.

At Allen university the flag was presented with impressive ceremonies. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. N. F. Haygood, pastor of Sidney Park church, and Col. N. L. Miles made the speech of acceptance. Mayor Griffith was also present and addressed a few remarks to the soldiers and the civilians and members of the Allen university faculty also spoke.

At the meeting in the Columbia theatre Wednesday night at which members of the race were presented the showing made by the regiment and the spirit with which the negroes have entered the service was praised by Mr. Lewis and he said that he was sure that the colored men could be counted on to give their best services to their country.

Soldiers — 1918
Regiments

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 24TH U. S. INFANTRY

Globe 6-21-18

Much Credit Is Due Brigadier General R. S. McKinzie

DECISIVE VICTORY AT SAN JUAN HILL

Monument Erected In Cuba—Brilliant Record Made In the Nineties.

Special to the Globe:—

In recounting the history of the 24th U. S. Infantry, I am confronted with a pleasure that is likewise a task. To embrace in one sheet all of the deeds of gallantry, bravery, kindness and courage of the 24th U. S. Infantry would require a volume that in its very enormity would discourage the efforts of any historian to do full justice to the valor and fidelity of the 24th U. S. Infantry would require the ability of Shakespeare and the perseverance of Bacon. I have neither, so my ambition must be restricted to a modest mention of some of the principal events in the life of the regiment.

The 24th U. S. Infantry came into being in 1869 as a result of the consolidation of the 38th and 41st Infantry. This was occasioned by an act of Congress reducing the number of Infantry regiments in the U. S. Army. The brilliant record of the 24th U. S. Infantry, the results of this combination has demonstrated as no other fact could. The wisdom of this legislation could the farmer of that act but review the score of the 24th U. S. Infantry he would burst with pride at his foresight.

The first commander of the regiment was Brigadier General Ronald S. McKinzie, and to him is due much of the credit for its high character, he was as stately a man as ever donned a spur and his military bearing was the ideal and inspiration of his men.

The first station of the 24th U. S. Infantry was along the southern edge of the staked plains of Texas. The regiment was broken up and scattered along a frontier of three hundred and twenty miles. It was a wild and rugged a country then as the most ambitious prospector could wish. At the interior posts the officer lived the inspiring life of the frontier, shooting buffalo eder, the numerous other wild game so abundant in this section. The routine of the service was varied by hunting, fishing and rare isolated raids by small bands of Indians, and to scout out and locate hostile bands.

Geographically the station was ideal being near the Mexican border, where the climate was high, dry and invigorating, life was some what wild in those days for the big boundless expanse of prairie lent itself admirably to the red Spanish life with its padre, its alcalde, its gutiar, its fandango and its sinorites. The remembrance of this still stirs the blood of the very few "old timers" who underwent this experience. At this time Col. Abner Doubleday, a hero of Fort Sumpter and Corps Commander at Gettysburg, came into command of the 24th U. S. Infantry, and the regiment was transferred to Fort Ring, gold in the Spring to Seventy-two, this was the land of the Chapparal, the ebony tree, the Senorita, the cigarrette and the mescal. The youngsters took all but the tree. The regiment lived a life of freedom, free from all save the discomforts of the wilderness, its duty was to seek out true and substantial pleasure.

During the eleven years that the regiment was stationed here long marches and scouting expeditions were taken into the Indian country for the purpose of suppressing minor insurrections, and uprisings among the red skins and to make maps of the country. Maps thus made are so authentic that they are now frequently referred to when accuracy is desirable. In 1880, the regiment went into Indian Territory for the purpose of taking charge of the Indians there and to keep (white) somesteaders out. This period was uneventful except for a few minor pitched battles upon the occasion of several enthusiastical Sun dances.

The year 1888 with the exception of the Spanish-American war, probably saw the hardest time the regiment has ever had. In this year they were transferred from Indian Indian Territory to New Mexico and Arizona. Great discomfort was experienced here on account of the dry climate and hot temperature. The heat was intense and the air was thick with flies. The nights were spent in restless tossing and praying for day, and the days were spent praying for night to shield their cracked skins from the glaring rays of the sun. The duty here was to protect the few settlers from the terrorizing raids of the redoubtable "Apache Kid." The regiment remained here until 1895 or 1897 when it was decided to send it to Fort Douglas Utah. The first post of civilization the regiment had seen since its organization, twenty years before. So great was the prejudice of the people of Salt Lake City against the Colored soldier whom they had never seen, and a special delegation went to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of discouraging this transfer, but to no avail, and the regiment was moved there.

The bearing behavior and deportment of the soldiers here, however, were of such a high character that on the first anniversary of its arrival, the biggest and leading newspaper there quietly took occasion to editorally publish an extensive article relating the fact of the pre-arrival prejudice against the regiment and apoligized for its stating that the demeanor of the soldiers had astounding manner and expressing the regard and respect the regiment held and had deservingly won by their soldierly deportment and gentlemanly manner during their stay here. The article welcomed the regiment most enthusiastically, and sincerely hoped for their long sojourn here. At the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the 24th U. S. Infantry was still at this station. On the day of its departure for Cuba, the occasion was observed by the entire city of Salt Lake, and the greatest honor was paid. The streets were literally covered with decorations and crowded with people, business was suspended and a holiday declared. A monstrous demonstration of respect was held. The governor of Utah and his staff, with a delegation of citizens, accompained the regiment to the next station on its journey to Cuba.

The National Guards turned out and the city was delivered to the soldiers. They were welcomed back to the city and bid God speed on their journey.

The history of the regiment in the Spanish-American War firmly and firmly clinched the respect and regard of the people. Its history is written in a general field order dated July 16, 1898, at Siboney, Cuba, in which its services are recorded on a monument. The order named cities the fact that the regiment, after enduring the severest hardships and serving with honor in the campaign, was placed on duty to nurse and care for the sick in the Yellow Fever hospital at Siboney. There is an official report of this service in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, which states that the 24th U. S. Infantry was on this unspeakably harsh duty for forty long days and forty weary nights. This tour of duty was also written up and editorially published in the New York Sun, and New Orleans Times Democrat. For forty days and nights while hardly able to stand themselves, the men faithfully and kindly cared for the living and buried the dead from this awful Camp, without so much as a murmur of protest; cheerfully cooking their own food in the boiling sun and pouring rain by open camp fires in utensils left by deserted Spaniards. hundreds of the flower of American youth had their last few hours of agony soothed by the kindly ministrations of these men, and hundreds more owe their lives to the efficient and careful nursing of these, their colored brethren.

The 24th U. S. Infantry itself did of 456 engaged in this service, only not escape this dreaded disease out 24, failed to contract it. This one service has in itself, endeared the regiment to those familiar with history of the Spanish-American campaign.

Here mention should be made of the brilliant victory of the 24th U. S. Infantry at San Juan Hill. After an all day's fight, much of it over open ground, the 24th U. S. Infantry assisted by the 6th and 13th Infantries nad the 10th U. S. Calvary saved the day for the rough riders under Col. Roosevelt and captured the black house of San Juan Hill. This victory successfully ended the Spanish American war.

In September 1898, the 24th U. S. Infantry returned to the United States and was sent to various posts on the Pacific coast, where it remained until June 1899.

In 1899, the troops were sent to the Philippine Islands to quell disturbances among the insurrectors there. It took part in numerous encounters. A few with gallant yet humorous incidents in them. The most gallant attack was made at Naquilian on December 28, 1899, three companies of the 24th U. S. Infantry were sent from Canayan to Naquilian to quell an uprising on the banks of the river there, when they arrived at a point on the river bank opposite the town, a French flag was seen flying and much activity was noticed in the streets. The commander of the detachment, surprised at seeing a neutral flag flying but wishing to reassure the population, waved a handkerchief at them. This show of friendliness was met by a sharp fire from a securely entrenched position on the opposite bank of the river. The detachment was deployed and advanced to the river bank, but could not secure means to cross, several efforts to launch bamboo rafts met with no success on account of the swift current of the river. Finally one lieutenant and seven men succeeded in swimming across, minus arms and clothes. There was one alternative besides surrender. They took it. These seven naked men, under the leadership of the lieutenant made a determined attack on the front line trenches and, in hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy succeeded in capturing enough arms to drive out the enemy and take their position. The enemy about ten to one in strength retreated and the next day surrendered to the command.

From 1899 to 1902 the 24th Infantry was mostly concerned in establishing governments and maintaining order in the Islands. They had many miner engagements but suffered no serious losses.

In 1902 the 24th U. S. Infantry returned to the States and was stationed along the Pacific coast, where it remained until 1906, only to be sent again to the Philippine Islands. On this trip they engaged in querilla warfare with the Pulajanes, who fight with the dreaded bolos. The most feared attack being a night attack by these rebels who by constant practice, had gained considerable skill in accurately throwing the bolo a considerable distance. The tall grass lent itself admirably to this class of warfare and many a brave sentry laid down his rifle without so much as a cry.

During the Target season of 1907 of the 24th U. S. Infantry had 29th commissioned offers with the regiment, 12th qualified as expert rfiemen, 11 as sharpshooters and 5 as marksmen.

Early in 1908 the 24th U. S. Infantry returned to the States Via. Honolulu, Hawiian Islands and was stationed at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario N. Y. at the hudson ful- with th e10th U. S. Cavalry and 5th ton celebration in 1909. The 24th In- U. S. Infantry (white) it won every Infantry contest except close and exconceal wall tent pitching. All of the individual prizes went to men of tended order drill by battalions and the 24th U. S. Infantry.

The regiment remained at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario New York until 1912, when it was again sent to the Philippine Islands, it returned to the states in October 1915 and was stationed at presidio of San Francisco. Cal., and was detailed as special guard at the Panama Pacific International exposition, and when the liberty bell was sent home the 24th U. S. Infantry was the first regiment in line to escort the liberty bell from the fair ground to the Southern Pacific deport. The regiment left for Fort D. A. Russell Cheyenne, Wyoming, February 25th, 1916, and after general Francisco Dilla raided Columbus, New Mexico on March 9th, 1916, the 24th U. S. Infantry was ordered to the Mexican border on March 30th 1916. The regiment crossed the line went into Mexico with General John J. Parshing, punitive expedition. The incidents of this memorable march are too well known to be classed as history. Suffice it to say that its conduct on this expedition added to its many other laurels and upheld the enviable reputation of the regiment. No other regiment of the Army has more to be proud of than the 24th U. S. Infantry, It has served in more cam-

paigns and more wars than any other regiment, and high commanders unhesitatingly call on it when any unusual or particudarly hazardous service is to be undertaken.

Our future service in the European war cannot fail to have considerable weight in theoutcome of this great fight for universal peace.

Corporal Floyd D. Rollins, (1022964) Company "B" 24th U. S. Infantry Camp Furlong, Columbus, New Mexico.

NEGRO TROOPS WILL FORM ARMY DIVISION

SYRACUSE N Y HERALD
JANUARY 29, 1918

Negro troops from New York State and negro troops called from the State in the first and second drafts are to form the Ninety-third division of the National army, according to plans of the War department. This will be the second division organized by the war department to include negro troops, the first being the Ninety-second, commanded by Maj. Gen. C. C. Ballou. Brig. Gen. Roy Homan, it is expected, will comamnd the new division.

NEW COLORED REGIMENT

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
OCTOBER 3, 1912

Plans Made at Camp Taylor to Form New Unit.

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE, October 3.—Orders have arrived to organize the 64th pioneer colored infantry at this camp. This will make the third fighting negro regiment to be created at Camp Zachary Taylor. The 814th (now called the Black Devils), has been in training at this camp for several months.

Orders have arrived to organize the 64th pioneer colored infantry at this camp This will make the third fighting negro regiment to be created at Camp Zachary Taylor. The 814th (now called the Black Devils), has been in training at this camp for several months.

The Indiana commission for registering and voting Indiana men in the military service has sent a board to Camp Zachary Taylor to register any Indiana men who have not had the opportunity to register. The board began work today and will stay through tomorrow.

Thirty conscientious objectors, convicted by a general court-martial for refusing to obey orders and sentenced from ten to twenty years in prison at Ft. Leavenworth. left Louisville today in a special car attached to a regular passenger train. Lieutenant Gilbert Reynolds, of Jeffersonville, and eight guards accompanied the men.

Negroes to Camp Gordon.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JULY 17, 1918

Special to the Banner.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17.—The local draft boards will send 384 Negroes to Camp Gordon Thursday night. The Knights of Khorassan has charge of a street parade and demonstration in the nature of a send-off for the drafted men.

The two county boards will send thirty white men to Camp Gordon July 26.

Z. Williams, Reporter
Pullman Porters
Russian
Pullman Bldg.

By E. L. Snyder on
Negro Soldiers at
Camp Grant.
Reporter

Article in National
Army News, Negro Soldiers
at Camp Grant, published at
St. Louis,
Written by Snyder is
unsigned

BALTIMORE'S OWN

Herald
6-19-18

351ST FIELD ARTILLERY GOES "OVER THERE"

Amidst a deep hush of the bystanders, composed of mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends, the 351st Field Artillery, better known as "Baltimore's Own", entrained on Sunday last at 6:30 for a port of embarking for "Over There".

With the going of the 351st the camp for a while in the Negro section was somewhat deserted. This condition did not last long because on Monday morning bright and early the members of the future regiments began coming in, by the 25th over 5,500 more colored boys will be at Camp Meade.

Soldiers — 1918
Regiments

250

M. S. SCHOOL IS A MODEL

The Topeka Daily Capital
April 7th 1918.

Men are the Pride of the U. S. Army---Distinguished for Gallant Service.

Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored).

This organization was organized by the war department July 1, 1909, for the purpose of attending mounts ridden by officers and non-commissioned officers sent here to take instruction in course of equitation and the care of a horse in general. The Detachment has 156 enlisted men and one officer, who commands the Detachment, and of this number about eighty per cent of the men have previous service from 5 to 25 years in the service, and have seen active service in the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and other campaigns the United States have been engaged in. We also have about 90 married men in this organization, who are permitted to reside with their families in our near-by town, Junction City, Kansas, only 3½ miles west of Ft. Riley, Kansas., and, girls, the remaining number are looking for sweet-hearts and wives. We also have every little thing for enjoyment, such as pool hall, library, and recreation room, which are the best that can be had. And we have four of the best cooks in the army, who prepare our meals; men who have graduated in the art of cooking, and experienced in cooking. And our head waiter, Mr. Arthur Kauffman, who is without money and looking for a rich widow or a wealthy young maiden, is still here looking out for our dining room and keeps it in a perfect sanitary condition at all times for any one's inspection whosoever desires to do so. We have a great number of men (mostly all single) who visit Kansas City very often. Especially one of number, a large gentleman with long moustache, looks very much like the Kaiser, who visits there very often and is mostly seen in People's Drug Store doing his stays there looking for headache powders and the young ladies who happen to be passing by while he is waiting for these headache powders, which takes him 2 or 3 hours to get sometimes. Some citizens have a wrong opinion about the soldiers and their way of living, so be sure for yourself. You are invited as company to visit our barracks at most any time, and you will be received as welcomely as the flowers in May. This invitation is extended to all. All correspondence to be addressed to Mr Ottoway Simmons, Detachment Clerk M. S. S. Det. (Col.), Ft. Riley, Kansas in regard to our men looking for sweet-hearts, girls, and wives. He will fix you up and put on the right road to get one. Don't write love to him, for he is married. Just write for information. He is the man that can furnish it to you.

We have several men in the Detachment who own automobiles and property in Junction City, some of whom are also looking for a wife. Girls, Girls, you had better put in your application soon, girls. Three Mr. Simms.

Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored,), Ft. Riley, Ks., Jan. 9, 1918

1st Sergt. Moses W. Maryweather, M. S. S. Det. (Col.), Ft. Riley, Kan., was born in Greenwood, S. C., Jan. 8, 1876, and enlisted in the Tenth (10th) U. S. Vol. Co. "H" July 13, 1898. Sergeant Maryweather being a very bright and intelligent young man, he was appointed a non-commissioned officer of Company "H." He was mustered out of the Volunteers in 1899 and enlisted for the regular service for Troop "A," 10th U. S. Cavalry, in 1899, and was also appointed a non-commissioned officer of this organization. Served two enlistments in Troop "A", 10th Cavalry, and reenlisted for Troop "A," 9th Cavalry, in August, 1906. Served in this organization as a non-commissioned officer also, was discharged from this organization in August, 1909, and reenlisted for M. S. S. Det. (Col.), Ft. Riley, Ks., in September, 1909, and served as a sergeant in this detachment until he was discharged in 1912. He then reenlisted for Company "B" of the famous 24th Infantry, U. S. Army, in September, 1912, and served as a clerk and non-commissioned officer until discharged in September, 1915, which then he came back to the noted M. S. S. Det. (Col.), Ft. Riley, Kansas, and reenlisted and served as a non-commissioned officer and is at present the 1st Sergeant of his organization. 1st Sergeant Maryweather is well liked by all members of his organization and has many friends in the near by towns Junction City and Manhattan Kansas. He is an excellent soldier and knows every duty required of the soldier in the service. Has many honors for shooting, and bravery also. Has been in several engagements in which the United States has been engaged during his service as a soldier, and has come through all of them with many honors to be proud of. The reason that 1st Sergeant Maryweather is not a commissioned officer is not due to the fact that he is not well enough qualified or competent enough. It is that he hasn't had the chance, like many others here in the Detachment, who could pass the examination with a very high mark if only given the chance. His service all amounts up to 19 years and three months, including the time he has served in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and still looks very young yet, and with only a short time in which he will retire from the service. Oh, no, girls, there isn't any chance, he is a married man, but there are several here who wish a good nice sweet-heart or a nice wife. Sergeant extends invitations to all caring to visit our Detachment to see how the boys of Ft. Riley are getting along. We will make it as homelike as near as we can.

We have also four of the best cooks in the United States Army here in the M. S. S. Det. (Col.), Cook Willie Alexander, Cook Sandy Campbell, Cook William Powell, and Cook Joseph Randolph. All have graduated from the best cooks and baker schools in the United States for instructions in cooking, and all graduated with many honors from the school. The cooks are all under the direction of Mess Sergeant Robert Revere, who is a very good cook himself.

Commanding officer of the Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored), has been an enlisted man and a soldier for several years, formerly a soldier (enlisted man) Master Electrician Sergeant of the Mounted Service School Detachment (White) here, at Ft. Riley, Kansas, and is at present a captain in the United States Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to the quartermaster corps and commanding the Mounted Service School Detachments, White and Colored, and is also acting secretary of the Mounted Service School. Captain E. W. Suddarth has been in the service of the United States for about 27 years and is much liked by all at Ft. Riley, officers and enlisted men both. And he is a gentleman in all ways. When he was commissioned and sent away from Ft. Riley many soldiers regretted to see him leave, and as soon as they all heard he was to be sent back to Ft. Riley to command the Mounted Service School Detachments and to act as secretary of the Mounted Service School, all were as same as if their father had returned home from a long visit somewhere. Captain Suddarth is a gentleman soldier.

The Detachment clerks of the Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored), Privates Herman Gurnell and Ottoway Simmons, have been in the service for about 6 years and have served as clerks and non-commissioned officers most of their service. Private Ottoway Simmons was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1893, and entered the service in 1911, at a very early age. On his first enlistment, which was in Company "C," 24th Infantry, where he served as a clerk and non-commissioned during nearly all of his enlistment. When he was discharged from the service in 1914 he returned to St. Louis to his mother, where he remained until 1915, then re-enlisted for the Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored), Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he is at present. Private Simmons has served in foreign service. Private Herman Gurnell was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1893 also, served in Company "A," 25th Infantry, as a clerk and non-commissioned officer during nearly all of his enlistment, and served in the United States and foreign service also. When he was discharged he returned to his home for a short period. After a short visit at home he reenlisted for the Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored), Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he is at present. Private Simmons is transferring to the National Army, where his promotions are expected to be high and rapid. Both men are clerks of their organization.

We visited the Mounted Service School Detachment for colored at Ft. Riley, Kan., and there are one hundred and fifty nine men in that department under the management of First Sergt. Moses W. Merriweather, who is a gentleman, scholar, and soldier, and is loved by his men. We would like to see Sergt. Merriweather promoted to captain in the United States Army, as he knows his duty from A to Z and has all the business of the service at his fingers' tips, is well versed in military law, rules and regulations for managing this department. The captain of the department has great confidence in the judgment and ability of Mr. Merriweather and relies upon him for the deportment and action of the men. He is the father of the boys, and we must say that the men attend strictly to business. Of course there are a few men in the department, as you will find anywhere, who should not be in the service, but by sufferance and hope that they may make better they are allowed to remain in the service. As a rule most of the men are economical and are saving their money. Eighty-five of them are married and raising families and own homes at Junction City.

This service is very necessary and important to the army, and these men will not be sent to France, as they have the care of several thousand dollars' worth of live stock and other property, and it is very important that this should be looked after by the government. This is an excellent opportunity for young men to save money, educate themselves and make good. We would advice young men in this service to read good books and study hard and make use of their idle time, that they may be of value to themselves and the community in which they live after they retire from the army.

There is a barber shop and tailoring shop in connection, and we must say that the culinary department, where they have several cooks and waiters and assistants, is all that can be expected, and there is no finer in the country. They have one of the finest mess sergeants in the person of Robert Revere.

Mr. Fred H. Dreher is the fashionable and up-to-date tailor here. He was formerly a soldier in the regular army, but has retired and is now in the tailoring business. It is through his fine workmanship that so many of the boys look so spank and neat. A large majority of the officers of the camp have him make their suits. He has been at Fort Riley fifteen years. He was a member of the 6th Field Artillery, in which he served six years; this is the only horse regiment artillery in the service. Mr. Dreher is a gentleman who is well liked by everybody in Junction City, and especially at Fort Riley. There is no better tailor to be found in the United States than he, and he is crowded with work from one season to another, is a married man, has made money, owns property, a nice automobile, and, in fact, he is a man who believes in progressiveness.

Following are some noted from the Fort:

Roster of Mounted Service School Detachment (Colored), Dec. 3, 1917.

Maryweather, Moses W., 1st Sergt.
Williams, William O., Sup. Sergt.
Smith, Guss, Sta. Sergt.
Williams, James T., Sta. Sergt.
Briggs, James, Sta. Sergt.
Coons, George W., Sergeant
Bunch, William, Sergeant
Ellis, James, Sergeant
Morse, James, Sergeant
Moss, James, Sergeant
Wilson, Henry W., Sergeant
Newton, Arthur, Sergeant
Revere, Robert, Sergeant
Johnson, William, Corporal
Gaines, Underwood, Corporal
Dishman, Ben, Corporal
Lallis, William, Corporal
Pierce, Robert, Corporal
Broadnax, Van, Corporal
Stewart, William, Corporal
Robinson, Samuel, Corporal
Jackson, Anderson, Corporal
Bailey, William, Corporal
Boner, Daniel, Corporal
Washington, Winter, Corporal
Gibbs, Henry, Mechanic
Morford, Hoyt, Mechanic
Pitts, Lonnie, Mechanic
Samuels, Wesley, Mechanic
Sullinger, Harry C., Mechanic
Walker, John, Mechanic
Well, John, Mechanic
Alexander, Willie, Cook
Campbell, Sandy, Cook
Randolph, Joseph, Cook
Powell, William, Cook
Evans, Philip, Cook
Allen, Walter, Private, 1st Class
Allen, Willie, Private, 1st Class
Bowman, Ashton J., Private, 1st Class
Burgess, Lewis, Private, 1st Class
Campbell, John W., Private, 1st Class
Carter, Isaiah, Private, 1st Class
Chandler, Ed. D., Private, 1st Class
Chavies, Lewis C., Private, 1st Class
Cloud, George U., Private, 1st Class
Crowder, William A., Private, 1st Cl.
Day, Ulysses S. G., Private, 1st Class
Gurnell, Herman, Private, 1st Class
Hambric, Dan, Private, 1st Class
Harden, Earnest, Private, 1st Class
Hardesty, Charles, Private, 1st Class
Hill, Philip, Private, 1st Class
Holoman, Joseph S., Private, 1st Class
Hurd, William, Private, 1st Class
Johnson, Charlie, Private, 1st Class
Mason, Calvin, Private, 1st Class
Oden, James, Private, 1st Class
Overton, Earl F., Private, 1st Class
Parham, Richard P., Private, 1st Class
Price, Brady D., Private, 1st Class
Robinson, Mack, Private, 1st Class
Sanders, Lawrence, Private, 1st Class
Seabron, Emerson, Private, 1st Class
White, William, Private, 1st Class
Woodard, Larry H., Private, 1st Class
Baker, Calvin J., Private
Baker, Wash. Jr., Private
Banister, Alexander L., Private

Blakey, James G., Private
Boone, Campbell, Private
Brooks, Roy R., Private
Brown, Everett C., Private
Campbell, John P., Private
Chavis, Priestley J., Private
Coleman, Roy L., Private
Cunningham, Wallace A., Private
Davidson, Albert, Private
David, James P., Private
Dozier, Carl O., Private
Draper, Joe, Private
Dunn, Sam, Private,
Flowers, Lorin H., Private
Fowler, Robert, Private
Franks, Andrew T., Private
Frazier, Robert, Private
Freeman, Roy, Private
Gaines, Felix, Private
Gaston, Arthur G., Private
Garnett, William, Private,
Glenn, Judge, Private
Goodwin, Willie, Private
Granerson, Ladell, Private
Green, James E., Private
Harrington, Willie, Private
Harris, John H., Private
Henry, Charles C., Private
Hubbard, Mattie B., Private
Jackson, Ernest, Private
Jackson, Tony, Private
Jackson, William, Private
Johnson, George, Private
Jones, John E., Private
Kauffman, Arthur, Private
Lewis, Ira R., Private
McGee, Benjamin, Private
McGee, James A. G., Private
Mathews, Raymond, Private
Meyers, George W., Private
Moore, William A., Private
Parr, Addison, Private
Pemberton, Eliger S., Private
Pennix, James, Private
Pottinger, Will, Private
Pou, John, Private
Proudie, Robert, Private
Pruitt, James E., Private
Pucket, Alonzo, Private
Raiford, Enoch H., Private
Rowley, Tom, Private
Scott, John H., Private
Shaw, Lephoy, Private
Simmons, Ottoway, Private
Slaughter, Charlie J., Private
Smith, Claud, Private
Smith, Henry, Private
Smith, James W. S., Private
Smith, Lee, Private
Smith, Moses, Private
Smith, Samuel H., Private
Smith, Thomas, Private
Smith, William H., Private
Stafford, David L., Private
Stewart, David, Private
Stinyard, Henson, Private
Thompson, Bunney, Private
Thompson, Charlie, Private
Tipton, Theodore, Private
Trousdale, Louis, Private
Turner, Clemon, Private
Vaughn, Sellvin, Private
Ward, Phillip, Private
Watson, Henry W., Private
Webb, Luther, Private
Whaley, Willie, Private
Williams, Chharles, Private
Williams, David H., Private
Williams, Edward, Private
Williams, Luther, Private
Williams, Romeo J., Private
Wilson, Fred, Private
Wilson, Julius, Private
Gathens, Charles, Private
Kiser, John, Private
Patterson, Clifton E., Private

Soldiers – 1918
Registration

COLORED DRAFTEES GO TO AYER APR. 26

Long-Awaited Order to Forward Negroes Received by Local Board.

ANSONIA CONN SENTINEL
APRIL 12. 1918

Twenty-One to Be Sent to Camp Devens Same Day Eighty-Two White Men Leave for Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.—Nineteen Drivers Signed Up—Another Special Call.

The first contingent of colored draftees will be forwarded to Camp Devens, April 26, according to orders received by the local board. Twenty-one colored men will be sent by the board to Ayer.

This call for the colored men has been long awaited. As one contingent, after another of white men left, the question has often been asked as to when the colored men were to be taken. The local board has not been able to clean up its first draft quota because of the colored men on the list of those to be sent. Orders have now come to send the negroes to Camp Devens the same day that eighty-two white men, the second contingent of the second draft, leave for Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

The colored people have been the chosen people of the draft. It is over seven months since the first drafted men were sent from this district and some of them have been wounded in France. All this time the colored men, whose order numbers would ordinarily have found them inducted into the service months ago, have been allowed to stay home.

Only two colored registrants have thus far been inducted into service. Aldor Anthony was summoned from Pittsburg by mistake to go with the contingent of October 4, 1917. When he arrived General Cole was consulted as Anthony said he had no money to get back to Pittsburg. Gen. Cole instructed the board to send Anthony along to Camp Devens. William Howard was forwarded Wednesday to Camp Funston, Kansas, in response to a special call under which he volunteered.

Nineteen Drivers Secured.

The call for nineteen volunteers for training as drivers and mechanics at the Parker school, Boston, was filled yesterday by the acceptance of George Kirkeby, Jacob Levy and David Lingane of Ansonia and Charles E. Moore of Derby. These four men will be sent to Boston Monday and the six others who will go at the same time are John Donahue, Frank Pepe, Ralph Daluto, Henry C. Hoaf, Arthur Forst and Harlow Dean.

The nine who will go May 1 are Ralph Ballou, Martin Hickey, Michael O'Connor, A. Gaylord MacLean, Fernleigh Seccombe, Lewis Steeves, Thomas Dick, Harry McEvoy and George Bailey.

Another Special Call.

The board yesterday received a call for meteorologists, physicists and mechanical and civil engineers for the science and research division, aviation section, signal corps. Only white men, qualified for general and limited service, are eligible. The board is instructed to examine classes one, two and three for qualified men and to wire the number it has. The board will then be authorized to cause the men to be involuntarily inducted into service and mobilized between next Monday and Saturday regardless of classification. The men will be sent to the aviation mobilization camp at Waco, Texas, for instruction in meteorology and aerology.

NEGROES WILL HAVE GREAT FAREWELL

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
APRIL 20, 1918

Tentative Arrangements Made for Their Going Away April 29 by Mayor Watt

19 ARE FIRST OF RACE IN DRAFT

Preparations Planned for Demonstration That Will Make Men Remember Their Home Town—Citizens Requested to Join in Rousing Send-off.

Tentative arrangements were made to-day by Mayor Watt to give the 19 Negroes who leave the city Monday morning, April 29, at 8:55 o'clock for Camp Devens, a rousing send-off. These will be the first drafted colored men to leave the city and Albanians are urged by the mayor to join in giving them a send-off they will long remember.

At first it was believed that the Negroes would leave the city with the 74 white men on Tuesday, April 30, at 1 o'clock, but orders from the adjutant general's office to-day placed their departure one day earlier.

Captain Stott Grand Marshal.

Mayor Watt announced that Captain Jonathan Stott of the State Guard had accepted an invitation to act as grand marshal for the parade on April 30 and that when it was learned that the Negroes would depart one day sooner than expected Captain Stott agreed to act in the same capacity for the parade in their honor.

"While Captain Stott's duties as grand marshal, will be doubled, he has agreed to act on both occasions, which greatly simplifies matters for us, and is deeply appreciated," said Mayor Watt.

The speakers for the two demonstrations and final details of the parade will be made during the first part of next week. No stone will be left unturned by those in charge to make both demonstrations a credit to the city.

Board's Quotas.

The Negroes who leave have been selected as follows from the county and city boards: County board No. 1, 1; No. 2, 1; No. 3, 15; city board No. 1, 1; No. 2, 2; No. 4, 1.

Because of the fact that county board No. 3 is located in the county court house, the 15 Negroes called by that board, together with the four from the city boards, will compose the quota that is to leave the city at 8:55 o'clock. The one Negro selected by county board No. 1, with headquarters in Cohoes, will leave Albany at 1:41 o'clock, and the one from county board No. 2, in Watervliet, will leave Albany at 1:57 o'clock.

Called for Examination.

These men have been called for physical examination next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the court house by board No. 2, of which Peter D. Kiernan is chairman: Tony Tanoff, 299 Livingston avenue; Daniel W. Horan, 23 Dewitt street; Michael J. Kenefic, 253 Elk street; Salvatore Diange, 18[illegible] Second street; Matthew Schauman, 356 Sheridan avenue; Edward W. Strobel, 68 Myrtle avenue; Carmen F. Isabella, 52 Monroe street; Francis J. Mullen, 25 Mohawk street; Harry A. McManus, 180 Sheridan avenue; Edmund F. Dowding, 578 Washington avenue; Daniel J. McMahon, 3 Plantation St., Worcester, Mass.; Eugene Ross, 51 North Main street, Natick, Mass.; Julius H. Morrille, Cambridge, N. Y.; Rocco Prevenzano, 78 Jefferson street; Jacob F. Kleinman, 350 Sheridan avenue; Robert A. Nash, 1 Hall place; Charles L. Roberts, 2 Pleasant street; Bogomil Dorich, 126 Eagle street; Donald B. Shepard, 110 Clinton avenue; Patrick H. Hanna, 110 Clinton avenue; James J. Mahan, 309 North Pearl street; Paul Miller, 23 Chapel street; John G. Keeher, 352 Orange street; John Joseph Reilly, 328 Orange street; Albertus K. Richards, 348 Orange street; William J. Schultz, 34 Second street; Samuel Riaboshlyk, 158 Hamilton street; Andrew J. Keefe, 41 North Swan street; Leonard Marx, 35 Ten Broeck place; Frank Nowack, 256 Sheridan avenue; Walter J. Flagg, 52 Elm street; Martin M. Hurley, 132 Lark street; George A. Hammond, 79 Van Woert street; Harold C. Joslin, 28 Walter street.

NEGRO REGISTRANTS ORDERED TO GORDON

Approximately 2,800, Including 125 From Atlanta, Will Be Sent to the Camp Within Five Days, Beginning February 23.

Approximately 2,800 negro registrants from Georgia will be moved to Camp Gordon in the five days beginning February 23, according to orders received Monday afternoon by Major Joel B. Mallet, of the office of the adjutant general, from Provost Marshal General Crowder.

This order superceded an order received earlier in the day providing for the movement to camp, February 15, of the remainder of Georgia's current quota, so that for the present only the 2,800 negroes will be called to camp.

Only Negroes to Be Sent.

The order of the provost marshal general asks that 15.3 per cent of Georgia's current quota be sent to Camp Gordon during the five-day period beginning February 23, and asked that this movement be composed of negroes only.

Major Mallet stated that this will mean that only about 2,800 men will be sent to camp until further orders are received from the provost marshal general.

Of this number about 165 will come from the city of Atlanta and Fulton county, the total to be sent from the city under this order being about 125, while the total from the county will be approximately 40.

From Men in Class 1.

The order from the provost marshal general states that this percentage of the current quota should be made from men in class 1, and that where boards have not enaugh men to furnish their prorata of the movement they should proceed with physical examinations at once under the old regulations without waiting for the receipt of the new regulations as to physical examinations.

Counting the movement just ordered as not having gone to camp, Georgia has still to furnish between 9,000 and 10,000 men under her current quota.

Georgia's last ordered movement of 40 per cent is not yet quite complete, for the reason that about 2,000 men already sent to Camp Gordon and Camp Wheeler have been discharged from the camps.

MOVEMENT ENDS FIRST DRAFT QUOTA.

Washington, February 4.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced that the movement of the last increments of men selected in the first draft will begin on February 23 and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft, as all states will have furnished their full quotas.

The movement will bring the strength of the national army up to the 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft.

The numbers of men which will be started to the southern cantonments on February 23 are:

Camp Lee, Virginia, 3,000; Jackson, South Carolina, 3,383 (negroes); Gordon, Georgia, 2,800 (negroes); Travis, Texas, 7,558, and Pike, Arkansas, 2,000 (negroes).

West Virginia will send 1,520 men to Camp Meade, Maryland, instead of to Camp Lee.

NEGROES GO TO CAMP SATURDAY

Local Boards Are Sending Notices To 211 Draftees.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
MARCH 28 1918

Eight draft boards in Louisville and Jefferson County will send 211 negroes to Camp Zachary Taylor to begin training for service in the National army.

Two of the local boards, the Seventh and Eighth, yesterday mailed notices to their quotas of accepted negroes, instructing them to be on hand to start for the camp Saturday. The other boards probably will send out notices today.

The men summoned by the seventh and eighth districts are:

The following negroes have been called by the county board:

John Eugene Brookens, O'Bannon; William Talbott, Jeffersontown; Peter Marshall Canada, Highland Park; Henry Toogoog, Middletown; Doc Tolbert, Anchorage; George Adams, R. F. D. No. 22, city; Lou Bass, Highland Park; Matt W. Gohegan, Valley Station; James Henry Dow, Middletown; Robert Irvin Wilson, Box 432, city; Hez Everett, city; Virgil T. Taylor, city; Chordie M. Simpson, Fisherville; Cleland Hays, city; Roddy Watson, city; Jerry J. Beeler, Buechel; Marshall Hatch, city; Stanley Coleman, Anchorage; Henry D. Williams, Buechel; Jerry F. Smothers, Jeffersonville Luther Morman, city; Joe Gay, R. F. D. No. 22, city; Albert aWtson St. Matthews; Arhtur Munford, Anchorage; Henry Greene, Buechel; Julius Carter, city; Howard Beard, Buechel; John Hamilton, Anchorage; Horace McAtee, Anchorage; Fred Bailey, city; Ira Lowe, Glenview; Jefferson Duncan, Irvington; William Joseph Kirby, city; Richard Blacklock, city; Leslie Barbour, Anchorage; John D. S. Summers, Middletown; Elmer Tracy Wilson, city; Abraham Garvin, city; William Henry Mitchell, Glenview; Charles E. Smith, city; Ollie Hodgkins, Harrods Creek; Jack Ditto, kins, Harrod's Creek; Jack Ditto. Prospect; Nathaniel Ball, city; Bledsoe Taylor, Harrods Creek; Herndon Branham, Owenton; Robert S. Goffner, city; Vertner Small, Lakeland; Ernest Ray, city; William Stallard, St. Matthews; Charles H. Kennedy, Harrods Creek; Thomas Rankins, city; W. G. Weathers, city; Ollie Begley, city; E. Payne, Buechel; C. Johnson, city; Emmett Swafford, Harrods Creek.

These men are ordered to report to the office of Board No. 7 at o'clock Friday afternoon for instructions for appearing at Camp Taylor Saturday:

Charlie Johnson, 317 North Twenty-second street; Benjamin F. Shivers, 2107 Magazine; Sam Jackson, Jr., 2338 West Green alley; Lewis Allen, 2925 West Broadway; William F. English, 2814 Lytle; Mack Haynes, 2422 Garfield alley; Phillip Clark, 2328 Cedar; Henry H. Brown, 2308 Magazine; James Percy Curry, 3833 Bismarck; Eugene Bowman, 2107 Green alley; Robert Owens, 3626 Rudd; Theodore L. Phillips, 2625 Lytle; La Fayette Cowden, 317 North Twenty-second; James Arthur Isbone, 3115 Bismarck; Walter C. Howlett, 2626 Lytle; Thomas Brooks, 2310 West Madison; Lawrence Hardy, [illegible] West Chestnut.

FRENCHMAN TALKS TO PENSACOLIANS

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
MARCH 26 1918

Lieut. Jean Pickard Speaks at

Headquarters of Liberty Loan Committee.

DRAFTED NEGROES TO LEAVE

Twenty White Men Will Be First To Go To Camp Jackson March 29.

WEST FLORIDA BUREAU
THE MOBILE REGISTER
Pensacola, Fla., March 16.

Twenty-five business men gathered at the old office of the National Bank of Commerce this morning at the invitation of the Liberty loan committee and met Monsieur Jean Pickard, who outlined to them some of the work which should be done for the floating of the third issue. The invitation was extended by the Chamber of Commerce, and influential men of the city quickly left their offices in order to hear the former French officer's message.

The general discussion was based upon this significant little story from the pen of Monsieur Pickard: "My father fought in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. He took me on his knee one day and said: 'Little boy, you will have to be a soldier. You will have to fight wars because your father has been beaten.'

"We want to take our children and the children of our children on our knees and say to them: 'Little boy, you will be able to work in peace. You will not have to go to war, because your father won.'"

"What about you,' asked the speaker, "Will you be able to tell your children this story?"

Monsieur Pickard also addressed a large audience tonight at Temple Bet-El, the Jewish synagogue.

TO SEND NEGRO DRAFT.

During the five-day period beginning March 29, one-half of the negro men still due on Escambia county's quota for the first camp will be entrained and sent to camp for military training. Within three weeks after the completion of the first movement all negroes in this county remaining under the first quota will be sent away. Florida negroes for the national army will be trained at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Orders regarding the movement of the gro draftees were received today by the Escambia county exemption board. In these instructions it was stated that the chief of staff fo the United States army hal authorized Provost Marshal General Crowder to announce that within three weeks after the first movement all remaining negroes under the first quota will be sent off for regular military training.

The local board has not determined yet how many negroes will be sent off in the first contingent. Further instructions on this point will be asked for.

The local board also received instructions today to send twenty white men of the first quota to Camp Jackson during the five-day period, beginning March 29.

Two hundred and thirty men of the first draft remain to be sent away from Escambia county. Only 44 men of Escambia county's quota of 274 men for the first draft have been sent to camp for training. About one-half of those accepted for the first draft in this county

Atlanta Constitution

3,117 Negroes Coming From Georgia Counties To Camp October 3-8

9/27/17

Georgia will send 3,117 negroes, 17 per cent of her quota, to Camp Gordon between October 3 and October 8. There will be no negro troops from Tennessee and Alabama moving in this contingent. The negroes will be apportioned among Georgia cities as follows:

Atlanta (city), 150; Augusta (city), 21; Savannah (city), 35; Appling, 6; Bacon, 2; Baker, 7; Baldwin, 17; Banks, 15; Barrow, 9; Bartow, 36; Ben Hill, 10; Berrien, 32; Bibb, 17; Bleckley, 13; Brooks, 34; Byron, 3; Bulloch, 35; Burke, 41; Butts, 12; Calhoun, 9; Camden, 6; Campbell, 15; Candler, 12; Carroll, 43; Catoosa, 8; Charlton, 4; Chatham, 23; Chattahoochee, 6; Chattooga, 17; Cherokee, 23; Clarke, 31; Clay, 7; Clayton, 10; Clinch, 15; Cobb, 30; Coffee, 24; Colquitt, 31; Columbia, 17; Coweta, 43; Crawford, 12; Crisp, 23; Dade, 4; Dawson, 5; Decatur, 34; DeKalb, 30; Macon (city), No. 1, 17; Macon (city), No. 2, 16; Dodge, 31; Dooly, 35; Dougherty, 21; Douglas, 12; Early, 21; Echols, 7; Effingham, 8; Elbert, 16; Evans, 7; Fanning, 15; Fayette, 14; Floyd, 47; Forsyth, 15; Franklin, 23; Fulton, 45; Gilmer, 8; Glascock, 5; Glynn, 18; Gorden, 21; Grady, 25; Greene, 21; Gwinnett, 38; Habersham, 10; Hall, 22; Hancock, 25; Haralson, 17; Harris, 18; Hart, 9; Heard, 15; Henry, 27; Houston, 45; Irwin, 18; Jackson, 21; Jasper, 21; Jeff Davis, 7; Jefferson, 28; Jenkins, 17; Johnson, 21; Jones, 17; Laurens, 51; Lee, 14; Liberty, 7; Lincoln, 12; Lowndes, 30; Lumpkin, 6; Macon, 19; Madison, 22; Marion, 95; McDuffie, 16; McIntosh, 5; Meriwether, 39; Miller, 12; Milton, 9; Mitchell, 32; Monroe, 18; Montgomery, 17; Morgan, 27; Murray, 11; Muscogee, 45; Newton, 27; Oconee, 16; Oglethorpe, 28; Paulding, 17; Pickens, 10; Pierce, 12; Pike, 16; Polk, 26; Pulaski, 17; Putnam, 20; Quitman, 4; Rabun, 4; Randolph, 20; Richmond, 14; Rockdale, 10; Schley, 3; Screven, 31; Spalding, 9; Stevens, 12; Stewart, 12; Sumter, 31; Talbot, 14; Taliaferro, 11; Tattnall, 13; Taylor, 13; Telfair, 16; Terrell, 22; Thomas, 32; Tift, 14; Toombs, 12; Towns, 2; Troup, 25; Turner, 19; Twiggs, 15; Union, 7; Upson, 5; Walker, 30; Walton, 27; Ware, 13; Warren, 17; Washington, 40; Wayne, 9; Webster, 5; Wheeler, 11; White, 5; Whitfield, 15; Wilcox 18; Wilkes, 29; Wilkinson, 17; Worth, 32.

NEGROES APPEARED IN THEIR FULL NUMBER

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
MARCH 30, 1918

Compliment For the Local Board in Letter From Major John D. Langston

CITED OFTEN AS MODEL

The negroes summoned before the local board of Greensboro yesterday to be inducted for military service were all present or accounted for except one. He was located where he had little to say about whether he attended the meeting or not. The city street force agreed to release him for the military authorities.

The men were in fine spirits and made a good appearance. The board was well-pleased with them. Isaac Watson was placed in command of the 45 with Martin McAdoo and James Smith as his lieutenants for the trip. An army officer will join the group here for the trip to Camp Grant, Ill.

The men will leave Greensboro Sunday.

The local board was pleased yesterday at the reception of a letter from Maj. John D. Langston, special aide to the governor, who is in charge of the conscription system of the state. In this letter, Major Langston commented upon the efficiency of the Greensboro board, stating that it "has frequently been cited as a model."

Recently a statement of the department about the cost of administration of the local boards appeared in print, crediting Greensboro's board with 1,995 registrants. A member of the board called attention to the error, and Major Langston wrote as follows:

"1. This office is in receipt of your letter of the 27th, inst., calling attention to typographical error in the bulletin letter issued from this office, which only gave your division credit for having 1,995 registrants, with clerk hire at $60 per month, whereas, in fact, the records show that your board has 3,395 registrants. This error is greatly regretted.

"2. This office has been much impressed with the efficiency of your board and the remarkable spirit of cooperation that is being shown by the members of your board from an economical standpoint. In fact, your board has frequently been cited as a model in both of these respects."

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
MARCH 30, 1918

LOCAL BOARD NO. 1 HAS PREPARED ITS NOTICES NEGROES TO ENTRAIN

Local board No. 1 yesterday prepared notifications to the following negroes due on the first draft quota to entrain for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on March 29. These notices will be mailed next Saturday. Those to be notified are as follows: George Lovett, No. 1007 1-2 Scott street; Charlie Neal, No. 1106 Short Emery; Albert Green, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry Thomas, No. 1714 Plant street; William Williams, Franklin street; Luther Qualtabaun, No. 1611 Highland avenue; Arthur J. Steward, No. 1210 Central avenue; Willie Beverly, Valdosta, Ga.; Sanders Counts, No. 707 Pierce street; James Muse, Tampa Bay hotel grounds; Henry Best, No. 506 Fortune street; Leroy Thomas, No. 1902 Highland avenue; Jeff Everett, No. 1403 Highland avenue; David Mobley, No. 315 West Palm avenue; John Grier, No. 604 Zack street; John Moregue, No. 901 Whiting street; Oscar McDaniels, No. 1126 1-2 Central avenue; William Bradford, No. 1104 Spring street; Joseph Wooden, No. 812 North "B" street; Perry Haywood, No. 506 Harrison street; Eddie Francis, Favorite Line boat; Edward Williams, No. 1318 Osceola street; Willie Moore, Jacksonville; Samuel Roller, No. 1414 Governor street; Smith Pierce, No. 1013 Jackson street; Thomas Horton, No. 1405 Fifteenth street; Sol Hendrik, No. 1606 Highland avenue; Alex Jones, Central hotel; Joh Brown, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Charlie Payne, No. 307 Caesar street; Robert Whitfield, No. 110 Oregon; Nathan Eubanks, No. 912 1-2 Nebraska avenue; David Riley, No. 709 Constant street; Willie Ross, No. 1407 Lamar street; Frank Bell, No. 817 Polk street; Louis Vann, No. 323 West Palm street; Leroy Walker, Snow and Albany; Dennis Jones, No. 910 Nassau street; Theophilous Davis, No. 215 West Oak avenue; Arthur Reddick, No. 1000 Newcomb avenue; Louis Snow, Citrus Park, Fla.; Willie Brooks, No. 1206 Highland avenue; Johnny Henderson, No. 1102 Long Emery; Willie Hitchens, No. 835 Zack; Anthony Magee, care Steam Ways; Nathan King, No. 1104 Spring street; John Willis, No. 1418 Highland avenue; Herbert Falana, care Tampa Bludwine Company; Manuel Williams, No. 1024 Harrison street; Ernest Davis, Drew avenue.

COLORED DRAFTEES

Arrive Safely at Camp Meade —Letter From Private Jas. W. Guy From That Station.

STEUBENVILLE O STAR
MARCH 27, 1918

Charles D. Simeral, Chairman of Local Board No. 1, has received the following interesting letter from Private James W. Guy, who captained a contingent of local colored draftees to Camp Meade, Md., last week:

"We arrived safely Sunday afternoon and found everything OK. The commanding officer of the camp sent a sergeant to meet us at the station and we were conducted to the barracks assigned us.

"The boys join me in thanking you and all the people of Steubenville for the kindness shown us before our departure. We also wish to thank the people who gave us sweaters, comfort kits, socks, lunch boxes, and wish to say that we will not only express our appreciation in words but shall endeavor to make them feel proud of us by making good with Uncle Sam.

"We are all assigned to Battery B 3d Field Artillery, which makes it pleasant for us.

We wish to be remembered to all our friends who gave us such a great sendoff at the station Saturday night. It cheered us more than words can express.

"We will be more than glad to hear from you and all Steubenville friends. We like Camp Meade and will say that the artillery is the best branch of the service for my people. I am sorry that more of my boy friends did not take advantage of it because I am in a position to know that this is the best branch of the service as I have seen the other branches of service into which they will eventually be called."

27 NEGRO DRAFTEES WILL LEAVE TONIGHT

PITTSBURG PA SUN
APRIL 10, 1918

Delayed Quota of Pittsburgh Local Board No. 2 to Entrain for Camp Lee.

Twenty-seven draftees of Pittsburgh local board No. 2, Third ward, will entrain at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station at 10 o'clock tonight for Camp Lee, Va. A similar number will leave tomorrow night for the same cantonment from the board. The two contingents represent the quotas of the board, which were scheduled to leave during the five-day troop movement last week, but which were not sent to camp owing to the board being delayed in its work.

The departure of the draftees, all of whom are Negroes, will be preceded by a parade through the Hill and downtown districts this evening.

The names and addresses of the men leaving tonight are as follows:

John Henciks, rear 20 Mercer street; Thomas Mack, 707 Monitor street; Floyd A. Lee, 35 Vine street; Alex. Jennings, 716 Manilla street; Howard Hayden, 4104 Penn avenue; Charles Smith, 46 Roberts street; Emmett Brown, 1532 Wylie avenue; Daniel Brown, 3208 Juliet street; James White, 52 Enoch street; Rowley Jackson, 2752 Penn avenue; Alex. White, 70 Elm street; John Tricklin, 1533 Wylie avenue; Clyde Summers, 2403 East Fortieth street, Cleveland, O.; George Brunson, Jr., 1400 Wylie avenue; Taylor Prunell, 1520 Clark street; Albert Benson, 1323 Wylie avenue; Harrison Harper, 1316 Bedford avenue; Edward Casey, 1538 Wylie avenue; Robert P. Lewis, 1529 Wylie avenue; Arthur Jones, 3 Sachem way; Haywood Jackson, 158 Elm street; Scott McCoy, 1533 Wylie avenue; Eugene Wilborn, 1316 Bedford avenue; Jesse Ross, 75 Crawford street; Isaiah Watkins, 3 Franklin way; Eelore Jones, 1513 Wylie avenue; Harrison Morgan, 1508 Webster avenue; George Vanel, Cincinnati, O.; Wade Hardy, 28 Fullerton street; Robert Ford, 1907 Bedford avenue.

30 Negro Selectmen Will Entrain Monday For Fort Riley, Kansas

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
MARCH 30, 1918

Arrangements have been perfected to entrain thirty negroes for Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., on Monday, April 1st, these men being sent by the Fulton county exemption board as a part of the old quota of selectmen to be furnished by this board. For several days the officials have been busy examining the colored selectmen, many of whom have been disqualified on account of physical defects, so that it has been quite difficult to secure the necessary number of men without calling the numbers of men far down in the order.

No deferments are to be made in these thirty negroes to be sent Tuesday, as the ruling allowing for deferment in the case of farmers does not apply to the old quota.

Twelve white men are to be sent to Camp Gordon on Tuesday, these forming a part of the new quota which includes men eligible for deferment on the ground of farming necessity. About twenty men have been called by the board so that the full number of twelve may be secured, for it is anticipated that applications for deferment will be filed by some of the men summoned to appear.

ATLANTA GA JOU
APRIL 1, 1918

46 DeKalb Negroes Leave For Service at Ft. Riley, Kas.

Forty-six negroes from DeKalb county left Monday for induction into military service at Fort Riley, Kan., and nine white men will report from the county to Camp Gordon Tuesday.

Soldiers — 1918
Registration

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
APRIL 10, 1918

NEGROES ARE NOT WELCOME

Officers and Men at Camp Devens Not Pleased with Coming of Draftees from the South

Special to the Transcript:

Camp Devens, Mass., April 10—Many conjectures are being indulged in by the officers of this cantonment as to the probable motive of the War Department, in the suddenly manifested determination to train a large body of negro troops at this camp.

The idea of some headquarters officials is that the southern draftees are to be organized as work battalions, and will later be used in connection with the construction of the buildings, incidental to the making of Boston a port of embarkation, and that they are first sent here that they may become acclimated, as well as accustomed in other ways to the locality in which they are to be stationed.

Another theory is that owing to the opposition to the drafting of negroes in the South, the Government deems it wise to get them as far away from their home surroundings and traditions as possible. But without regard to what the real reason of their presence here is, it would be a misstatement to say that they are welcome in this cantonment.

Neither the men nor the officers of the camp are pleased with the coming of the negroes, nor with the prospect that several thousand more will be sent later.

One reason is that their physical condition is such that the high health standard of the cantonment, in which it has taken enviable pride since its establishment, has been materially lowered. More than 500 of the 2000 thus far received are subjects of medical treatment at this time, and it is not anticipated that this proportion will be materially lessened in the 3000 more, who are scheduled to come the latter part of the month. A vast proportion of the newcomers are illiterate and were they otherwise desirable would, on that account, be eligible only for service battalions.

Training in Assault

The most important and spectacular course of training in the camp curriculum thus far was demonstrated on the new bayonet field this afternoon. The regular divisional class and also a class of officers went over the advanced assault course to occupy the enemy trenches on the other side. The demonstration incorporated a counter attack of rifle fire, together with the surmounting of wire entanglements and all the regulation obstacles.

The practice was witnessed by many prominent headquarters officials and by several from the British and French military staffs, including Colonel Paul Azan, appointed special inspector of all northern district training camps by the United States Government.

Cross-Country Run Saturday

Announcement was made today that on Saturday there is to be a cross-country run for the winning companies of the four preceding runs. These are Company E, 302d Infantry, Company D, 303d Infantry, Company F, 303d Infantry and the 301st French Mortar Battery. The same course will be followed, as on previous occasions, and the winning company will be awarded a silver cup.

An imperative order prohibiting the discussion of camp affairs in public places by soldiers has been issued. It is claimed that a number of important camp happenings have "leaked" through being overheard in this way.

Rolla Traumbaugh of Kansas City, Ks., a member of Company D, 33d Engineers, died of pneumonia.

Fred F. Huson of Derry, N. H., a member of the Fourteenth Company, Depot Brigade, also died today of pneumonia.

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
APRIL 5, 1918

VANCE COUNTY NEGROES GO INTO TRAINING IN ILLINOIS

(Special to Daily News.)

Henderson, April 4.—Eighteen negroes in the draft left here Tuesday afternoon for Camp Grant, Ill., where they go into training in a national army camp. This is the first contingent of negroes to go from Vance county, although four or five negroes were sent away last fall after they had been rounded up as deserters for failure to register June 5. A big send-off was arranged by the negro school children and students of the Henderson Normal institute. Headed by a drum corps, the children marched in a body from the postoffice, headquarters of the county exemption board, to the Seaboard passenger station, where the 18 soldiers entrained on No. 12 for Richmond on their way to Camp Grant. At the station patriotic songs were sung and a general farewell occasion was held in honor of the departing drafted men.

W. C. Hight, appointed last week by Clerk of the Court Henry Perry to succeed Chairman William H. Webster as a member of the board of county commissioners, took his seat at the regular meeting of the board Monday, and in the effort to name a chairman for the place vacated by Mr. Webster, Mr. Hight was the choice of the other four members after seven ballots had been taken.

50 COLORED MEN IN NEXT DRAFT

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
APRIL 11, 1918

Fourteen white men and 50 colored men from the First Division, and 17 white men and 44 colored men from the Second Division, will be sent to Camp Dix when the next men are called for from this city by the Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey in pursuance or orders from Provost Marshal Crowder, of Washington.

The date on which the men will go has not as yet been decided, but so far as known at this time the white men will leave this city on Monday, April 29, and the colored men the following day. These dates are tentative and may be changed when the orders from Adjutant General Gilkyson are received.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
MARCH 10, 1918

Too Old For Draft Is Negro's Claim, Family Record Lost

"Yassah I knows I'se too old when I registered, but I'se lost the family recud," said a negro registrant of the exemption board for city division No. 1 Tuesday when asked by the chief clerk to show evidence of his "advanced years."

He had produced a signed statement from a neighbor but that was not sufficient evidence in the judgment of the chief clerk.

"You don't look as though you were over thirty-one years of age," said one of the clerks.

"Yassum, but I is," said the registrant.

"Don't your mother remember the exact year in which you were born?" asked the chief clerk.

"Not as I know uv" he said.

"You go and get additional statements on proof of your age and bring it here and we'll consider your case" he was informed by the chief clerk.

This is only one instance of a number of registrants, both white and colored, who claim that they were above the age limit when they registered. Many of the claims have been proved and in such instances the registration is cancelled as provided by the selective service regulations.

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
APRIL 5, 1918

FORTY-FIVE NEGROES FROM ROBESON LEAVE FOR CAMP

(Special to Daily News.)

Lumberton, April 4.—John Johnson, a negro, died Tuesday night at a local hospital as the result of injuries received Tuesday when his mule ran away on one of the main business streets of the town, throwing him out of the wagon on his head.

Forty-five negro registrants from Robeson district No. 1 left Monday evening for Camp Grant, Ill. These were the first negroes to go to camp from this district.

Twelve white men of the second quota for this district left Tuesday evening for Camp Jackson.

Robeson farmers have received a little more than 10 per cent. of the "government soda." Three hundred and forty-one tons have been delivered so far. W. K. Bethune, county distributor, has been advised that the orders will all be filled in time to meet the demands of those who gave orders for the soda.

The county Democratic primary will be held in Lumberton Saturday, April 6.

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN
APRIL 10, 1918

SECOND DRAFT CALLS 66

All Class 1A Men Under No 1600 Ordered to be in Readiness

Pittsfield's quota under the April call of the second draft is 66 men. Of this number, 60 men will be Caucasians and six will be Negroes. Berkshire county draft divisions will be required to furnish 202 men, of whom 11 will be Negroes. The Pittsfield board asks all men in class 1A who are physically fit and whose order numbers are under 1600 to hold themselves in readiness to be inducted into service at any time. Three local registrants have been selected to go to Wentworth institute in Boston for a two-months' course, beginning May 1. They are: Leonard A. Lowe, 57 Brown street; Horace H. Coons, 20 Glenwood avenue, and Lester P. Jones, 95 Chickering street.

Frank Pandanov, Belarmino Amego and John Venturino, held as draft delinquents, were arraigned before United States Commissioner A. H. Wood yesterday and their cases were continued until to-morrow under $500 bail each. Venturino has been ordered by the Hartford (Ct.) board to fill out a questionnaire and give a permanent address, after which he will be given an order number. The draft headquarters at Boston was communicated with by Chief J. L. Sullivan yesterday with reference to delinquents particularly Pandanov and Amego and as a result both men will be re registered by the local board and inducted into service.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
APRIL 10, 1918

NEGROES CHOSEN FOR ARMY

Names of Twenty-Four Selective Service Men Made Public

The names and addresses of twenty-four negro selective military service registrants and ten alternates, who have been selected to entrain on April 26 for Camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville, were made public today by the local board for division No. 3, which includes the Fourth ward. Following are the names and addresses of the men:

William W. Porter, 1014 Chicago avenue; Ironton D. Coleman, 537 West Eleventh street; James Lynch, 1746 Northwestern avenue; Tilford Kirtley, 2418 Northwestern avenue; Upshaw Northington, 711 Darnell street; Buel Redman, 521 Drake street; James S. Wills, 44 West Thirty-sixth street; George Watkins, 119 East Thirty-third street; Joseph Bledsoe, 1549 Reisner street; Herman W. Mitchell, 2835 North Meridian street; Samuel Beechum, 2447 Ethel avenue; Ortho Jordan, 613½ Indiana avenue; Lee Bowen, Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.; James E. Board, 1342 North West street; Clyde Shovan, 1414 Mill street; Earl Caldwell, 2136 Arsenal avenue; James E. Perkins, 2405 Northwestern avenue; Leonard M. Bishop, 1054 West Twenty-sixth street; Roy Bishop, 540 West Maryland street; Arthur Thompson, 2466 Bond street; Bennie Snyder, 4020 North Meridian street; Artie Thomas, 937 Paca street; French Starks, 946 West Twenty-fifth street, and Warleater Bell, 965 West Twenty-sixth street or 3216 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

The alternates are:

Frank Ford, 829 West Eleventh street; Dwane Coleman, 723 West Eleventh street; Fred Brantley, 732 West Eleventh street; Charles Mentlow, 712 West Eleventh street; Homer Smith, 601 Darnell street; Arthur McMurray, 522 Cincinnati street; Benjamin A. Biggins, 2178 Dexter street; Joseph Buckner, 523 Myrtis street; George L. Francis, 1106 West Twenty-second street, and John Woodard, Springfield, Tenn.

WORCESTER MASS GAZETTE
APRIL 9, 1918

248 WORCESTER MEN CALLED APRIL 26

Selection Boards Get Orders For 244 Whites and Four Colored

According to announcement made by Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the draft in Massachusetts, Worcester is called on to furnish 244 white men and 4 colored men for the first increment of the second draft. The men will be forwarded by the local boards to Camp Devens, during the five-day period beginning April 26, in accordance with orders received last week.

The distribution of the quotas among the five divisions in the city is as follows:

Division 1, 45 white men and one colored man; Division 2, 36 white men and two colored men; Division 3, 52 white men and no colored men; Division 4, 54 white men and no colored men; Division 5, 57 white men and one colored man.

For the other divisions which include Worcester county towns, the quotas are as follows:

Division 10, 47 white, no colored; Division 11, 48 white, one colored; Division 12, 44 white, one colored; Division 13, 44 white, one colored; Division 14, 51 white, one colored; Division 15, 48 white, one colored; Division 16, 46 white, no colored; Division 17, 49 white one colored; Division 18, 45 white, two colored.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 25, 1918

CAMPS ARE PICKED FOR DRAFTED MEN

Movement of 150,000 Starts To-Morrow and Will Last to April 30.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder to-day announced the camps to which 150,000 drafted men will be moved from April 26th to 30th. These men, who were called about three weeks ago, will be distributed among virtually all the cantonments of the country. The white troops will be sent to Camps Devens, Lee, Sherman, Dodge, Upton, Jackson, Custer, Funston, Dix, Gordon, Grant, Travis, Meade, Pike, Taylor and Lewis.

The negro selectives will be distributed among the following camps: Devens, Johnson, Lee, Sherman, Upton, Jackson, Custer, Funston, Dix, Gordon, Grant, Travis, Meade, Pike and Taylor.

All transportation has been arranged for this heavy movement. It is only the forerunner of others to take place during May. In view of the intention to train a much larger number this summer than originally contemplated, the next call will likely exceed in number anything heretofore attempted.

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COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
APRIL 13, 1918

WILL LEAVE APRIL 29.

Next Quota of Drafted Men Going Camp Sherman Two Weeks From Monday.

Columbus draftees in the next contingent, numbering 490, will go to Camp Sherman April 29. No provision has been made for sending separately the 90 colored men who are to go from Franklin county.

Fairfield county selects will move April 30; Delaware county men on April 29; Licking county men on April 27 and Pickaway county men on April 29.

More than 30 volunteer workers were busily engaged Saturday in classifying draft registrants by occupations. Complete compilation must be in the hands of the state draft officials by April 20.

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
APRIL 4, 1918

NINETY NEGROES FROM PITT LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

(Special to Daily News.)

Greenville, April 3.—Pitt county sent 90 negroes off to Camp Grant, up in Illinois, yesterday. An officer from the camp was here for them. It was a gala day for them and they had a big send-off. Hundreds of negroes from all parts of the county were here. There was speech making, a brass band and other accessories. They formed at the courthouse and marched out to the car, their band making music, flags flying and hundreds following. This makes 118 negroes who have gone to camp from Pitt. Ninety more will leave in a few days. There have been a few volunteers, the total volunteers and drafts amounting to perhaps 125.

So far 210 whites have been sent to the various camps. Pitt county also has 88 volunteers to its credit, which brings the whites up to 288. It is not known when the next call will be made.

NEGRO DRAFTEES OFF FOR CAMP

MEMPHIS TENN. SCIMITAR
MARCH 29, 1918

One hundred negroes from county board No. 1 and 13 white selectmen from city board No. 1 will leave Memphis Friday night for cantonments from the Union depot as the first contingent of the draft of 311 who will go between Friday and Tuesday.

Relatives and friends will give the selectmen a rousing send-off. The men will be given meal tickets and transportation before departing for camp.

The white selectmen will be routed to Camp Gordon, Ga., and the negroes will be sent to Camp Meade, Md., the same cantonments to which the draftees of last fall were sent.

A hundred more negro selectmen will leave Saturday morning from county board No. 2, at Binghamton. The train will leave Memphis at 7 a.m. and the registrants will entrain at 7:30 at Binghamton. The remainder will go Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights, which will end the present draft.

EMMETT J. SCOTT
VISITOR IN NEW YORK

Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to Secretary of War Baker, was in New York this week for several days, spending much of his time looking after business connected with the War Department. Before returning to Washington Mr. Scott visited Camp Upton and Camp Dix and was much pleased with the showing made by the colored draftees.

While at Camp Upton Wednesday he was delightfully entertained by the officers of the 367th Infantry. A conference was also held between Colonel Moss and Mr. Scott relative to matters pertaining to the regiment.

The local draft boards, of which Ralph W. Langston and Charles W. Anderson are members, were visited by Mr. Scott while here.

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
APRIL 5, 1918

FRANKLIN NEGRO SELECTMEN LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

(Special to Daily News.)

Louisburg, April 4.—Not since the war began has there been such a display of enthusiasm as was manifested here Tuesday when 55 negro men entrained for Rockford, Ill., to enter Camp Grant for training. This was the first group of negroes to leave this place for camp. For several days patriotic rallies have been held at the negro churches and at the courthouse, addressed by white men as well as negroes, so that when the hour came for the train to leave there were hundreds present and patriotism was at white heat.

The loyalty of the negroes of this county to their government has been most commendable. They have given the exemption board little trouble. Many of them have been eager to go, and some who were not permitted to go yesterday showed their disappointment.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 2, 1918

ENTERTAINMENT FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Special to the Banner.

Dyersburg, Tenn., April 2.—Over 1,500 people were present at the Womack Temple here Monday evening at the exercises held in honor of the sixty colored draftees called to the colors. The exercises were under the auspices of the colored ministers of the city, and consisted of songs and speeches. Each one of the sixty men was presented with a Bible by the Rev. A. A. Kirk. Many white people were present, and the occasion was truly an inspiring one. The draftmen left this morning for Camp Meade, Md.

COLORED SOLDIERS TO LEAVE TODAY

Fifty of Them Are to Start Today for Camp Funston.

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
MARCH 31, 1918

Fifty colored drafted men are to be entrained today for Camp Funston. This number represents 18 men from City Board No. 2 and 32 men from the County Board. City Board No. 1 will not entrain any colored men at this time as its quota has been filled for the present.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MARCH 30, 1918

FORTY-ONE COLORED SOLDIERS FROM GIBSON

Special to the Banner.

Trenton, Tenn., March 30.—Forty-one Negro selectmen were entrained here Friday afternoon for Camp Meade, Maryland. Of these, a large number were volunteers, having been allowed that preference by the local exemption board. This is the second contingent of Negroes sent from Gibson county, about seventy having been sent with the first draft.

A good-bye program was held at the courthouse by the Negroes here, at which a crowd which filled the large auditorium of the courthouse was in attendance. Attorney Arthur R. Rogers of the local bar and Judge Thomas E. Harwood of the Thirteenth judicial circuit addressed the Negroes.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO DEPART

INCINNATI O TRIBUNE
MARCH 31, 1918

Covington Selective Service Board No. 1 summoned fifty-one negro selectives Saturday morning; forty showed up, from which thirty were selected to entrain Sunday morning for Camp Taylor, Louisville.

Board No. 2 summoned sixty in the afternoon. Fifty answered roll-call and from tha number forty were selected to entrain Sunday morning. Both boards issued instructions for the negro selectives to assemble at the City Hall Sunday at 7 a.m. Speeches are forbidden. A negro band will march at the head of the column of selectives to the Covington Depot. A list of the delinquents was given the police.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
APRIL 10, 1918

CALL COLORED MEN.

Franklin County Draft Boards to Send 52 Negroes to Camp Sherman in Next Quota.

Only 52 negroes draft registrants will be included in the quota of 490 draftees which Columbus and Franklin county are to send to Camp Sherman, beginning April 26. They will be distributed thus: Board No. 1, eight men; Board No. 3, 30 men; Board No. 4, 10 men, and Board No. 5, 4 men.

The remanider of the 531 colored men will come from Cuyahoga, Butler, Clarke, Greene and Hamilton counties.

BERLIN N. H. REPORTER
FEBRUARY 28, 1918

COLORED SOLDIERS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

The registration shows that there are fifty colored men in New Hampshire of military age. When the first draft came, nine were called, of which five were rejected by the physical examining board. This leaves just four who are serving from New Hampshire, either at an army cantonment or "somewhere in France." Portsmouth leads in colored population. Manchester, Nashua and Concord have a few negro residents and the rest are scattered over the state.

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
APRIL 2, 1918

CITRUS COUNTY NEGRO RECRUITS GO TO CAMP

INVERNESS, April 1.—(Special)—Citrus county sent her first negro quota to the front today. Eighteen selected men left for encampment at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

On Saturday evening, the colored citizens tendered a farewell banquet to the soldier-boys-to-be, at the hall in the colored settlement. The hall was well decorated in appropriate colors, flowers and bunting. The table was spread with a sumptuous repast and after supper the colored population attended en masse.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
APRIL 1, 1918

COLORED DRAFT MEN TO LEAVE FOR CAMP TUESDAY

Rocky Mount, N. C., March 31.—Two hundred and thirty-five colored registrants of Nash and Edgecombe counties will report at Nashville and Tarboro on Monday to receive instructions for entrainment to Camp Grant, at Rockford, Illinois, on Tuesday, April 2. This movement will be of the colored men of the first call quota, of which none have gone to camp so far. There will be over one hundred colored men of the two counties to go to camp.

EVANSVILLE IND COURIER
APRIL 2, 1918

2,000 ESCORT DAVIESS' FIRST COLORED SELECTIVES

OWENSBORO, Ky., April 1.—(Special)—The twenty colored selectives Daviess county sent to Camp Taylor today, the first colored men to leave, were escorted to the railroad station by 2,000 of their fellows. The colored people displayed much patriotic enthusiasm.

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
APRIL 1, 1918

Honor Drafted Negroes.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—(Special.)—There was an enthusiastic meeting of the negroes of Bedford County here Saturday afternon at the courthouse to do honor to forty men who are to leave Monday afternoon for Camp Meade, Maryland. The large circuit court room was filled. Prof. John C. McAdams presided, and Rev. W. A. Smith and Rev. L. J. Johnson made patriotic addresses.

Soldiers - 1918

Registration

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
JUNE 1, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

Recently at Camp Upton Major General Bell addressed a certain regiment of soldiers, and among other things said to them: "This is the best disciplined and best drilled and best spirited regiment that has been under my command at this cantonment. I predicted last fall that Colonel Moss would have the best regiment at Camp Upton, and you men have made my prediction come true. I would lead you in battle against any army in the world with every confidence in the outcome."

He was speaking to an up-standing, fine-looking body of men. Every face in front of him glowed with pride at his praise. A feeling fully justified, for every private in this 367th regiment and most of the officers are negroes.

They call themselves "The Buffaloes," and undoubtedly when they get in action on the other side the Huns unfortunate enough to be pitted against them will thereafter think of a buffalo as a something to be avoided at any cost.

This 367th is the only regiment in the new national army with a name, regimental stationery and a regimental swagger stick. It is one of the few with a regimental song and a regimental pennant. And the person who thinks these are matters of small consequence exhibits a lack of knowledge concerning the nature and needs of men who are going out to fight.

This person perhaps was puzzled by Pershing's recent request that all regimental bands be increased from twenty-eight to fifty pieces and that a bugle and drum corps be created for every infantry regiment, followed immediately by an order to that effect from the general staff of the army. Yet, despite the president's memorable advice against permitting anything of a sentimental nature to seep into this "practical" business of war, most of us know by this time that morale is mothered and fed by just such things.

And every one knows morale is as necessary to military success as men and munitions.

There has been a good deal of talk about the part the negro should or would play in this war—much of it as irresponsible as the bulk of "war talk." It is on a par with the assurance lately given us by a man of high standing in the community to the effect that our soldiers were being landed in France at the rate of 25,000 a day. Or the "fact," vouched by a lawyer, that the missing collier Cyclops is secretly safe at League Island, after a wild adventure in mutiny on the high seas.

In the course of such talk we have heard that the negro doesn't make a good soldier; that he is too lazy, too emotional or too unresponsive to discipline to be counted upon as a fighting factor.

The facts in the case indicate exactly the opposite. The superlative praise we have quoted from General Bell, whose rank and long experience as a soldier lend added weight to such words, is amply backed by the record of history. As Lieutenant McKaine, himself a Buffalo, has said in an article in the Outlook, the traditions of the negro as a soldier may be traced "in the history of the great Chaka in the valley of the Nile thousands of years ago; Hannibal, 'the greatest of tacticians,' in the war between Carthage and Rome; L'Ouverture in the Haitian rebellion against the mighty Napoleon; Attucks as the first casualty in America's first battle against the tyranny of George III on Boston Common; black sailors with Perry on Lake Erie; Black Samson at Brandywine; Peter Salem at Bunker Hill; Carney at Fort Wagner; the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry and the Ninth and Tenth cavalry at El Caney and San Juan in Cuba and during the insurrection in the Philippines; and the fear of the Tenth cavalry at Carrizal while with the punitive expedition in Mexico."

And Colonel Moss, of the Buffaloes, a southerner by birth and one of the best known military authors in the world today, has said:

If properly trained and instructed, the colored man makes as good a soldier as the world has ever seen. The history of the negro in all of our wars, including our Indian campaigns, shows this. He is by nature of a happy disposition; he is responsive and tractable; he is very amenable to discipline; he takes pride in his uniform; he has faith and confidence in his leader; he possesses physical courage—all of which are valuable military assets.

The secret of making an efficient soldier out of the colored man lies in knowing the qualities he possesses that are military assets, and which I have named, and then appealing to and developing them—this is, utilizing them to the greatest extent possible.

Make the colored man feel that you have faith in him, and then, by sympathetic and conscientious training and instruction, help him to fit himself in a military way to vindicate that faith, to "make good." Be strict with him, but treat him fairly and justly, making him realize that in your dealings with him he will always be given a square deal. Commend him when he does well and punish him when he is refractory—that is to say, let him know that he will always get what is coming to him, whether it be reward or punishment. In other words, treat and handle the colored man as you would any other human being out of whom you would make a good soldier, out of whom you would get the best there is in him, and you will have as good a soldier as history has ever known—a man who will drill well, shoot well, march well, obey well, fight well—in short a man who will give a good account of himself in battle, and who will conduct and behave himself properly in camp, in garrison and in other places.

This, we think, should dispose of any doubts as to the fitness of the American negro for a part in this fight for freedom. Of course, the military department of the government and the country at large still must put up with the baseless accusations of those who would like to seize upon a national emergency as an opportunity for settling the race question.

Because of the activities of this small but insistent group, the secretary of war six months ago found it necessary to publicly call attention to "a certain amount of overworked hysteria" on the part of such agitators. These trouble-makers had much to say about unjust discrimination, and based their complaints chiefly upon the allegation that only colored draftees were being assigned to duty in service battalions. Not only was this statement untrue, but, as shown at the time, unfitted to the purpose of those who disseminated it. For, as Secretary Baker said, "There is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the service battalion than of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line."

Nearly 100,000 negro soldiers now are serving or preparing to serve in the new national army. Several hundred of these have won officers' commissions—more than half of those who completed the course at the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, having been commissioned.

We believe few, if any, of these have any other feeling than that they would prefer to be on the firing line. And we have no doubt that such of these soldiers as are sent there will account for themselves in the same fine way that negro fighters always have.

There is, so far as we know, no reason to question either the fighting power or the effectiveness of these soldiers. Of course, the negro in this country has had comparatively small experience in the business of war. And in view of the past experiences of this race, which was introduced to civilization thru slavery and cruel exploitation, it would be reasonable to assume theoretically that the negro might not make the best sort of fighter.

As we have briefly shown, the facts of history more than discount any such theory. And as we have reason to believe from the reports of other negro regiments besides the Buffaloes, the American negro is going to perform a part in this war which will far outshine any previous service on his part.

In the first place, already he is injecting into the new army a spirit which, if spread among all our soldiers in like degree, could not but greatly add to their effectiveness. Of all the men in our fighting forces, he is the one who most effectively uses the power of song. And this is a potent factor.

As an officer recently said: "The Metropolitan Opera Company, the Boston Opera Company, the Chicago Opera Company, the Hampton Quartet the Fisk Jubilee Singers—you think some of these groups can sing. You're wrong. They can't. You have never heard any singing unless you marched with the Twenty-fourth across the border after Villa in the spring of 1916."

And to this may be added the testimony of a brigadier general who, after listening to a regiment of negro soldiers sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in a western cantonment, said, thru tears, "I did not know there was music like that in this world." Surely, backed by such a spirit, our eyes shall see "the glory of the coming of the Lord"!

Undoubtedly under such training as they now are receiving the negro forces in our new army will gain for their race the highest distincton they yet have obtained. As for many years they have made the best sol-

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
APRIL 1, 1918

275

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COLORED SOLDIERS

Special to the Banner.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 1.—Forty-seven out of the forty-nine colored men summoned by the local exemption board reported promptly Saturday ready to start for Camp Meade.

When the Navy and Comfort League learned that they were to leave they prepared lunches for everyone of them. The lunch baskets contained what was intended as a sufficient quantity to last them until they reached camp. A large number of Negroes came from the country to witness their departure, which occurred at 4 o'clock Saturday. This is the first increment of colored men to go from this county.

WORLD ATLA REGISTER
MARCH 13 1918

DRAFT NEGROES READY.

Instructions have been received by Adjutant General E. C. Scales, to forward to the cantonment at Camp Pike, Mississippi's final quota of negroes under the first draft, on March 29, and arrangements to this end are being made.

Mississippi's final negro contingent consists of 1,711 blacks, practically all of whom are expected to be enlisted in stevedore regiments.

General Scales was also instructed by the war department to forward to Camp Pike on the same date 3.1 per cent of Mississippi's gross quota under the new selecting draft, and this means that 509 white men will go to Camp Pike on March 29. The work of apportioning this quota among the various counties was started immediately. The total registration for Mississippi under the new draft is about 146,000.

75,697 NEGROES ARE DRAFTED FOR SERVICE

The Raleigh Independent July 17, 1918

Washington, D. C., —Provost Marshall General Crowder Tuesday announced that colored registrants in the draft aggregated 737,628, or nearly 8 per cent of the total registration of 9,586,508. Of these 208,953, or 28 per cent, have been called by the draft boards and 75,697 certified for service.

Out of every 100 colored men called 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged. Out of every 100 whites called 25 were certified and 75 were rejected, exempted or discharged.

"It seems unlikely," said General Crowder," that the difference is due entirely to a difference in physical qualifications or in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption or discharge. A more thorough study of the records will be necessary before the reasons can be definitely stated. It is clear, however, that the younger colored men of America are making a showing of which the whole Nation may be proud."

diers of our regular army—and this is the opinion of the military organization itself—so now they probably will match in heroism, courage and effectiveness the finest of the white forces.

For the first time since the war which liberated them from slavery and gave them citizenship, they have a chance on a large scale to show how much they really appreciate freedom. As their people on every side are being encouraged and helped forward and aided in freeing themselves from the conditions of life which make for inefficiency and immorality, so in turn these regiments now have gone or will go to free the world from intolerable conditions which threaten a worse slavery than that which their fathers endured.

It is a wonderful chance for a people to evidence appreciation of a service rendered them. And we believe it will be eagerly seized and admirably used.

Surely regiments like the Buffaloes have it in their power to do something more than fight when they get to France. They have it in their power to refresh and renew in war-wearied comrades of other countries that spirit without which no military organization can be effective.

We have heard more than one story of troops going into action with a song on their lips. The most thrilling of these stories is yet to come, however. For when our negro soldiers march forward to the music of their own voices, a new note shall have been sounded. And its echo will carry not only to other fighters near at hand, but to non-combatant millions far away, whose effectiveness is to be measured largely by the degree to which they can be inspired with the vision of democracy triumphant.

Continued

LEY CORDAGE TRADE JOURNAL
MARCH 21, 1918

The Negro Troops in Camp

THE FIRST negroes were from Iowa and Illinos, rather well educated boys. They took up their places in the Y. M. C. A. building in their end of the camp as a matter of course. Most of the white soldiers were removed farther north, so there was nothing to fear from a clash in that building. These black men played checkers and wrote letters and tried to get their bearings about as white recruits would adjust themselves.

Soon there came the tramp of the Alabama soldiers. Some had been lost on the way. Stopping at stations they went about the towns and did not know how to get back. The trains went on without them. Some on the trains did not belong there. One fellow represented many others when he said he had been at the train as it went through his town, and found they had room for him and so just got on and came along. Some of them had tuberculosis fairly well developed. Others had diseases bad enough to throw them out of the army.

About 90 per cent of them could neither read nor write. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries were the busiest men in camp the first few days. The same white secretaries in that building before the advent of the negro troops remained to do their part. The new colored secretaries learned how to manage the work while the troops were being adjusted. The building was to be in charge of negro secretaries as soon as they could become efficient in service.

A captain of one company would not allow his man to shoot craps. To the surprise of the white officers he knew how to enforce his orders. A drafted man educated at Reed College in the south, a college manned by negro professors, he said he did not lose a man on the way up. When he reached the camp he was continued in a position of responsibility. He had no trouble in keeping craps out of his barracks. He was asked how he managed it. With modesty his reply was made: "Get the respect of the men, and they will obey you." He owned over two hundred acres of good land and had gone to college and was a sort of Sunday school missionary. He had the elements of leadership plainly visible. Not only did the Alabama negroes respect him, but his quiet manner and his excellent language and his modest assertions soon gained recognition among the white soldiers.

The northern negroes found the Alabama men quite as interesting as did the white soldiers. They would comment on the utter ignorance of their brothers in color as though they did not belong to the same race. They told stories on the Alabama men with a relish. A sample they enjoyed as well as the white soldiers was of the man who was lost. He had wandered from his barracks. His sergeant thought he was one of his men but was not quite certain. He asked him where he belonged.

"Ah, doan know, sah; I'se lost."

"What company are you a member of?" asked the sergeant.

"Doan know, sah."

"What is the number of your barracks?"

"What's dat?"

"The place where you sleep and eat, the building where you live."

"Ah doan know, sah, whah my barrows is."

"Then you come along with me; you're one of my men, I think."

"No sah, Ah stays right heah. Ah's lost. Ah stays right heah till my ginral comes an' gits me."

And he would not move, though his own sergeant, who had the right to command him, ordered him to go along. His captain had to get him.

They learned the drill manual about as soon as the men better educated. They kept their faith better than some of their white brothers from better Christian surroundings.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MARCH 30, 1918

GIVE DEMONSTRATION FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Special to the Banner.

Lebanon, Tenn., March 30.—A demonstration by the colored citizens of the town and county was held on the Public Square of Lebanon Friday afterooon, in honor of fifty colored soldiers who were drafted for service. This being the first quota of colored troops sent from this county, was the first occasion the Negroes have had for exemplifying their patriotism. After witnessing their parade and hearing the speeches made here no one could longer question their loyalty to the government and their anxiety to do their "bit" as a race in this world war.

The parade was formed at the colored high school, headed by mounted police, a brass band, fifty selected boys, school children, in white uniforms. A number of automobiles held the members of the local board, and the speakers for the occasion. The line of parade was through the resident section of the town, back to the Public Square, at the Hatton monument, where the program was carried out in the presence of hundreds of people, including a large number of white citizens who came to cheer and lend encouragement to the colored boys going to fight for their country.

The exercises opened with a musical program by the band, and patriotic songs by the high school students. Dr. W. A. Thompson, a prominent local colored citizen, acting as platform manager, paid a brief tribute to his race and how they had in the past labored and fought side by side with their white friends. He introduced J. E. Edgerton, who expressed his appreciation on being honored by his colored townsmen. "These boys that go today," he said, "are not only representing their race, but the white people also; not only represent Wilson county and Tennessee, but the nation. And we are watching you with as much care and interest as we do the white boys who preceded you to the battlefield." Mr. Edgerton's remarks were impressive and the soldier boys go with a higher sense of duty held before them.

Prof. L. L. Campbell, principal of the Wilson county colored training school, assured the audience that his race was working shoulder to shoulder with the white friends to win this war, and that there has never been, nor will there ever be a time, when the Negro race has not and will not be ready to defend the honor of his country and his flag.

Rev. T. W. Johnson, pastor of the colored Methodist church, said that the colored man loved liberty, and that he did not believe that any braver boys had been called than those from Wilson county. He said he was glad the time had come when the white man said to him, "this is our country, and we regard you a part of it." He said: "We as a race accept it and gladly, and we are going to live and die in this country unless we die in Germany."

The principal speaker for the occasion was Dr. W. S. Ellington, of Nashville. The committee on program invited him because of his reputation as a speaker, and they were in no-wise disappointed on this occasion, nor were the white citizens who heard him. He reminded the colored boys of the great opportunities they would have, not only as soldiers, but for the better things that would come to them in after years. They should not enter these camps with the idea of having to undergo hardships because of the race. "I have just returned from Camp Meade, where you will go," he said, "and there I found the colored troops just as well housed, just as well clothed, just as well fed as the white soldiers. Opportunities for advancement and rank will be given each of you. So go forward, be brave, loyal, upright, respectful, reflect credit upon your race who have won honor and distinction in every previous war; do this and bring back the old flag of glory in honor, else report to God WHY." The speaker closed with an appeal to those who are left at home, to extend every effort to aid the boys and the nation in this conflict, by industry, producing more, spending less, and to buy thrift stamps.

Dr. Ellington received many congratulations from the white citizens at close of his speech.

The soldier boys were given a banquet at 7:30 o'clock, after which a patriotic musical program was given, and an address by Dr. E. P. Childs president of Cumberland university.

They left on the 10:55 p. m. train for Camp Meade, Maryland.

M. STATESVILLE, N. C., LANDMARK
MARCH 5, 1918

COLORED MEN CALLED

For Classification — Physical Classification of Whites.

The following named registrants have undergone physical examination since last report:

Physically qualified for general military service — James G. Ayers, Luther Lee Stikeleather, Ivey Arthurs, Nelson S. Stewart, Otis Taylor Beam, Preston Clinton Robbins, Luther Mullis, Henry Spurgeon Grose.

Physcially deficient and not qualified for general military service—Derr Eugene Nicholson, Edward Brooks Nelson, Ree Stokes Ward.

Physically qualified for special or limited military service — Harry Hoyle Abernathy, clerical.

The local exemption board Saturday mailed questionaires to the following named colored registrants:

Mert Copeland, Statesville; Carl Maston, Statesville; James Reid, Mooresville, R-4; Henry Smith, Mooresville, R-3; Denny Thornwell Knox, Statesville; James Luckey, Barium Springs; Melvin Feimster, Statesville; Silas Smith, Mooresville, R. F. D.; Benjamin Franklin Wellman, Stony Point, R-1; DeWitte Simonton, Mooresville; Raymond Thomas, Statesville; Doctor Isiah Rosebro, Troutman; Sanford Bailey, Statesville, R-3; John Bennett Patterson, Houstonville, R. F. D.; Sandy Dalton, Statesville; Vester McDowell, Statesville, R-1; Walter Martin, Statesville; Coot Little, Statesville; Fayette Ramsey, Eufola; Hilliard Sinclair Byers, Statesville; Arch Weaver, Statesville; Frank Long, Statesville; Leve Glaspey, Harmony; Charlie Martin, Jr., New Hope; Oscar Reid, Statesville, R-3; Tom Glaspie, Statesville, R-3; Will Faulkner, Mooresville; Walter Murdock, Eufola, R-1; Burton Rankin, Elmwood; Malcom Potts, Statesville; James Hart, Mooresville; Silas Davidson, Eufola; Charlie Wilson, Statesville; Buck Long, Statesville; DeWitte Talmage Murray, Mooresville; Hallie Gill Bennett, Statesville; Robert Bailey, Statesville, R-3; Monroe Pickens, Statesville; Ollie Morrison, Eufola, R-1; John Williams, Statesville; George Patterson, Troutman; Leroy Sharpe, Mooresville; Ernest Coble, Mooresville; Alfred Jones, Statesville; Napoleon Allison, Statesville; Henry Woods, Statesville; Flake Summers, Statesville; Banks William Wingate, Mooresville; Chester Lee Horton, Mooresville; Robert Lee Simonton, Statesville, R-1; John Chambers, Statesville; Baxter Alexander, Eufola, R-1; Archie Leander Graham, Statesville, R-2; John Henry Dalton, Harmony.

These were all in the first call but no colored people from Iredell were ordered to camp and they are now to be classified, as the others have been.

COLORED DRAFT MEN CALLED AND COMPLETE INCREMENT

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL
MARCH 11, 1918

Colored draft men have been called out by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will report at Camp Zachary Taylor March 29. Of the 2,244 in the first draft only one lives in Frankfort. This completes the mobilization of the first draft.

Soldiers — 1918

Registration

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U. S. HAS PLENTY OF OFFICERS TO LEAD NEW DRAFT ARMY

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 8, 1918

There Is Surplus of 3,000 of the Line and 12,000 More in Training Will Soon Be Commissioned—Some Doing Clerical Work Will See Field Service.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—War Department officials announce there will be no shortage of officers for the new draft army.

At last accounts there was a surplus of about 3,000 line officers. Many men commissioned in field artillery have been transferred to aviation because of the surplus of artillery officers.

On April 19 the officers' training camps, which opened Jan. 5, will conclude their work. It is expected that fully 12,000 men will receive commissions then.

The Men Preferred.

A large proportion of those now in officers' training camps were taken from non-commissioned ranks. Others were graduates of or students at specified colleges and academies in which military training is compulsory. These men are preferred because they have absorbed the groundwork required to make good officers. Consequently, political pull is destined to have less influence in securing commissions for constituents.

A considerable number of officers now doing work of a clerical nature, which could be done as well by civilians not of draft age, doubtless will be among those assigned to field service, provided they have passed the necessary examinations and are fit for such duty.

The War Department purposes to keep ahead of the demand for officers. Further officers' training camps will be announced from time to time, and will be held in connection with divisional organizations, following the lines of the present series.

Just what use will be made of the Plattsburg camp this summer has not yet been determined. The military plant there will be utilized for some good purpose. It is not likely that an officers' training camp will be established there this year. With few exceptions, the expanding military force will require the use of all military posts and camps.

Our Colored Troops.

The detail of two battalions of negro troops to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for training does not mean that camp is to be converted into a colored camp. There are battalions of negro troops at Camp Meade and other divisional camps.

The colored division never has been brought together and it may not be. The feeling appears to be that better results are to be had by distributing the negro troops by brigades and battalions. Uncle Same expects the colored soldiers to give a splendid account of themselves. Some battalions already have been moved across.

NEGRO SELECTIVES LEAVE FOR CAMP

PITTSBURG PA POST
APRIL 11, 1918

First Contingent of Third Ward Quota Parades in Hill District.

A parade through the Hill and downtown districts attended the departure of 27 draftees of Pittsburgh local board No. 2, Third ward, who entrained last night at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station for Camp Lee, Va. All the draftees are Negroes.

A similar number will leave tonight. The two contingents represent the quotas of the board, which were scheduled to leave during the five-day movement last week, but delayed.

The names and addresses of the men who left last night are as follows:

John Henciks, rear 20 Mercer street; Thomas Mack, 707 Monitor street; Floyd A. Lee, 35 Vine street; Alex. Jennings, 716 Manila street; Howard Hayden, 4104 Penn avenue; Charles Smith, 46 Roberts street; Emmett Brown, 1532 Wylie avenue; Daniel Brown, 3208 Juliet street; James White, 52 Enoch street; Rowley Jackson, 2572 Penn avenue; Alex. White, 70 Elm street; John Tricklin, 1533 Wylie avenue; Clyde Summers, 2403 East Fortieth street, Cleveland O.; George Brunson, Jr., 1400 Wylie avenue; Taylor Prunell, 1520 Clark street; Albert Benson, 1323 Wylie avenue; Harrison Harper, 1316 Bedford avenue; Edward Casey, 1538 Wylie avenue; Arthur P. Lewis, 1529 Wylie avenue; Arthur Jones, 3 Sachem way; Haywood Jackson, 158 Elm street; Scott McCoy, 1533 Wylie avenue; Eugene Wilborn, 1316 Bedford avenue; Jesse Ross, 75 Crawford street; Isaiah Watkins, 3 Franklin way; Eelore Jones, 1513 Wylie avenue; Harrison Morgan, 1508 Webster avenue; George Manel, Cincinnati, O.; Wade Hardy, 28 Fullerton street; Robert Ford, 1907 Bedford avenue.

COUNCILMAN SCOTT PROTESTS PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS FOR THE NEGRO WHO SEEKS TO ENLIST

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM
MARCH 19, 1918

Psychological tests, to determine the reasoning power of the negro applicants for enlistment in the United States army, is strongly opposed by Councilman Charles E. Scott, ward 3. He declares that the white applicants are not obliged to go thru such a rigid test as the negro applicants, and he believes it is only a move to keep the negroes down, instead of uplifting them in these days of modern civilization.

Councilman Scott declares that the government should give the negroes just as much a square deal as the white men in the hours of enlistment, as both the negroes and the white men are fighting for democracy and to down the Huns as quickly as the trick can be put over.

According to the councilman, the negroes are willing to go over the top with the white man, and they are rated as first-class, patriotic and law abiding fighters, willing at all times to do their bit.

He has been informed that when a negro is being given a mental test by an army recruiting officer, he is obliged to place numerous blocks which are placed before him, in their proper place within a specified time.

In discussing the methods now used by the government in making mental tests among the negroes, Councilman Scott said: "I believe that the negro should be given just as square a deal as the white man in this present war with Germany. We are all in this fight for democracy, and the quicker we all pull together, the better it will be for all interested.

"As for the negroes, I will say that they are a great bunch of loyal and patriotic fighters for the United States. They are willing at all times to do their duty in the hour of need, and I know that at this moment they are trying to do still more for the good of the country.

"It appears to me just because they are negroes that the United States government is trying by these rigid tests to prove that they have not the quick reasoning power that is expected of them. I understand that the tests that are given the negroes are worse than the ones the white applicants have to take, and it looks to me that this is done just because of their color.

"It always has been the way in the past that the negro has not been given an opportunity to advance. I know in my particular case that, owing to my color, I have been kept from pushing to the front as a ball player, just because I was not a white man.

"It is no time, with the war raging across the water and the soldiers fighting for old glory, for the color line to be drawn. Every negro should be given just as much consideration as a white man when the mental tests are made, and by all pulling together, the Germans will be given a licking that they will never forget."

Board Announces Selections of Men in Second Draft.

PROVIDENCE R I BULLETIN
APRIL 13, 1918

COLORED MEN GO TO DEVENS

Contingents Will Leave During Week of April 26.—Aldermen Find Cost of Material Considerably Advanced. — Aquidneck Grange Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary.

The Newport draft board last night announced the names of the men who would be called for the second contingent of men who will go from Newport in the second draft, including the first contingent of colored men, who are to go to Camp Devens. The meen are to leave sometime during the week of April 26. The names follow:

Camp Dix—Charles A. Graff, 33 Farewell street; John P. Petropolous, 20 Sherman street; Victor Dannin, 13 Tilley avenue; Hyman Goldsmith, 16 Eaton avenue, Providence; Daniel Crowley, 621 Thames street; Bernarddo Cardinis, 36 Poplar street; Frank Lima, 30 Walnut street; Lopis Ambellas, 11 Long wharf; Joseph R. McCormack, Booneville, N. Y.; Theodore J. Ballou, 12 Park street, Attleboro Mass.; Charles A. Samuels, 34 Cliff avenue; Joseph P. Ferry, 23 Pond avenue; Michael Michael, 105 Thames street; George Ross, Hammersmith Farm; William P. Kane, Jr., 24 West street; James A. Mackie, East Setanket, Long Island N. Y.; Clifford D. Weest, steamer New Hampshire, New London, Conn.; Frank C. Boyle, 10 Dean avenue; Antone Rodriques, 6 Dearborn street; Francis J. Crane, 9 Bedlow avenue; John J. Donahue, 29 Green street; Joseph A. Diggles, 3 Dresser street; Antonio Pachoto, Rocky Farm; Augsto Renaldi, 138 Cumberland street, Providence; Henry E. Shea, 333 East Forty-first street, Nw York.

Edward O. Hobday, 97 Westminster street, Providence; Raymond P. Friend, 3 Bush street; James J. Murphy, 53 Hall avenue; Benjamin D. Olson, 16 Grafton street; Andrew Holland, 125 Indiana avenue, Washington, D. C.; Harold L. Scott, 42 Gibbs avenue; John F. Foley, 34 Chapel street; F. Donald McKay, 119 Church street; Patrick Curran, 16 Clarke street; Frederick W. White, 39 Cannon street; Leo F. J. McCormick, 98 Levin street; Natale Lepre, 30 Spruce street, Providence.

Camp Devens—Lonnie Rowland, 1211 North Illinois avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; Ernest Burney, 40½ Edgar court; Frederick G. Ray, 30 Kingston avenue; Albert Bradley, steamer Providence; Carl C. Webb, 101 Levin street; George W. Suttles, 18 DeBlois street; John B. Lisbon, 3 Callender avenue; John R. Martin, 4 Davis court; David L. Addison, 72 Kingston avenue; Chester C. Riley, 5 Pearl street; Jesse E. Scott, 21 Filmore street; Charles Edwards, 7 DeBlois street; Henry W. Kirby, 5 Sheffield avenue.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The Board of Aldermen, at its weekly meeting last night, when bids were opened for the laying of a wooden block pavement on Carroll avenue, found that prices had gone up considerably since the last pavement of the kind was laid and that, while the highway department had figured on an increase, the appropriation was not large enough by fully $2000 to cover the cost of the improvement according to the price of the lowest bidder. As a result the Representative Council will be asked on Monday night to make provision for this extra cost.

Bids were asked for the city coal for the year, 1000 feet of hose purchased for the fire department at an increase of 20 cents a foot over what the city had to pay the last time, and a large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted.

Without comment, the board laid over an application for an athletic exhibition license at the Rollo A. C. The street commissioner appeared before the board in reference to the Bath road improvement now going on, the commissioner having discovered that the plan did not provide for crossings in the parkway that is to divide the two roadways. The Aldermen will place the matter before the council Monday and will also ask Senator Wetmore for the deed of that section of his property that he promised to give to the city for this road improvement.

GRANGE ANNIVERSARY

Aquidneck Grange of Middletown celebrated its 25th anniversary at the Middletown Town Hall last night, but owing to the rain, there was not as large an attendanec as had been hoped for. Henry C. Sherman welcomed the guests, including several charter members and guests, and during the informal programme of the evening brief remarks on the grange and its progress were made by the charter members and Past Masters. The hall was decorated for the occasion, and following the meeting a supper was served under the direction of Mrs. Daniel Peckham, and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Dr. E. C. Holloway of Newport received word yesterday that his son, Edward R. Holloway, a graduate of the Rogers high school, had been wounded in France. Holloway has been on duty in France with the Canadian Engineering Corps.

TO CALL INTO SERVICE WHITE MEN AND NEGROES

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
APRIL 13, 1918

City and County Boards to Draft 126 Men in Five Days, Beginning April 26.

One hundred and twenty-six, white men and negroes, from Charlotte and Mecklenburg county will be inducted into the military service during a five-day period beginning April 26, the city and county exemption boards having received yesterday instructions to this effect from the state adjutant general.

Sixty-nine will be sent from the Charlotte board, all going to Camp Jackson. Twenty-four of the number will be white men. Secretary W. M. Lyles, of the city board, said yesterday that in order to furnish this number of white men it will take all in class one whose order numbers are from 1 to 1,300. Therefore, Mr. Lyles said, it is safe to advise the white men holding order numbers below 1,300, who are in the first class, to begin at once making preparations. Notices will be sent to the 24 whites and 45 negroes within the next few days. The negroes will be probably entrained April 26, the whites going about May 1. All these are of the second draft quota.

Fifty-seven will go from the county. Only 11 of this number are white men. Twenty-five of the negroes will be sent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., they being the remaining lot of the first quota. The 22 other negroes will be sent to Camp Jackson, they being in the first quota.

NEGROES WILL BE CALLED TO SERVICE SOON

SPRINGFIELD MASS NEWS
MARCH 5, 1918

Draft Boards Receive Word from Crowder to This Effect

MANY ARE NOW WAITING

Some Have Suffered Hardships as Result of the Delay

Negroes who have been certified for military service and who have been waiting several months for orders to go to camp will be called into the service soon, according to notices received by the Springfield draft boards from Provost Marshal-General Crowder to-day.

Crowder was asked for information by state headquarters, it being represented to him that Negroes had given up their jobs upon being notified to be ready for call at any time. They had found it difficult to get other jobs, and considerable hardship has resulted.

Each of the three Springfield boards has a number of Negroes who were accepted for service last fall. Each order for men stipulated that only white men should be sent, but no notice was given between calls so the boards could tell if Negroes would be sent on the succeeding calls of the first draft.

Massachusetts has now filled its first draft without calling any of the Negroes who have been waiting for orders. Many of them are eager to serve. Crowder announced to-day that they may be taken at present by individual induction only, but that orders calling all into camp are contemplated for the near future.

The draft boards were notified that they may continue to give certificates to accepted men, permitting them to join the navy, providing they are not needed for the current quota. This admits any man of draft age, as there is no current quota now, the first draft having been filled and no second draft ordered yet.

Crowder also announced to-day that the only draftees eligible for the Polish army are Poles placed in class 5 as aliens; that Salvation Army officers may be classified as ministers of religion, and that board physicians will vaccinate men in districts where an epidemic of any communicable disease exists.

Additional classification lists were announced to-day by the boards for division 1 and division 3. The district appeal board announced decisions in cases sent up by the division 3 board.

Allen L. Appleton of 334 Maple street was the first to respond to a call from the division 2 board for volunteer clerks to assist the board during the physical examinations, which start Thursday. Two more men are wanted who can give their services daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., until examinations are completed. The board will call 100 men a day until all class 1 men have been examined.

Classified in Division 1

Classifications announced to-day by the division 1 board, wards 1 and 2, follow:—

Class 1, division A, men without dependent relatives: Thomas Shea, 138 Butler street; Eli S. Rubenstein, 50 Nursery street; Andrew Nicholson, 43 Franklin street; George J. Flanagan, 20 Massasoit street; Charles S. Rubin, Dorchester; Elmer C. Dartt, 33 Medford street; Cornelius J. Desmond, 79 Newland street; Adelard J. Turcott, 59 Auburn street; Otis W. Turner, 32 Boylston street; Patrick J. Howard, 510 Liberty street; John J. Dowd, 571 Armory street; Maurice J. O'Connor, 143 Patton street; Herbert W. Mattoon, 33C Main street; John J. Collins, 380 Armory street; Albert Grise, 17 Plymouth street; Peter C. Savoit, 222 Eastern avenue; M. J. Devaney, 22 Everett street; Edward J. McCarthy, 401 Walnut street; John M. Kennedy, 22 Grover street; Maurice F. Fitzgerald, 29 Alfred street; Harold C. McIntyre, 281 Sharon street; Charles B. Smyth, 24 North Main street; Antonios Chigos, 635 North street; Tony Sophinos, 74 Boylston street; Frank W. Dolman, 235 North Main street; Felix Dangan, 433 North Main street; Peter Vulzarakis, 12 Tenth street; Harold C. Aber, 37 Calhoun street; Herbert J. Sheehan, 568 Carew street.

Class 2, division B, married men, without children, whose wives are not mainly dependent: Albert J. Lussier, 409 Franklin street; Thomas H. Wood, 106 Bond street; Emanuel M. Raesis, 269 Maple street.

Class 3, division B, men with dependent aged or infirm parents: Thomas J. Ash, 18 Massasoit street; Carl Lenahan, 317 North Main street; Harold A. Kelley, 38 Medford street; Alfred P. Palazzi, 315 Chestnut street; Nathan Nifenstein, 36 John street; Herbert W. Arthur, 84 Belle avenue; Horton H. Sgeldon, 48 Nursery street; Leon J. Daniels, 270 Liberty street; George C. Lane, 290 Armory street; William E. Katz, 25 Allendale street; Peter J. Anton, 422 Franklin street; Charles Alpert, 94 Essex street.

Class 4, division A, married men whose wives or children are mainly dependent: Nicholas Verterano, 10 Auburn street; Carl W. Pihl, 46 Langdon street; Ernest E. Hackett, 18 Prospect street; Walter J. Dolan, Worcester; Jacob Nathan, East Braintree; Harry Goldsmith, 98 Bond street; Eben L. Drake, 155 Fulton street; John B. Corcoran, 50 Montmorenci street; Morris Fein, 67 Church street; William Manhoff, 787 North street; George H. Longton, 17 Holyoke street; William E. Zimmerman, 19 Glendale terrace; George A. LeBlanc, 284 Franklin street; Walter H. Craven, 46 Main street; Joseph B. Marshall, 74 Sargeant street; Nathan Gordenstein, 97 Belle avenue; Robert E. Lamondia, Syracuse, N. Y.; William W. Edwards, 22½ Bancroft street; Robert Garlick, 40 Sargeant street.

Class 5, division D, men in military or naval service of the United States: Fred E. Hagglvist, 36 Huntington street; J. Lorenzo St Jean, 95 Abbe; Maurice J. Fenton, 142 Hemenway street; Philip Bellow, 529 Chestnut street.

Class 5, division E, enemy aliens: Fred G. Haas, 219 North Main street; William Bernetich, 32 Plymouth street; John Lewis, Boston.

Class 5, division F, resident aliens, not enemies, who claim exemption: Semeon Lasakoff, 159 Sharon street; Peter Kasilo, 350 Chestnut street; Daniel Ostapowitz, 82 Tenth street; Nokolay Neborsky, 11 Linden street; Walter Kolanda, 350 Chestnut street; Mike Lenneck, 98 Essex street; Carl E. Johnson, 105 Main street; Peter J. Manolichis, 159 State street; Jalof Samorohoke, Chicopee Falls; Louis Andrews, 617 North street; Timothy J. Sullivan, 26 Bradford street; Padro J. Goncalus, 23 Bliss street; Samuel Cherinsky, 79 Essex street; John G. Pavloglow, 78 Charles street; Feodor Czmel, 248 Sharon street; Vincent Nai, 4 Goyette court; Dan G. Kalivas, 165 Tenth street; John Pitsizardakis, 428 Worthington street; Amer Salek, 410 Liberty street; Samuel Futterman, 787 North street; Charles Halik, 56 Congress street; Trofim Sutzewitz, 9 Essex street; M. Datluk, 165 Sharon street.

Classified in Division 3

Classifications announced by the division 3 board, wards 6, 7 and 8, follow:—

Class 1, division A, men without dependent relatives: Donald H. Sawtelle, 329 St James avenue; Clarence D. Chirstopher, 47 Suffolk street; Arthur L. Kolberg, 33 Gardner street; Alphonse Lemelin, 944 South Main street; Herbert A. Woodward, 216 Pine street; Louis E. Powell, 15 Jenks street; Philip J. Boulris, 19 Beaudry avenue, Indian Orchard; Frederick L. Underwood, Thomsonville, Ct.; Nelson E. Wright, 4 Niagara street; James M. Warnock, 469 North Main street; Virgil K. Kent, 855 Belmont avenue; Samuel J. Hadden, 81 Bliss street; Clifford J. Jerome, 268 Worcester street, Indian Orchard.

Class 2, division B, married men, without children, whose wives are not mainly dependent: Charles E. Durkin, 20 Sumner avenue.

Class 3, division H, neccesary employes at United States army: Frank E. Griffin, 452 Dickinson street; James M. Creagan, 25 Richlieu court; Austin H. Hosmer, 178 Orange street; Frederick S. Waite, 86 Allen street; Phillip R. Bragg, 48 Lester street; Joseph F. St Ledger, 83 Dawes street.

Class 4, division A, married men whose wives or chidren are mainly dependent: Aurele Talbot, 64 Norwood street; Harry Weston, Jr., 52 Benton street; John E. Gumpson, 269 Center street, Indian Orchard; Irving C. Van Heusen, 77 Trafton road; Elmer K. Smith, 38 Lyndale street; John J. Wheeler, Malden; Norman L. Hughes, 274 Forest Park avenue; Basilo Altobelli, 283 Main street, Indian Orchard.

Class 5, division E, enemy aliens: Walter Sokolowki, 21 Main street, Indian Orchard.

38 of 41 Examined by Division 3 Board Referred to Medical Advisory Board

Only three out of 38 men examined by the division 3 board yesterday afternoon were found physically fit for service. The others were referred to the medical advisory board. Most of the men had been rejected in the first draft and the results were not surprising. The results follow:—

Accepted for full service—Chauncey Berard, 763 White street; Edson B. Hanlon, 20 Orlando street; Andrew S. Bryson, Jr., 144 Oakland street.

Referred to medical advisory board—Clarence E. Burns, 41 Willard avenue; William G. Hammond, 123 Amherst street; Francis Dionne, 254 Main street, Indian Orchard; John T. Shea, 19 Warriner avenue; Alfred J. Boucher, 19 Medford street; Leo J. Levesque, 118 Main street, Indian Orchard; John D. O'Neil, 34 Sylvan street; Michael Berman, 16 Greenwich street; Leo J. Watson, Hazleton, Pa.; Ralph N. Clark, 66 Fairfield street; George C. Bourgeois, 174 Hampden street, Indian Orchard; Edward L. Sosville, 107 Acushnet avenue; Lacey W. Foster, 86 Osborne terrace; Julius Dennis, 214 Main street, Indian Orchard; Willard F. Swan, 72 Northampton avenue; Clarence V. Morey, 84 Beaumont street; Leonard Grande, 26 Acushnet avenue; Raymond Eckert, 36 Kimberly avenue.

Arthur K. Nelson, Westfield; Daniel F. Williams, 68 Ranney street; John Melinsky, Chicopee; George E. Morehouse, 19 Banbury street; Harvey B. Sweatland, 166 Oak street, Indian Orchard; Carl H. Schaeffer, 25 Kimberly avenue; John B. Donelan, 117 Firglade avenue; Henry L. Dickinson, 398 Maple street; Arthur Bordeaux, 18 Mansfield street; George C. Lettis, 169 Oak Grove avenue; Camile Fillion, 64 Marjorie street; Richard G. Evans, Westfield; Charles A. Hardwick, 45 Adams street; Richard B. Dickinson, 15 Wilbraham avenue; Arthur D. Linden, 29 Buckingham street; Albert W. Snow, 58 Whittier street; Charles B. Kehn, 830 St James avenue.

CALL FOR MEN ISSUED TO LOCAL BOARD HERE

Seventy-Three Negroes and 18 White Men to Compose Next Groups to Leave Town

GOING TO CAMP JACKSON

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
APRIL 13, 1918

A new call for men came yesterday to the local board of Greensboro. Eighteen white men are wanted and 72 negroes. The men are to leave Greensboro some day between April 26 and April 30, but the exact time has not been decided upon.

Forty of the negroes who are to go will be of the first draft quota called months ago but delayed in movement into the training camps. The remaining 33 of the lot will be of the second draft quota. All the white men are of the second quota of the city.

Of particular interest in this connection is the fact that part of the negroes, those of the first quota, will go to Camp Grant, in Illinois, but the 33 will be sent to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. It is inferred from this that arrangement has been perfected for the training in the future of a large number of negroes in the southern camps. These camps have had a few negro troops from time to time, and it is believed here that the number will be increased very materially.

The 18 white men and the 33 negroes are going, therefore, to the same camp, the locus of the whites not having been changed over the first arrangement for North Carolina selectmen.

The disparity between the number of negroes called for and the number of whites summoned is explained by the fact that the whites of the first quota have gone ahead months ago, and 20 of the second quota recently left for Camp Jackson. The additional 18 will make 38 in the second quota, balancing the 33 negroes called.

The local board will set about at once choosing the men from the number who have passed the tests in the recent examinations and are in the first class for service.

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
APRIL 10, 1918

SEND 53 COLORED MEN

Four From Topeka in April Call to Cantonments.

The Kansas quota of colored registrants to be furnished in the immediate increment, due at cantonments this month, is fifty-three. Distributed over the entire state, this gets but few colored men from any one location. Kansas City, Kan., board No. 1 with the largest number of colored registrants—292 in class 1, and with 210 having passed already the physical examination, will send seven. Kansas City board No. 2, which has 198 colored registrants in class 1, furnishes five. Topeka, with 114 in class 1, will furnish four, and Shawnee county two more.

Twenty-four Kansas counties did not have a single colored registrant in class 1, and fifty other counties had so few that they were not affected by the 10½ per cent call—in other words they had less than eleven colored men in the class. The counties and city boards sending colored men and the number from each are:

Allen, 1; Atchison, 2; Barton, 1; Bourbon, 1; Cherokee, 1; Crawford, 1; Douglas, 2; Ellis, 1; Harvey, 1; Jefferson, 1; Labette, 2; Leavenworth, 2; Lyon, 1; Miami, 1; Montgomery, 1; Neosho, 1; Reno, 2; Saline, 1; Shawnee, 2; Wabaunsee, 1; Wilson, 1; Wyandotte, 2; Kansas City, No. 1, 7; Kansas City, No. 2, 5; Kansas City, No. 3, 1; Kansas City, No. 4, 1; Wichita, No. 1, 3; Topeka, No. 1, 2; Topeka, No. 2, 2; Montgomery, No. 2, 2; Crawford, No. 2, 1.;

The colored men whose names are at the head of the list in the two Topeka boards, and will therefore be sent to camp under this call, are as follows: Board No. 1—Carl Franklin Stokes, 1316 Lake street; Herbert M. Ramsey, 1413 Tyler street. Board No. 2—Nathaniel Girton, 831 Center street; Fred Cooper, work car, Rock Island

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
APRIL 10, 1918

COMPLETE NEGRO QUOTA

300 Will be Sent to Chillicothe Late This Month.

The remainder of Cleveland's quota of colored men for the National army will be sent to the cantonment at Chillicothe April 26 to 30, it was announced yesterday by W. H. Keeling, chief clerk of the main draft board. Approximately 300 colored men will be selected.

At the same time, 1,874 other men, representing the city's portion of men in the first call of the second draft, will be transported to Chillicothe.

Soldiers — 1918

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MALLET ANNOUNCES GEORGIA'S QUOTAS

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
APRIL 14, 1918

Gives Number of White and ~~Negro Se~~lectmen to Be Furnished by Each County Beginning April 26.

Major Joel B. Mallet, selective service officer for Georgia, Saturday made public the numbers of white and colored selected men to be sent to Camp Gordon from each county and city of Georgia, beginning April 26.

On that date will begin in the United States the largest movement toward camps since the original "first draft." Georgia's share in this movement will be 6,356 men, of which number 2,857 will be white and 3,449 black. All of them will go to Camp Gordon.

From the lists as they now stand will be taken the names of 2,275 negroes regardless of their occupations. This will complete the first quota of colored men. After it is taken the remainder of the 3,499 negroes will be drawn from those not actively, assiduously and completely engaged in planting or cultivating food crops. Farmers will be placed at the end of the list and will be called last.

No White Farmers Taken.

The 2,857 white men will come from lists on which the farmer boys have been checked off. No farmers will be taken until all others have been drawn.

Some of the men will be passed over by the local boards because they have enlisted in the Emergency Fleet corps for shipbuilding work. But, for the rest, there will be no release. Every man called for must be sent. No credits are to be allowed on men previously enlisted from the various districts. A total of 6,356 men are called for and 6,356 must be sent. The places of those who default either through illness, death or desertion will be filled by other men.

List of Counties.

The complete list of counties and their apportionments follows:

	Call No. 143, white men for 6th increment.	Call No. 153, colored men for 6th increment.
Cities.		
Atlanta, Ga.	239	201
Augusta, Ga.	60	50
Macon, Ga.	61	52
Savannah, Ga.	93	69
Local Boards.		
Appling	11	9
Bacon	6	5
Baker	7	19
Baldwin	14	38
Banks	11	12
Barrow	13	9
Bartow	25	47
Ben Hill	15	12
Berrien	27	49
Bibb	14	19
Bleckley	11	10
Brooks	24	34
Bryan	6	8
Bulloch	23	34
Burke	33	36
Butts	13	20
Calhoun	9	9
Camden	6	6
Campbell	10	12
Candler	9	8
Carroll	33	29
Catoosa	6	13
Charlton	5	3
Chatham	17	33
Chattahoochee	6	3
Chattooga	13	14
Cherokee	17	15
Clarke	25	50
Clay	6	12
Clayton	9	11
Clinch	11	12
Cobb	28	27
Coffee	23	45
Colquitt	26	32
Columbia	12	13
Coweta	30	25
Crawford	8	11
Crisp	19	8
Dade	3	1
Dawson	4	2
Decatur	27	34
DeKalb	28	28
Dodge	34	34
Dooly	24	71
Dougherty	20	42
Douglas		17
Early	18	14
Echols	6	3
Effingham	11	17
Elbert	19	18
Emanuel	27	43
Evans	7	5
Fannin	12	5
Fayette	11	11
Floyd	40	57
Forsyth	10	4
Franklin	18	19
Fulton	38	81
Gilmer	8	4
Glascock	4	3
Glynn	18	15
Gordon	16	17
Grady	18	39
Green	17	42
Gwinnett	26	28
Habersham	10	10
Hall	25	30
Hancock	18	14
Haralson	13	12
Harris	13	16
Hart	15	9
Heard	9	7
Henry	20	28
Houston	32	36
Irwin	13	7
Jackson	22	21
Jasper	16	17
Jeff Davis	7	14
Jefferson	22	29
Jenkins	14	12
Johnson	16	16
Jones	13	19
Laurens	41	67
Lee	11	9
Liberty	11	14
Lincoln	9	8
Lowndes	23	35
Lumpkin	5	2
Macon	13	14
Madison	17	23
Marion	7	10
McDuffie	11	10
McIntosh	5	3
Meriwether	28	44
Miller	9	14
Milton	6	8
Mitchell	26	48
Monroe	19	16
Montgomery	15	12
Morgan	21	20
Murray	9	5
Muscogee	49	86
Newton	20	30
Oconee	12	11
Oglethorpe	20	38
Paulding	12	12
Pickens	8	3
Pierce	11	32
Pike	20	27
Polk	20	27
Pulaski	12	28
Putnam	14	16
Quitman	13	2
Rabun	5	3
Randolph	15	14
Richmond	10	8
Rockdale	8	22
Schley	4	3
Screven	25	55
Spalding	23	23
Stephens	9	4
Stewart	9	10
Sumter	27	28
Talbot	11	12
Taliaferro	8	27
Tattnall	15	26
Taylor	10	11
Telfair	15	30
Terrell	17	13
Thomas	29	40
Tift	15	17
Toombs	14	15
Towns	4	1
Troup	39	44
Turner	15	20
Twiggs	12	19
Union	5	2
Upson	14	32
Walker	21	22
Walton	22	39
Ware	25	24
Warren	12	19
Washington	29	32
Wayne	14	18
Webster	4	10
Wheeler	9	10
White	6	5
Whitfield	15	7
Wilcox	17	22
Wilkes	22	19
Wilkinson	13	22
Worth	23	42

COLORED MEN TO LEAVE FOR CAMP

SALISBURY N C HERALD
MARCH 19 1918

Fifty-Five of Them Will be Sent to the Camp on the 29th, Making the County's Quota Complete For First Draft—Four Thousand From state

Four thousand colored drafted men from this state will be sent to Camp Grant on the 29th of the month from North Carolina, and of this number fiftl-five will be from this county. These are the first sent from Rowan and will complete the county's first offering to the National army. The following are the men to go from Rowan:

Josh Gibson.
Vivian R. Davis.
Edgar Watts.
Jack Poe.
James Varick Garrett.
Robert Kirkland.
Fred Wilson.
Jacob Robertson.
Jason Davis.
Columbus Massey.
Martin Ellis.
Johin Petrie.
Arthur Fisher.
Cleo S. Palmer.
Ezra L. Pemberton.
Percey Teamer.
Will Robinson.
Ramsay Avery.
Arthur Kluttz.
Lee Pitts.
George Fox.
John Correll.
Alonzo Eugene Ellis.
Arthur Haines.
Livinstone McCoy.
John Moore.
Arthur Gills.
Isreal Nathan.
David E. Gibson.
George Green.
James Henderson.
Herny Mack.
Eugene Partee.
Raymond Lee Kerr.
Ed Spears.
John Edward Melton.
Rose Donald.
William Norris.
Luther Newby.
Charled Harper.
Roy N. Brown.
Clarence Eddleman.
Roscoe Alfred Williams.
Abe Archie.
Ernest Weathers.
Alonzo W. Whittington.
John Stark.
Logan Wilson.
Clifton Fay.
Will Rogers.
Joseph Holmes.
Elijah Shuford.
Charley Fields.
William S. Carr.
Robert Wiseman.

HUBBARD ANNOUNCES APPORTIONMENT OF MEN FOR SECOND CALL

The Montg. Advertiser, April 10, 1918.

Movement to Camps Will Start April 26—1,278 Whites And 2,023 Negroes in Call

Apportionment of the 3,301 men called from Alabama in the second draft among the 67 counties of the state was made Tuesday by Adjutant General Hubbard and sent to the counties. These men will move some time within five days after April 26. There are 1,278 white men and 2,023 negroes in this call.

Birmingham will send 140 whites and 221 negroes, Mobile 32 whites and 51 negroes and Montgomery 27 whites and 42 negroes.

The aportionment by counties follows:

Counties:—	White.	Negro
Autauga	9	15
Baldwin	11	17
Barbour	14	22
Bibb	13	20
Blount	14	22
Bullock	9	15
Butler	13	22
Calhoun	26	41
Chambers	22	35
Cherokee	12	18
Chilton	11	18
Choctaw	11	17
Clarke	15	23
Clay	13	20
Cleburne	7	12
Coffee	16	25
Colbert	13	21
Conecuh	13	20
Coosa	8	12
Covington	21	34
Crenshaw	12	20
Cullman	17	27
Dale	12	19
Dallas	20	32
DeKalb	18	28
Elmore	15	24
Escambia	13	22
Etowah	34	50
Fayette	10	15
Franklin	13	20
Geneva	14	23
Greene	6	10
Hale	10	16
Houston	18	29
Jackson	19	29
Jefferson—		
District No. 1	46	72
District No. 2	18	29
District No 3	24	43
Lamar	10	16
Lauderdale	20	30
Lawrence	15	23
Lee	16	26
Limestone	18	29
Lowndes	10	15
Macon	10	15
Madison	30	47
Marengo	16	26
Marion	12	19
Marshall	17	27
Mobile	19	30
Monroe	15	23
Montgomery	13	20
Morgan	22	36
Perry	10	16
Pickens	18	23
Pike	17	27
Randolph	15	23
Russell	13	21
Shelby	14	22
St. Clair	13	22
Sumter	11	18
Talladega	20	33
Tallapoosa	32	51
Walker	29	46
Washington	9	13
Wilcox	13	21
Winston	8	12
Birmingham	140	221
Mobile	32	51
Montgomery	27	42

Camp Grant Speculates as to Where Colored Troops Will Go.

CHICAGO ILL POST
MARCH 12

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP GRANT, Ill., March 12.—Anent the visit of Major General Charles Ballou, commander of the Ninety-second Division of the national army, there has been much speculation at Camp Grant as to what disposition is to be made of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Brigade of negro troops at the cantonment, which is commanded by Brigadier General Malvern Hill Barnum.

There are rumors at the camp that that portion of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Brigade, which is undergoing training here, will soon be sent to Camp Funston, Kan. There is another rumor in circulation in Rockford that the Ninety-second Division will be mobilized at Camp Grant. This last story is improbable; the first-named rumor is a possibility.

General Barnum Uninformed.

Asked if he expected his brigade soon to be sent to Camp Funston, Brigadier General Barnum said he had no information of that kind. He said he did not know when the Ninety-second Division would be mobilized or where. Major General Ballou was here the other day merely on an inspection tour. His headquarters are at Camp Funston, and his division is scattered among a number of army camps. He left Camp Grant for Des Moines, Iowa, to

inspect the Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry Regiment, which is a part of his command, the One Hundred and Eighty-third Brigade."

So far as the general public knows, there are now no negro troops of the United States now in France. It is believed negro troops will be sent there, along with white commands, just as soon as the former can be made ready for service. One thousand of the negro troops belonging to the One Hundred and Eighty-third Brigade at Camp Grant already have had three months of training. The 2,000 men received a week ago into General Barnum's command from Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., have had some training.

Camp Lewis Men Green.

The 350 men from Camp Lewis had had but a few weeks of training before their arrival here, but those from Camp Sherman have had about three months of training. The Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry Regiment at Camp Dodge has had about sixteen weeks of training. The regiment is recruited to its full strength. General Barnum's brigade still lacks, however, 1,300 additional men.

The military units of the brigade at Camp Grant are the Three Hundred and Fiftieth Machine Gun Battalion and the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.

"I have not been advised from what source the additional 1,300 men I need to fill up my brigade are coming," General Barnum said. "I hope I may get them from the depot brigades, for if I get them from that source they will have had some training."

It is believed that the Ninety-second Division will be recruited to its full strength by men taken from depot brigades of negro troops and will be sent overseas as soon as possible to finish their training behind the lines.

2,600 Chicagoans to Go.

There are 4,500 white selected men of the first draft yet to come to Camp Grant. Two thousand six hundred of this number are to come from Chicago. It is not known when these men will be sent, but there was a report current today that they may arrive next week. There is an indication that the second draft may be called in less than a month. With the coming of the remaining 4,500 of the first draft to the cantonment and the coming of the first increment of the second draft to the camp sometime probably early in April, the barrack-room now in use by the negro soldiers may be needed. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the Ninety-second Division may be mobilized within the next six weeks or two months.

COLORED REGIMENT EXCELS ON RANGE

Gives Best Exhibition of Shooting Yet Seen at Camp Upton.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
APRIL 16, 1918

PRAISED BY INSTRUCTOR

One Company Averages 45 Out of a Possible 50—Command Well-Trained.

Eagle Bureau,
Metropolitan Division.

Camp Upton, L. I., April 16—The 367th Infantry, New York City's colored regiment, which is training here in camp, but which is not part of the Metropolitan Division, had its first day on the rifle range yesterday as a unit and it proceeded to methodically "shoot rings around" the best the camp affords in marksmanship. Practically the entire regiment went to the range and the work for the first day was of such a nature to prompt unrestrained praise from the experts.

The regiment will be on the range for the next ten or fifteen days, until every man has been "shot."

Lieutenant James M. H. Wallace, Ordnance Department, rifle instructor and demonstrator at Camp Upton, who has visited the other cantonments, was especially loud in his praise of the first day's shooting.

"This is the best shooting I have seen in this camp," he said. "The results obtained today are remarkable and they speak highly for the preliminary training which the men have received and are now receiving. It has been methodical and thorough. It also speaks splendidly for the new 1917 United States rifle, which the men are using. I do not believe there has been any better shooting in the National Army than that we witnessed today."

Colonel Moss at Range.

Colonel James A. Moss, commander of the regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel William G. Deane, second in command, spent part of the day on the range.

While it is not possible to give out the individual scores or the scores for the regiment, it can be stated that the Headquarters Company, commanded by Captain Benjamin F. Norris, turned in an average of 45. Considering that 50 is the best possible, the figures speak for themselves.

The preliminary training mentioned by Lieutenant Wallace includes hours of constant sighting and the ever-to-be remembered "trigger squeeze." Before the regiment went to the range, weeks were spent in developing competent coaches so that the men who are handling a gun for the first time, and they constitute 95 per cent. of the command, are pulled up short and errors are promptly corrected.

While the men are waiting their turns on the firing line they are going through gas mask drill or the ordinary maneuvers.

When it comes time to "shoot" the men for record, a system of prize contests will be inaugurated.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MARCH 30, 1918

NEGROES IN THE DRAFT.

Today and tomorrow 3000 negroes will be sent forward from Louisiana to Camp Pike under the draft regulations for army training and preparation. The New Orleans quota leaves tomorrow. So far very few negroes have gone to the army from Louisiana or the South. The present movement will take between 30,000 and 40,000 of them. The disposition has been to separate the two races, although they receive the same rations, uniforms and accoutrements, the same pay, and are generally located at the same camps, but in different quarters. The race question, over which difficulties were feared at first in assembling the army, has been handled with great judgment and fairness, and there has in consequence been a gratifying absence of all friction, especially in the South.

The whites were sent to the camp first because there was a great deal of work yet to be done there, and they were supposed to be best qualified for this pioneering. Nearly all the white quotas from the South have been in camp for several months. The negroes are following them today. This has led to a different apportionment of the races taken into service. Only a very small percentage of the negroes from Louisiana went in the first party, 15 per cent, whereas all the whites were forwarded as soon as certified. In the meanwhile between the first quota and today radical changes have been made in our draft system, with the result that a larger percentage of whites will be in the army than of negroes. The troops from Louisiana will show a good white majority, as was to be expected, as Louisiana is a white state. The New Orleans white contingent should be more than two to one.

The draft statistics on the color line, which have only just been published, call attention to some differences which the War Department frankly admits it cannot explain. These differences, it notes, are confined to the South. As a matter of fact, the negroes constitute such a small percentage in the North, and the color line not being drawn as markedly in the draft, the statistics show the same percentage of registration in that section for whites and negroes. But in the South the differences are marked in some particulars. The negroes registered as of army age number 737,626, or 7.67 per cent of the total. This is less than their population calls for. Of these men 28.33 per cent were "called," whereas of the whites a much larger number, 32.48 per cent. But of those certified to the army, that is those to be sent to camp after the exemption boards and the physical examinations had weeded out those rejected because not fitted for military service or those exempted for any reason, the percentages were reversed. Thus 24.75 per cent of the whites were certified to the army and 75.25 per cent rejected, exempted or discharged. Among the negroes 36.23 per cent were accepted and 63.77 per cent released. Less than one white man in four was accepted, but more than one-third of the negroes. The War Department can give no reason for this difference, and finds no difference in physical qualifications, as some of the local boards have pretended, nor does it find any difference in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption and discharge. It seems to us that the difference is due to the fact that a much larger percentage of the whites were rejected because they were unnaturalized aliens, whereas this was true of none of the negroes, and because the whites included are those exempted for individual reasons, and those enlisted in the army and navy. Louisiana, as was noted the other day, has now furnished the quota of volunteers called for.

This means a larger white majority in the military, naval and other branches of the service, but the negroes are furnishing the full quota asked of them, and are showing willingness and patriotism. The departure of the first colored contingent in October was celebrated, and the men who were sent to the army were given a good send-off by their white fellow-citizens. Many of them volunteered at once for active service in the engineer and other regiments then being organized, and were thus able to get to the front in France at once, where they have given a good report themselves.

DURHAM NEGROES BEG TO GO TO CAMP GRANT

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
MARCH 30, 1918

Fine Spirit Shown by These Registrants—Police Go on 10-Hour Day Basis

CHANGES IN THE FORCE

Durham, March 29.—Negroes crowded about the desk of the chief clerk of the local exemption board and begged that places be made for them in the big delegation of negro drafted men who will leave Durham for Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The board had called 95 men to the courthouse to give them instructions about the trip to the training camp tomorrow. There were a few men in the draft who were farmers and wanted to be let off until they could get their crops planted and laid by.

For everyone who asked delayed induction into the service there were two or three who wanted to get into the service at once. On the whole, local officials said that the spirit shown by the negro drafted men was just as good as, if not a little better than, has ever been shown by the white men who have been sent away from Durham. That is no reflection on the white registrants, for the spirit of the negro men would do credit to the patriotism and intelligence of the best citizens of the country.

The 95 negroes will entrain at the Norfolk and Western freight depot tomorrow, instead of at the union depot, where the congestion would be of serious proportions.

Prominent negro people have held celebrations in honor of the men and are seeing to it that they will be just as well prepared for the journey as any other citizen soldiery which has left Durham. The usual razor kit, gift of the citizens, will be given to the negro soldiers.

In compliance with recommendations of the chief of police, the patrolmen of the Durham department, will work 10 hours instead of eight, as in the past. The order is effective immediately. The chief said in making these recommendations that every other branch of the service in the country was demanding longer hours on account of inability to secure adequate help, and he did not see why there should be an exception in the police department. In reality, the new hours will put a man on duty but one more hour than in the past, for an hour off will be allowed for meals.

The resignation of Sergt. W. A. Perry was filled by the elevation of Patrolman W. L. Moore to his place. Assistant Chief George Proctor has been sent to traffic duty, and Sergt. C. R. Marcom takes his place. The office of desk sergeant has been done away with, and the former occupant of that position, J. A. Woodall, will go on duty at the union station.

NEGRO DRAFT QUOTA DEPARTS FOR CAMP

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
APRIL 2, 1918

TWENTY-SEVEN OF TWENTY-NINE REGISTRANTS EXAMINED QUALIFY.

Thirty-four negroes, making up Galveston's final increment of negroes for the first draft call, left Galveston yesterday morning at 6:55 o'clock for Camp Travis, San Antonio. The party was in charge of George Smith. This increment also makes up the quota assigned Galveston under the recent special call.

A considerable crowd was assembled at the union station to bid the men good-by. The men were mustered at the offices of the local exemption board, where roll was called and the men supplied with necessities for the trip. The board has no information concerning the probable date on which another call will be made.

Twenty-seven of twenty-nine men examined yesterday by Dr. E. B. Kenner, chairman of the local board, were certified for active military service. This establishes a new record for the local board. The average number of men qualifying for such service has hitherto been far below this figure. Two men were disqualified, one having only one leg while the other had a clubfoot. There were eight negroes in the party and all successfully passed the examination.

Several of a total of fifty-two registrants who failed to report for physical examination on the day they were notified to appear, hastened to the exemption board offices yesterday and informed Dr. Kenner that notification cards had not been received. There are still men who have not appeared. Each case will be investigated.

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WE WANT "A PLACE IN THE SUN."

The Advocate April 6, 1918

A recent report made by Provost Marshal General Crowder to the Secretary of War is an illuminating testimony as to the service the Colored man has been called upon to render in this war. At the same time it emphasizes our JUST CAUSE for complaint that our men are NOT receiving that justice their representation and service and dependableness merits.

According to the official report made by the Provost Marshal General 28.33 per cent of the registered Colored men were called before the draft boards as against but 32.48 per cent of the whites. When it is remembered that our race constitutes but about twelve per cent of the entire population of the country it will be seen a very large per cent of our men were called before the draft boards—a MUCH LARGER per cent, proportionately, than the whites. And many of these—the vast majority, were called from states where, for us, there is "TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

According to this same report, 75,697 Colored men had been certified for service in the army as against 711,213 whites. This shows that out of every 100 Colored men called, 36 were certified for service while 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged; that out of every 100 white men called ONLY 25 were certified for service, and SEVENTY-FIVE were rejected, exempted or discharged. Thus, either Colored men were found to be MORE PHYSICALLY FIT than whites, or draft boards discriminated in favor of the whites called.

When it comes to officers, although the proportion of Colored men certified for service, based on population, is one-third more than the whites, we have had ONLY about 700 of our race given commissions in the army as against about 125,000 whites commissioned. In short, only a fraction over one per cent of Colored men in the army have been given commissions while about 17 per cent of the whites have been commissioned. And while the whites have generals, colonels, majors, and captains galore, WE HAVE BUT ONE Colored colonel, BUT FIVE majors, and the number of Colored captains is regretfully small.

The Colored man does not object to furnishing a relatively much higher per cent of the country's fighting men—we are glad to be called upon for so large a quota because it is a testimony to the race's physical fitness, in spite of former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee McComb's statement that our race is a decadent one.

We are glad to furnish this relatively larger per cent of the country's fighting men because it is an attestation to our loyalty and dependableness. However, we do believe, and insist, that a people that is called upon to furnish a disproportionate number of men to serve the country at the front—to fight "to make the world safe for democracy," is entitled to a far larger per cent of officers than we now have; a far larger per cent of officers above the rank of lieutenant, or captains, than we now have, and we are not disloyal when we ask, and INSIST upon a justice that is commensurate with service, and loyalty, and the number of men WHO ARE SERVING, and SERVING SPLENDIDLY.

We are only asking, as we have a right to ask, for a place in the sun.

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THE EXECUTED THIRTEEN.

The five soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who are under death sentence at Houston, Texas, are a strong reminder to every Negro, of the thirteen soldiers that were recently executed by hanging in that city by order of a Courtmartial. When the news of the finding of the Courtmartial, in the case of the thirteen, was made known to the public, the men were dead. We deplored their death very deeply, especially so, because the finding was not made public until after the men had been executed.

What You Can Do Now: You can write to the President of the United States and ask for executive clemency for the five now under sentence. ***Remember***, how you felt when you heard that thirteen were hanged until dead by the neck.

Remember, that the President's order does not prohibit execution of soldiers in the future. It merely states that the President shall review all cases where the death penalty is assessed.

Everybody who wishes to see those Negro soldiers' lives saved, should write the President and urge upon him to interfere. This is the only way in which the lives of the five will be saved.

Don't Delay. In as much as Courtmartials are speedy in carrying out their findings, you should speed up your petitions. ***Do It Now.***

MORE NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE EXECUTED

The Christian Recorder Jan. 16, 1918.

Five more Negro soldiers have been sentenced to execution by the court-martial in San Antonio, Texas, for participating in the riot at Houston. The matter is now, however, before the President of the United States. If they are hanged it will be with his consent. No one could be more emphatic than the Christian Recorder in its condemnation of mob violence. If the men are guilty of murder they ought to receive punishment. But it does seem strange to us that the guilty parties can be so easily found when they are Negroes, and sentenced to death, and so quickly executed, whereas when they are white it seems almost impossible to find them. We have yet to hear of any sentence for death for the whites who burned the Negro in Waco, Texas, notwithstanding the burning was in open daylight and there is not any difficulty in locating members of the mob. We have yet to find any sentence of execution for the soldiers who took part in the riot in East St. Louis. We cannot see how the government can find Negroes and not find white men, and we hardly believe that the execution of colored men for crime while white men go free will add much to the feeling of content which the colored race would like to have. We want our people to be loyal, but we want our people to have justice. We trust that the President of the United Stats will take a hand in this situation and will at least see that clemency is given to these soldiers, and that the provocation which they had to incite the riot is removed as far as possible.

Death Sentence Suspended While President Reviews Cases of Five Members of 24th Infantry U.S.A.

The Christian Recorder, Mar. 7, 1918.

Washington, Feb. 27 – An indefinite respite has been granted the five soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry sentenced by court-martial to be hanged for participation in the Houston riots last August. The President has notified the War Department that he will suspend action on the cases until he has received the records of the court-martial proceedings.

Wilson Receives N. A. A. C. P. Delegation

The Christian Recorder

President Wilson, on Tuesday afternoon, received a delegation of four members of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by special appointment. The delegation placed before the President a petition signed by twelve thousand citizens of New York, in which the President was asked to extend executive clemency to the five Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry now under sentence of death by verdict of the court martial which tried the Houston riot cases, and requesting the President to cause to be laid before him a review of the cases of the forty-one soldiers of the same regiment who were sentenced to life imprisonment by the first court martial. The delegation consisted of James Weldon Johnson, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Rev. George Frazier Miller, rector of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Frank M. Hyder, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, New York City, and Rev. F. A. Cullen, President of the New York Branch.

Mr. Johnson, who acted as spokesman of the delegation, said:

"We come as a delegation from the New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the twelve thousand signers to this petition which we have the honor to lay before you. And we come not only as the representatives of those people who signed this petition, but we come representing the sentiments and aspirations and sorrows, too, of the great mass of the Negro population of the United States.

"We respectfully and earnestly request and urge that you extend executive clemency to the five Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry now under sentence of death by court martial. And, understanding that the cases of the men of the same regiment who were sentenced to life imprisonment by the first court martial are to be reviewed, we also request and urge that you cause this review to be laid before you and that executive clemency be shown to them.

"We feel that the history of this particular regiment and the splendid record for bravery and loyalty of our Negro soldiery in every crisis of the nation give us the right to make this request. And we make it not only in the name of their loyalty but also in the name of the unquestioned loyalty to the nation of twelve million Negroes—a loyalty which to-day places them side by side with the original American stocks that landed at Plymouth and Jamestown.

"The hanging of thirteen men without the opportunity of appeal to the Secretary of War or to their Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, was a punishment so drastic and so unusual in the history of the nation that the execution or additional members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry would to the colored people of the country savor of vengeance rather than justice.

"It is neither our purpose nor is this

10 NEGRO SOLDIERS SAVED BY WILSON

The Atlanta Constitution

From Dying on Gallows for Complicity in the Houston Riot—President Gives Reasons for Showing Clemency.

Washington, September 4.—Death sentences of ten negro soldiers who participated in the riot at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917, have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson.

In six other cases the president affirmed the death sentences because the condemned men had been found guilty of having deliberately and with great cruelty murdered civilians.

This action, announced today by the war department, concludes the cases of twenty-nine negroes given the death penalty for their part in the riot. Thirteen were executed and the president was called upon to review the findings in sixteen cases.

The president found that the ten whose sentences he commuted had not been convicted of personally and directly causing deaths. The soldiers involved were not named in the war department's statement.

Wilson Makes Statement.

"I commute the remaining sentences," the president said in a statement attached to the record, "because I believe the lesson of this lawless riot will have been adequately pointed by the action already taken and that now directed, and also because I desire the clemency here [illegible] of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong, and an inspiration to the people of that race to further great and service to the country of which they are citizens and for the liberties of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of the great fields of battle."

The president reviewed their record at length, emphasizing the gravity of the rioters' crimes and the care taken by the military authorities to give them justice.

"On the 23d of August, 1917, the so-called Houston riot took place," his statement said. "A mutinous and riotous group of soldiers participated in the affair, causing in all the deaths of fifteen persons and the serious wounding of twelve others, many of whom were innocent bystanders and all of whom were peaceably disposed civilians of the city of Houston.

"Very searching and thorough investigations were made into the riot, its causes, and the actions of the persons who participated, with the result that three groups of soldiers were tried by court-martial, the cases being known, respectively, as the Nesbit, the Washington and the Tillman cases. The records of these trials have been carefully examined by the judge advocate general and the secretary of war, and they disclose that in each instance the court was properly constituted, was composed of officers of experience and sobriety of judgment, and the rights of the defendants were surrounded at every point by those safeguards which an humane administration of the law accords to those charged with grave offenses. No legal errors, prejudicing the rights of the accused, have been found; indeed, the seriousness of the cases appears to have challenged the attention of the military authorities from the outset and extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the fairness of the trials.

The Nesbit case was first tried. It resulted in the acquittal of five of the defendants and the conviction of the remainder with four sentences to brief terms of imprisonment, forty-one sentenced to life imprisonment and thirteen to death. These death sentences were reviewed by the commanding general of the southern department and executed.

Sixteen Death Penalties Involved.

"Later the Washington and Tillman cases proceeded to trial, involving alto-

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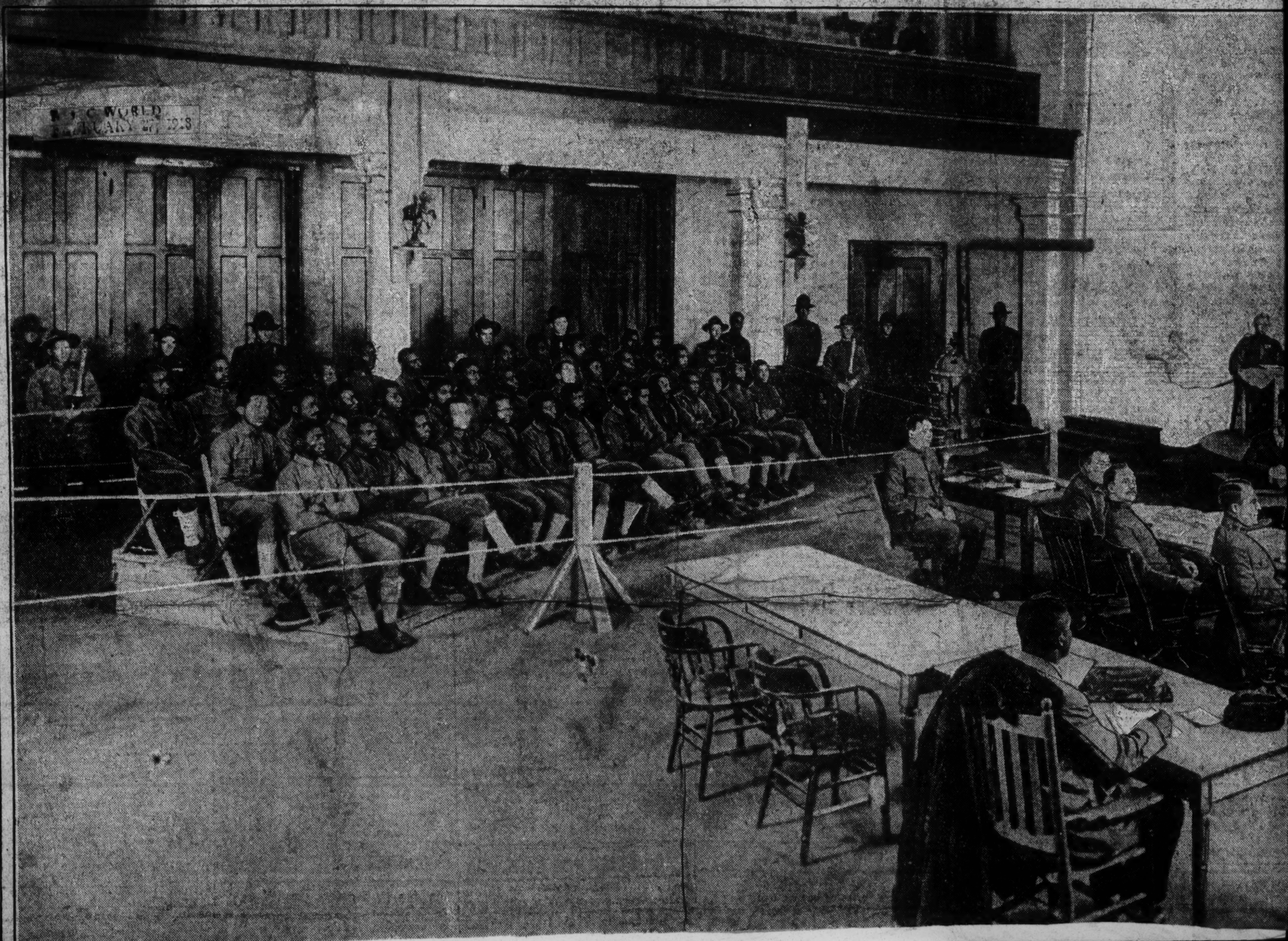
How Uncle Sam, in Big Court-Martial, Is Tryin



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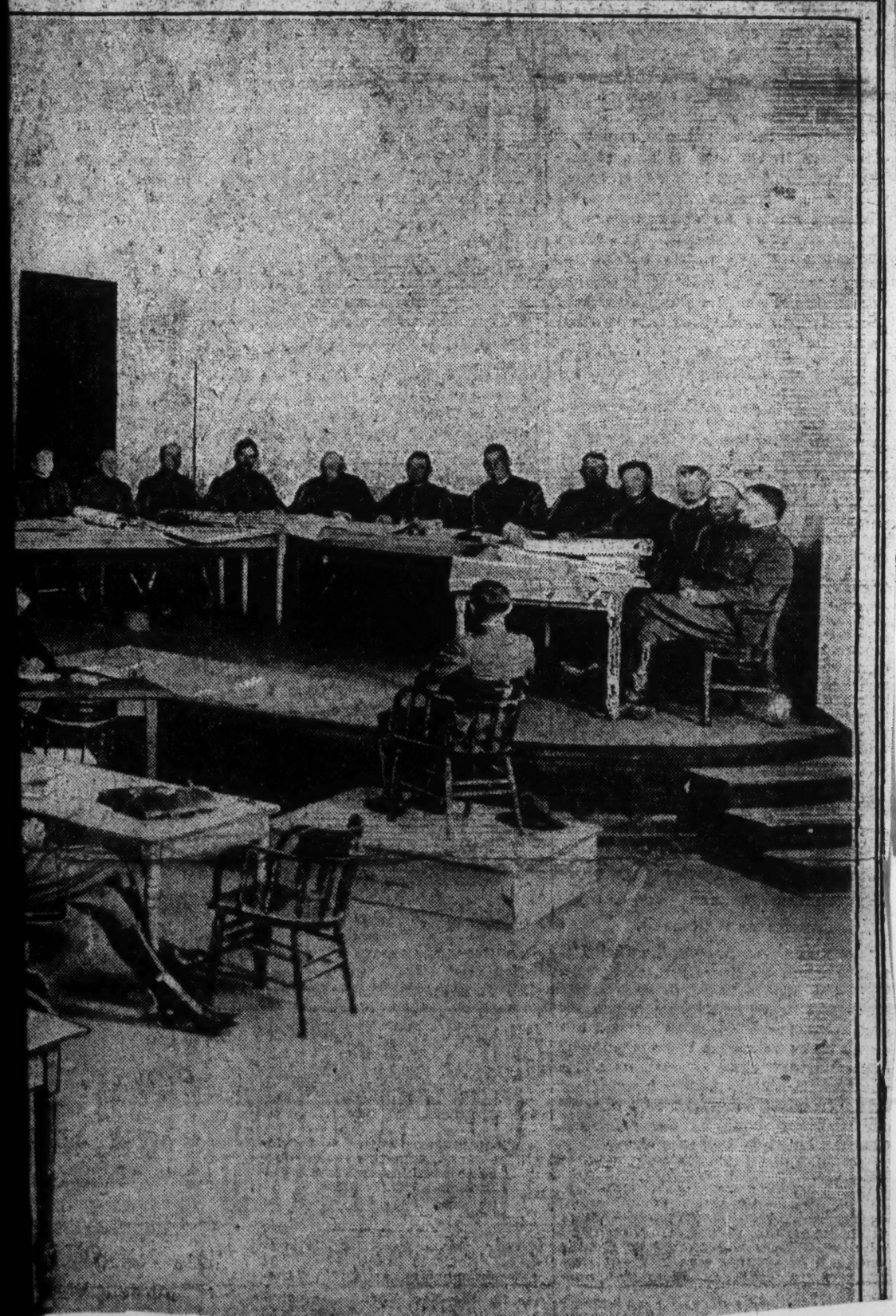
g Forty of His Soldiers



This remarkable picture shows the general court martial trial scene of f[redacted] the Third Battalion, 24th Infantry, that opened at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., on Feb. 18. Last August, it will be remembered, there was mutinous rioting in Houston's streets by members of the 24th, and twenty-two persons were murdered.

In spite of the executions, investigation of the riot continued, resulting in the court martial now under way, and the forty unfortunates in the box will soon know their fate. Note how simple and orderly and military the arrangement of the courtroom is. The court, numbering thirteen officers, is on the platform. Other lawyers and attendents are in the foreground and prisoners to the left.

On Nov. 1 last the largest court martial in the history of the United States Army opened, sixty-four negro defendants, all of the 24th Infantry, being arraigned on charges of mutiny and murder. As a result of the trial's findings, thirteen negroes were hanged simultaneously on Dec. 11 and forty-one others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Poore of the National Army is the presiding officer. Major D. V. Sutphin Judge Advocate, Major Thomas Finley Assistant Judge Advocate, and Major Harry Grier attorney for the defendants. The accused men have already entered a plea of not guilty. President Wilson has been asked to review the sentences of the forty-one negroes already sent to prison for life.

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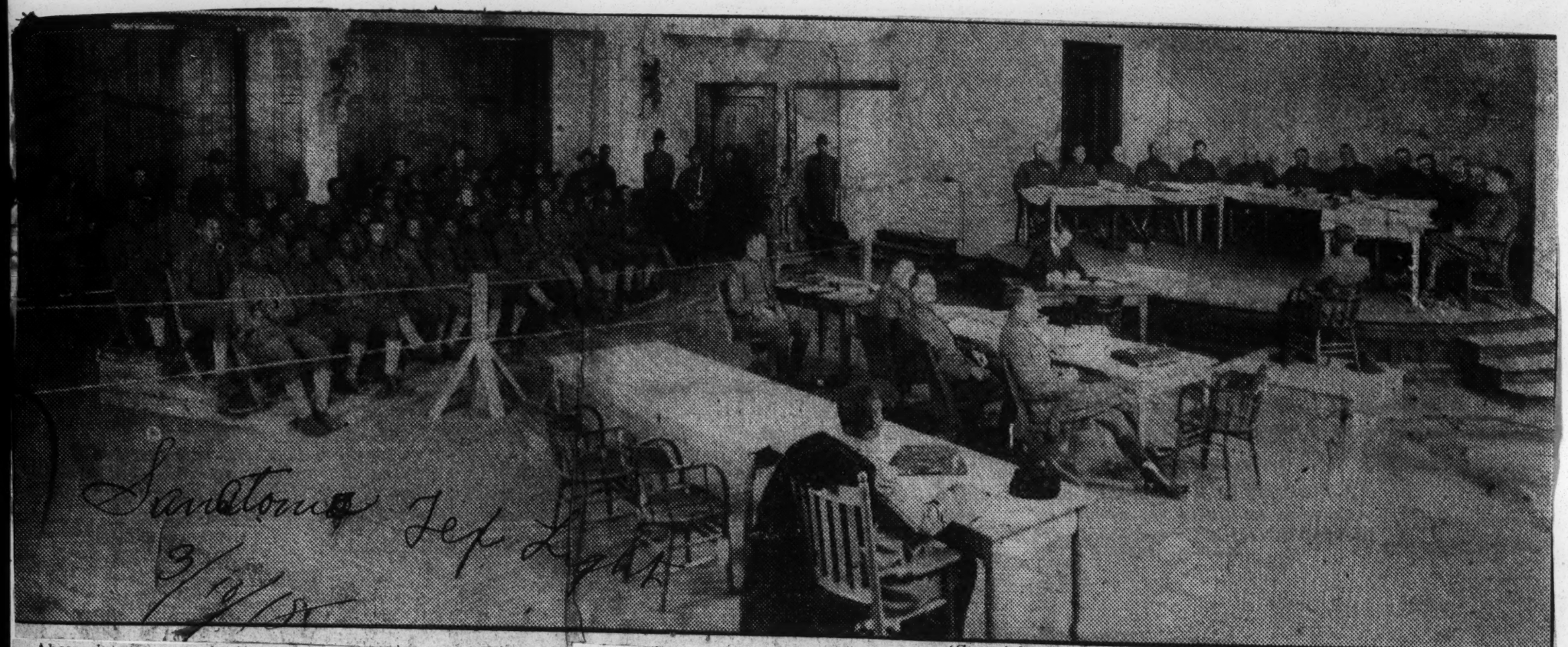

Sandtown Tex Light
3/10/18

(Copyrighted by Weaver-Lakin Photograph Service, San Antonio.)

Above is an unusual photograph of the court scene at Fort Sam Houston, where the United States is trying forty negro soldiers for mutiny and murder, alleged to have been committed by them in the riot at Houston on August 23, 1917. The defendants are seated on an elevated platform, around which has been strung ropes. Armed guards with bayonets fixed are in attendance both inside and outside of the courtroom. On the stage are members of the court, with Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, presiding. The members are, reading left to right: Lieut. Col. James Goethe, Lieut. Col. John H. Page Jr., Col. Henry T. Ferguson, Col. Harry G. Bishop, Col. Farrand Sayre, Col. Frederick R. Day, Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, Col. John C. Waterman, Col. Edward Anderson, Col. Willard D. Newbill, Col. Robert C. Williams, Lieut. Col. John J. Miller, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Johnson, Maj. Dudley V. Sutphin, judge advocate, is seated to the right, Maj. Thomas Finley, assistant judge advocate, next to him, and Capt. A. J. Levie, a member of the board of officers which investigated the riot, is next. Maj. Harry S. Grier, counsel for the accused, is seated on the left near the prisoners. The photograph also shows E. B. Bowman, official reporter. Lieutenant Snider is on the witness stand.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases in Either Military or Civil History of the United States, in Which 118 Negro Soldiers Have Been the Accused, Is Near Conclusion at Fort Sam Houston.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MARCH 10, 1918

When the court-martial now in session at Fort Sam Houston completes the trial of forty negro soldiers charged with rioting at Houston August 23, last, a total of 118 members of the Third battalion, 24th infantry, will have been tried for crimes committed that night. With a single exception, that of the court-martial trial of some 400 Indians many years ago, the number is the largest ever tried by the military authorities for capital crimes. The present court probably will end the prosecution in connection with the riot so far as the military authorities are concerned, as it is believed that all against whom information has been obtained are included in the 118. However, it may develop later that proof of complicity by others can be established, in which event additional members of the regiment may be tried. Also the Harris County Criminal Court may be able to find evidence by which it can bring to justice civilian negroes said to have incited the riot.

Three distinct courts-martial have been convened in the trial of the 118 men. The first court was convened November 1, 1917, two months after the riot. Sixty-three men were tried at that time. They were declared to be the ring-leaders of the riot, and as a result of that trial thirteen were hanged, and all the others except five, were sent to prison, the majority of them for life. Five were acquitted. The hanging was conducted at Fort Sam Houston.

All Convicted at Second Trial.

At the second trial, held in December, fifteen members of the regiment were the accused. All were found guilty. Five were sentenced to be hanged and the others sent to prison for long terms, some of them for life. The sentence has not yet been carried out, as President Wilson has granted the condemned men a respite. He has announced he will review the testimony in their cases and also wants to review the testimony in the trial now under way.

At the present trial forty men are accused. The trial possibly will be completed within the week. The prosecution has practically completed its case, and beginning Monday morning the defense will begin presentation of its case. While some fifty witnesses are expected to be called for the defense, it is not likely the trial will last longer than the week, as military trials don't drag.

The preparation and trial of the cases has been one of the biggest tasks that the judge advocates of the army have been called upon to accomplish. It has entailed a great amount of work, and also a vast amount of investigation. The investigation began August 28, five days after the riot. A board of officers was convened and instructed to "get to the bottom" of the affair. This board consisted of Captain Preston, now a major; Captain Fox and Lieutenant Levie. The board visited the members of the Third battalion in the stockade at Fort Bliss, El Paso, to which place they were taken directly after the riot.

Men Examined Under Oath.

More than 400 men were examined by the board. Every man was sworn and warned that the testimony he gave before the board might be used against him. Varying stories were told. The board then went to Columbus, N. M., where other members of the regiment were stationed. Again a large number of men were called to give evidence. After this testimony was coordinated the first trial was called.

The board continued its investigation and further evidence and testimony gathered from the first trial resulted in charges being filed against fifteen other negro soldiers. Then further evidence was obtained and forty others were made defendants.

The preparation of the cases by the judge advocate and the counsel has also entailed a great amount of work. Col. J. A. Hull was judge advocate at the first and second trials, and Maj. Dudley V. Sutphin was assistant. In the present trial Major Sutphin is the judge advocate and Maj. Thomas Finley is his assistant. Maj. Harry S. Grier has represented the defendants in each trial.

Major Sutphin a Volunteer.

Major Sutphin is a reserve officer. His home is Cincinnati, where he was a member of the law firm of DeCamp & Sutphin. He was formerly judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He has had wide experience in trial work in all the courts, state and Federal. He is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1897, and of the University of Cincinnati Law School of the 1900 class. He entered the judge advocate reserve corps in May, 1917, and was called into active service in July, just in time to get into the big court-martial. His headquarters is Central Department, Chicago. He was detailed here for duty in this case. Major Sutphin did a great amount of the preparation of the first two cases, and has spent two months in preparing the present case for trial and has developed a strong case.

Major Grier is a regular army officer, and, although a graduate of law, and at one time instructor of law at West Point, he is not a judge advocate. He holds his commission in the infantry branch of the service. He is a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1903, having been appointed from Pennsylvania. He has participated in more than 600 courts-martial, and is considered one of the strongest of counsel in such cases.

Major Grier Unanimously Chosen.

At the time of the riot he was on duty with the 24th infantry, and he was the unanimous choice of the 118 accused men for their counsel. The negro soldiers have implicit confidence in him. He has made a wonderful defense in each of the cases.

Major Finley is a reserve officer. His home is in Cookville, Tenn. He was commissioned major in August, 1917, and called to Washington in October. He was on duty in the ap-

peals division of the provost marshal's office in Washington until January 1, when he was transferred to San Antonio as assistant to the department judge advocate. He was specially detailed to assist Major Sutphin in the present trial.

E. B. Bowman of Nicholls & Bowman, civil and military court reporters, has been official reporter in each of the three trials. In the present trial he is assisted by H. L. Gazley, of the Associated Court Reporters, San Antonio, H. P. Bickler of Bickler & Eisenlohr, Austin, and T. H. Burger, court reporter of the Floresville District Court. Twenty copies of the daily proceedings of the trial are furnished each morning. These copies are printed, the Alamo Printing Company having the contract.

NEGRO SOLDIERS RAID POLICE STATION TO FREE A COMRADE

Had Been Arrested For Robbing Cash Register; Ten Soldiers and Civilians Shot; None Seriously

Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 22.—Between three and four hundred negro civilians, headed by a score of negro soldiers from Camp Alexander, last night attacked the second precinct police station, in an effort to rescue two soldiers arrested by the police on the charge of robbing the cash register of a photographer's studio. More than half of the windows of the station were smashed by flying bullets, bricks and bottles before the officers retaliated by opening fire with pistols and riot guns.

Ten negro soldiers and civilians were shot down in the exchange of bullets before the arrival of reserves from the central station and naval guards gave the police sufficient man power to quell the rioters and arrest the ring leaders.

One Policeman Hurt.

Police sergeant White was the only officer injured. He was struck in the temple by a bottle. The crowd hurled paving stones at the ambulance carrying the officer to the hospital, partially wrecking the vehicle.

Several of the wounded at the hospital were said tonight to be in a precarious condition. The trouble was precipitated when the officers clubbed the two negro soldiers arrested on the charge of robbery. They were resisting arrest, urged to the act by companions. The crowd quickly swelled to a mob and followed the officers to the station, which is located in the negro district.

Call Troops to Quell Riot In DuPont Munition Plant

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 11.—In answer to a riot call soldiers from Camp Lee were rushed to Hopewell last Friday to [illegible] labor- and foreigners employed at the Du Pont munition factory there. Reports stated that two persons had been killed in the melee.

Several hours after the troops arrived it is said that firing among the rioters continued. More than 1,000 shots were fired during the rioting. The riot started when a white steward in a restaurant slapped a woman's face, employed there as a cook.

The Kansas Defense Society, which is an organization brought into being purposely to test the rights of the race along civil and political lines, has recently instituted proceedings in the United States court in behalf of the forty unfortunate colored soldiers now in the Federal prison as a result of their having participated in the Houston riot.

11-2-15

The society also proposes to enlist the full support of the entire colored population of the country in a nation-wide campaign which it intends to launch for the purpose of raising a sufficiency of funds to enable it to properly push the case.

It is pointed out that under rules of the court martial, all evidence and findings must be submitted to the President of the United States. According to the society this was not done in the case of those soldiers. Their sentences were approved by the commander of the Southern Department. In the opinion of the society these men are being held illegally in prison and should be given their liberty. We have every reason to believe that the whole country will agree with that view, especially if it is true that these brave soldiers are not being rightfully confined to prison.

The step the Kansas society is now taking in this affair is one in the proper direction. We have no doubt but that the people to whom the appeal for support will be made, will respond to the extent desired if reached effectively. Neither do we believe that there is the least possible likelihood of the case not being won, because this is the opinion, not only of many of the leading lawyers, but also that of many of the thinking people of the country.

We are all sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case to know that these soldiers acted as they did, solely as a desire to protect themselves from what seemed to them at the time to be inevitable danger. It is clearly a case of self-defense and nothing more, and it is no more than proper that the matter in its true light receive all the consideration and representation possible.

There is absolutely no denying the fact that this question is one that should receive the undivided attention of our people, for it is by all means sufficiently important and therefore is entitled to it.

We wish the timely efforts of those responsible for the question being taken up every success and it goes without saying that they will receive the cooperation they are rightly asking of all the Negro Journals of the country in the [illegible]

It is a very regrettable fact that if it were not for the shameful lack of representation in the courts of the South where our people are concerned, we would not today be discussing this question (and we must admit that it is a very distasteful one) which should long ago have been disposed of in a manner acceptable to all concerned. But if there ever was a case of reaping the fruits of non-representation or proper representation in the courts of the South, we believe this is one. What is needed then, and especially if the [illegible] decent [illegible] tation in the [illegible] concerted and intelligent [illegible] on the part of our [illegible]

FIVE NEGRO SOLDIERS DIE ON THE GALLOWS

For Taking Part in Houston Riot—Babe Collier, Atlanta, in the List.

The Constitution

San Antonio, Texas, September 17.—Silently and with no sign of emotion, facing the east, where 200 miles distant had been committed the crime for which they received the maximum military penalty, five negro soldiers of company I, Twenty-fourth United States infantry, were executed by hanging at Fort Sam Houston at daybreak this morning.

The five men were: Privates Babe Collier, Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas McDonald, Florence, S. C.; Joseph Smith, Annapolis, Md.; James Robinson, Hartford, Conn.; Albert D. Wright, Columbus, Ohio.

The death sentences of the men for their participation in the rioting at Houston, Texas August 23, 1917, were passed following a court-martial held at Fort Sam Houston last October. Only a few days ago the sentences were affirmed by President Wilson, who also commuted the sentences of ten other negroes convicted at the same time.

The execution this morning differed only slightly in details from that of thirteen other negroes of the Twenty-fourth infantry at Fort Sam Houston December 12, 1917, for participation in the Houston riots. At that time the condemned negroes went to their death singing hymns. The negroes this morning were silent and showed no sign of emotion.

Notified of their fate Monday morning at 11 o'clock they spent the intervening time praying and in conference with Rev. Father Kane.

They were awakened before daybreak and taken to the place of execution in army trucks. Officers of the southern department and a detachment of third infantry, acting as guards, were witnesses. Rev. Father Kane and Chaplain C. C. Bateman, United States army, were the only other witnesses.

Following the execution the men were buried near the foot of the scaffold. As was the case in the executions last December, secrecy marked the preparations. The scaffold was erected at night and was torn down immediately after the execution. The execution was directly in charge of a noncommissioned officer. No announcement was made in advance except to the negroes themselves and a statement that the execution had taken place was not made until several hours after the men were dead.

Within three hours after their comrades' death, ten other negroes whose sentences had been commuted by President Wilson, were on their way to prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The negroes whose sentences were commuted by President Wilson were Corporals Robert Tillman, John Geter and James H. Mitchell, and Privates John H. Gould, Henry L. Chenault, Edward Porter, Jr., Robert Smith and Ezekiah C. Turner, of company I; Corporal Quiller Walker, of company K, and Private Charlie Banks, company M, all of the 24th infantry, and all members of the "lower A guard" at Camp Logan the night of the riot.

Shortly before daybreak this morning the prisoners were conducted under heavy guard, and in trucks to the secret place of execution. They were permitted to have a few minutes with a chaplain and then were hanged.

The five negroes executed were convicted of killing E. M. Jones, a Houston citizen, who was shot during a riot last year. They were also convicted of mutiny and of marching on the city of Houston "to the injury of persons and property."

The ten whose sentences were commuted were charged with causing the death of Captain J. W. Mattes, second Illinois field artillery, while he was trying to halt the rioters; of causing the death of three civilians and of disobeying a command not to leave the camp. The president announced it had not been shown they personally caused the death of any individual.

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RACE RIOT STIRS BIG WAR CAMP

N Y C EVE. SUN
AUGUST 19, 1918

Rumored Killing of Three at Merritt Investigated.

EIGHT OTHERS ARE WOUNDED

Battle Starts When Negro Jostles Sergeant in Y. M. C. A. Hut.

Army officers are conducting an investigation to-day into a riot between white and negro soldiers which is said to have occurred on Saturday night at Camp Merritt, near Tenafly, N. J., in which, it is rumored, a white sergeant and two negro soldiers were killed and eight negroes were wounded.

The examination into the fray is being made by the inspection officer of the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, who will report to the General commanding the Port of Embarkation. Officers at Camp Merritt refused today to comment on the affair, referring all questions to the commanding officer. At his offices it was said that the report would not be ready until later in the day.

The story of the riot was told by enlisted men of the camp. They said that the trouble started in the Y. M. C. A., but at the camp at about 8 o'clock in the evening. A negro trooper jostled a white sergeant who was sitting in the hut, they said, and the two came to blows. The altercation was carried outside the hut. There the negro drew a razor and slashed the sergeant across the jugular vein, severing it.

Hundreds of white soldiers, infuriated at the sight of their comrade's blood, then rushed at a group of negro soldiers and tried to rescue the colored trooper. A hurry call was sent to military police headquarters and a company of the 50th Infantry responded on the run.

Revolvers came out and shots were fired in the struggling mass. It is said that two negro soldiers were instantly killed and that eight were wounded. The white sergeant whose throat had been cut died later in the camp hospital, it was said.

The company of military police used their clubs desperately, to quiet the rioters. Many of the frenzied men refused to stop fighting until they were felled by the police. But the combatants were at last separated and dozens were marched to the guard house under arrest. A court martial is expected immediately, it is said.

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Jan. 26, 1918

Soldiers of 24th Infantry in Federal Prison at Leavenworth Are Interviewed

BY CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Traveling Representative of the Chicago Defender

Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 25.—The Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., one of the famous penal institutions of the world looked grim, austere and uninviting as the Defender representative approached it. The massive white front was handsome enough, the trim lawns lightly covered with snow were faultless, but an undefined something gave your correspondent a curious feeling. Perhaps it was because the place seemed so calm, peaceful and quiet, or perhaps because of the thought that locked behind those walls were thirty-eight members of the 24th U. S. Infantry sentenced for their participation in the trouble at Houston last August to stay there the rest of their natural lives.

A personal introduction to Warden Thomas W. Morgan by Turner W. Bell, the famous Negro lawyer of Leavenworth, Kan., gained immediate admittance for the Defender man. A guard stationed in a little house on stilts crisply demanded the visitor's business and the explanation being satisfactory, the gate of the barb wire fence was unlocked by a "trusty." An advance was made to another gate where a pass was issued, thence to the prison proper where two steel barred doors swung back softly before we were inside. A guard, Mr. Creel (white), acted as guide and during the trip in which he courteously and painstakingly explained the various departments, informed me that he was a southerner.

The compact group of buildings comprising the cell houses, workshops, hospital, etc., are surrounded by a broad brick wall 45 feet high on which are stationed keen-eyed guards armed with rifles. The buildings are beautiful if a prison can be regarded in such a light. Constructed of brick and stone, no palace or skyscraper has ever been erected with more care or precision. The cell house in which the prisoners live have their cells five tiers or stories high with balconies around each tier, much like a great apartment building with each apartment like a bird cage. Everything is sanitary and spotlessly clean, the marble floors are white, the brass rails shined with polish, while the cells and walls are kept immaculate with paint. Two men occupy a cell just large enough to move around in. Each cell has an electric light, sanitary toilet and wash bowl, cuspidore and a double decked steel cot, like those of the Y. M. C. A. Everything is strictly modern, indeed, much better than many people have in their homes. The men are locked in at 5:30 each afternoon and have until 9:30 to read books and magazines or smoke tobacco, which the government provides. Race prisoners are, as a rule, placed in the same tiers.

Men Taught Trades

We went from shop to shop, the men being taught brick and stone masonry, black and tin smithing, painting, tailoring, etc. All of the work is done by the inmates who are actually building their own prison. Their food is of the best, the supper of spaghetti with tomatoe sauce, stewed figs, bread and cake, looking very appetizing. The men march into the dining room where the benches and tables are arranged like pews, to music furnished by a band of thirty pieces. The members of which have no other duty except to practice all day long. Several Race men are members. Talking is not permitted in the dining room during chapel services, but the men are free to converse at any other time. The spirit of the prisoners seems excellent. No dejections is noticeable, no holding of the head down. A few looked away as if afraid that they might be recognized but most saluted or nodded in a friendly fashion, and when I learned later that the members of the 24th had been scattered among the other prisoners without any distinction whatever, I realized that the salutes were from military men who had not forgotten the habit.

The large number of men of the Race here was the striking thing. It seemed every other prisoner was one Of a population of 1,624, one fourth, or nearly 400 are Race men. Warden Morgan was asked why so large a number were here. He replied that the District of Columbia and Washington, D. C., had no prisons. All convictions in their courts for such ordinary crimes as house breaking and pocket picking are punished by incarceration here. Nearly all are from Washington, D. C., but does not so large a proportion make a bad impression of the visitor the warden was asked. He replied that the question always came up and that the explanation was always given that the ratio of these prisoners from white to other states was about one to ten.

Warden Thomas Morgan, a Kansan, who has been warden here for four years, is an excellent and bread man. He believes in humane treatment and the system is worked out splendidly at Leavenworth. When the soldiers of the 24th came he told them that they were coming to Leavenworth WITHOUT A BIT OF PREJUDICE against them; that they would be treated identically the same as the other prisoners and as their conduct and trustworthiness proved itself they would receive the same consideration any other prisoners received. Warden Morgan gave the Defender correspondent all information desired and then was asked for permission to interview some of the soldiers of the 24th. He pressed a button, his secretary appeared, and a few minutes later three men filed into the room. The warden told them that a representative of the world's greatest newspaper had come to talk with them. He then gave us chairs and left us in the corner of his commodious office to chat undisturbed.

Talks With the Unfortunates

Stalwart young chaps they were, dressed in grey, men of the type we meet every day, and yet with a quiet reserve of manner which bespoke the effect of their training and discipline. We soon became acquainted and were smiling and talking in great manner. One was from New York, another from Elizabeth, N. J., and the third from Savannah, Ga. "How do the people on the outside regard us and what do they think of our being here," was the first eager question. They were told. What message do you wish to send to the Race they were asked. "Tell them, for God's sake, to take an interest in us and our plight; to bring about in some way, through congress, if necessary, a new trial or a revision of our sentences. A new trial will probably free us."

True Story of the Riot

Two said they were victims of circumstances, having no part in the riot, but being absent from roll call, explanation of their whereabouts were unavailing. Bit by bit the story of the riot as they had heard it developed at the trial or from the lips of their comrades was told. This story has never been accurately published by our Race papers. The daily press garbled it and there were little trustworthy information available at that time.

The story as told in the report shows:

The riot at Houston, Texas, on August 23d last, was due in its entirety to the ill treatment of the colored soldiers by the city police of Houston. From the time of the battalion's arrival at this post fresh from their service with Gen. Pershing in the campaign in Mexico, the police had heaped insults and indignities of various kinds upon them. These personal attacks were largely of that goading irritating type which only the poor southern white, frequently known as the "redneck," could be small enough to continue. They tried the souls of these men, trained as they were, to be self respecting soldiers. There was little real necessity for the presence of these police officials in the camp. Military police made up of non-commissioned officers whose task it is to preserve order are on duty at all military camps. As a rule they are armed, but here at Houston the Colored military police were stripped of their arms. It is considered likely that had the military police been armed as usual, the riot would have been avoided, for the city policeman Sparks would never have dared assault Corporal Baltimore, who, acting in his capacity as a military policeman, asked Sparks why he was slapping the face of a Colored woman arrested within the camp. Sparks promptly beat Baltimore with his gun, shot him, and chased him into a nearby house. The other white policeman, a partner of Sparks, on reporting to his superior later in the day, condemned Spark's action and said he was wrong.

The report that Baltimore had been killed spread rapidly around the camp. The soldiers could hardly believe it. They gathered in groups to discuss the matter and vengeance was advocated by some of the bolder spirits. The officers soon learned of the unrest and took steps to quiet it. They were told that ammunition was being stolen and Maj. Snow in command decided to take summary action. The men were ordered to fall in line and an attempt was made to "check" them and account for each man. Suddenly the cry rang down the company street, "get your guns boys, the mob is coming." The men broke ranks, bedlam reigned for a moment. The officers succeeded in holding some of them in line, but many broke away, raided the ammunition tent and seized their rifles. Wild firing began. Everybody was excited. It was then that the outstanding figure of the whole affair appeared.

Sergeant Vida Henry of Co. K had been a soldier for 18 years and had risen to the rank of first sergeant. He was considered a strict disciplinarian, had the reputation of being loyal to his superiors, and his influence over the men was great. The horrible race riot at East St. Louis had occurred not very long before. Black men, women and children had been butchered, burned and maltreated. It was brought out at the trial that Sergeant Henry, learning of the destitution of some of the survivors, had been a leader in the movement to send money and relief to them. Perhaps it was his memory of that great injustice which inspired him and made him the natural leader of the men who marched away to Houston that night. But whatever the motive and however wrong the action, his bravery and daring will make his memory live forever in the hearts of those who know his story.

Men were running here and there, officers shouted command, everything was confusion, when the cool voice of Sergeant Henry rang out. "Men fall in." A number obeyed and he marched them away toward the city of Houston. His every word was law. It has been estimated that from 100 to 175 men were in the column although one of the prisoners remarked that 175 men of the 24th could have razed the entire city. It is said, however, that the men exhibited no animosity against the civilians. It was the policemen who were the objects of the wrath. Sergeant Henry marched his little force on. It was a regular military maneuver. He ordered the rear guard to "let no man fall out," and when somebody suggested going back to camp, he said, "I'm not going back. I didn't come out to go back." Seventeen people were killed during the trouble, mostly it is said, policemen or citizens who assumed the role of police and fired on the soldiers. Capt. Mattes, an officer in an Illinois National Guard regiment, was one of those shot. At the time newspaper dispatches made much of a report that his body was mutilated by bayoneting, etc. At the trial Corporal Foreman, who was in the auto with him, and Undertaker Snell, testified that NO SUCH ASSAULT WAS SEEN NOR ANY SUCH MARKS FOUND UPON HIS BODY. Captain Mattes wore an olive drab uniform, the same as was worn by the city police. In the front seat of his machine was seated a policeman and as Captain Mattes rose to speak to them, the men undoubtedly thought he was a policeman.

The column marched on. When armed citizens or policemen were met, firing took place, and the whole city was alarmed. In one of these exchanges, Sergeant Henry was wounded. A little farther on he sat down on a railroad track. His men crowded around him but he waved them away and commanded them to march on. He knew he was through. He had played his part. The next morning his body was found with the top of his head blown off. The men began to drop away and finally split. Henry the leader was gone. Part went back to try to get in camp with Sergeant Nesbitt, part continued toward town with Corporal Brown. The daily newspaper dispatches said the men intrenched themselves in a ball park and were surrounded by militiamen. THIS IS NOT A FACT. They could have resisted an army of militiamen under such circumstances. They scattered in two and threes or singly seeking shelter in the homes of civilians, in the woods or fields. Discouraged and disheartened they were arrested wherever found the next day by white soldiers and offered no resistance.

Own Testimony Convicts

The trial, one of the most notable in the history of the U. S. Army, was held at Fort Sam Houston, Nov. 1917, and three months were occupied in the taking of testimony. The prosecution's strongest link in convicting the prisoners was the testimony of fifteen of their own men. Four of them particularly, privates Bandy, Alexander, Peacock and Love, TURNED SQUARELY ON THEIR OWN COMRADES AND TOLD THE WHOLE STORY OF THE DAY'S EVENTS, EVEN IDENTIFYING THE MEN WHO WERE IN TOWN. IN MANY INSTANCES THE ONLY EVIDENCE IMPLICATING THE DEFENDANTS WAS THROUGH THE TESTIMONY OF THESE ACCOMPLICES. IT IS CLAIMED BY THE DEFENSE THAT THEY GAVE THE NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE NOT DOWN TOWN AT ALL. THERE IS AN UNWRITTEN LAW IN THE ARMY THAT A SOLDIER NEVER FORSAKES A COMRADE. THESE MEN, HOWEVER, WERE NEW MEN, ENLISTED DURING THE DRIVE FOR RECRUITS OCCASIONED BY THE WAR. THEY ADMITTED THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN THE RIOT BUT SAVED THEIR OWN SKINS BY TELLING ON THEIR COMRADES. A MARKED DIFFERENCE WAS NOTICED IN THE TESTIMONY OF THE VETERANS. THEY KNEW NOTHING, KNEW NONE OF THE MEN, THEIR MEMORY FAILED THEM COMPLETELY. BROWNSVILLE WAS PROBABLY FRESH IN THEIR MINDS. THE SENTENCES IMPOSED BY THE GENERALS OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT SHOCKED THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, WHICH HAD HOPED THAT BECAUSE OF THE UNDERLYING REASONS OF THE RIOT, THAT MERCY WOULD BE SHOWN. THIRTEEN, INCLUDING ALL THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS INVOLVED, WERE HUNG. FORTY-ONE WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

The interview at an end, the Defender representative thanked the warden for his courtesy. The warden nodded to the men, who filed silently out. The Defender man passed through the quiet steel doors, the brick wall gate and the barb wire stockade to the outside world, where he drew a breath of free air and looked back at the sombre building.

Are there any innocent men among the 38 sentenced for life who are now at Leavenworth? Two of the prisoners claimed absolutely that they had no part in the riot. Was it possible, in view of the conditions which existed at Houston and throughout Texas, to give complete justice to men with black skins? Can less be asked than that

these men be given a new trial and another opportunity to prove their innocence in an atmosphere where there can be no question of its fairness?

These 38 men at Leavenworth request that they be aided. Will the Race heed this appeal? There is a movement on foot in Oklahoma to help them secure a new trial. It is hoped that every individual who believes in fair play will do everything possible toward bringing before congress or through whatever means will accomplish the result of their request for a new trial.

"Remember Houston, the 24th, and Sergeant Vida Henry."

RICHMOND VA. VIRGINIAN
SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

ONCE MORE THE QUESTION OF RACE.

Evidences point to the somewhat increasing spirit of intolerance for law and order on the part of the negro race in many sections of the country. Practically a repetition of the shameful Texas border riot of last spring occurred Saturday in the city of Norfolk.

The arrest of two negro soldiers charged with robbing a cash drawer was the signal for a vicious attack upon the city jail by a negro mob composed of soldiers and civilians. Fortunately no one was seriously injured except the outlaws that fired upon the prison house.

Remarkable police efficiency soon brought the matter to an end with the result that ten negro soldiers and civilians were shot down, several of whom are now in a precarious condition in one of the city's hospitals. The ringleaders were finally rounded up and placed behind the bars.

This is the same spirit that displayed itself soon after the war between the states at which time the negro was overwhelmed with the notion of his importance. He had worn the uniform of a soldier and was given privileges that he was not reasonably prepared to exercise, and his brain became distorted with the idea of equality and in many cases of superiority. The records of that period tell of the penalty that was visited upon the negro because of his defiance of every decent thing.

America's pure democracy exalts the race to every honorable privilege and potentiality. Garbed in the proudest uniform that ever adorned the soldiery of any nation, the mind of some of the race have begun again to reel under the load of self-importance.

We are glad to believe that while this is a weakness of some of the race among many of the better class it is largely restrained by a disposition to follow the civilized customs of their white neighbors. And while this obtains, there is hope that after years of patience an improved character may be evolved that may fit them better for citizenship in this great land of democracy.

For the present, we are doing the very best for them that lies within our power to mold their natures into decent shapes. Every advantage of improvement is afforded them that lies in the reach of the state. More money by hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually upon their free education than is collected from them for all purposes in taxes by the state. They receive every reasonable encouragement, civil, political, educational and industrial that ought to make for the steady advancement of the race in the things that develop genuine citizenship.

But there is one thing they must forever recognize. All the years of the infinite future will not and cannot erase the fact that the white race is superior and by that superiority will forever dominate. It lies in the nature of things. God was not lost for variety when He created the world. He made the beasts of the forest, and, in that wondrous variety, He made the lion. He made the birds of the air, and He made the eagle among them. When He made the races of men in all their differing natures, He made the white man, and since the world itself was swung upon its first foundations there is no record of time nor will there ever be when the white man will yield to any other race.

The negro is here and he is here to stay. The responsibility of the white race to teach, to protect and to master him is never to be overlooked.

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
OCTOBER 6, 1918

NEGROES ASK RELEASE

Alleged Rioters State Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

Forty-one Negroes, alleged to have taken a part in the riot at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on August 23, 1917, are making an effort to secure their release from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth on the ground that the court-martial by which they were convicted was unconstitutional and illegal. A petition asking a writ of habeas corpus was filed in Topeka yesterday in the office of F. L. Campbell, clerk of the United States district court.

In the petition it is stated that the orders for the appointment of the general court-martial which met in November, of 1917, at Fort Sam Houston, no one was appointed who had the authority to issue such orders, and that the proceedings were a violation of the constitution of the United States.

The riot in question occurred between citizens and men of the Third battalion, Twenty-fourth infantry, sent to Houston to work on the construction of Camp Logan, with a loss of life of many persons. When brought before a court-martial, the men pleaded not guilty, but were tried and convicted on four charges. Several of the men were executed, and some were sent to the federal penitentiary. One of the men, now at Leavenworth is Joseph Waidlow, of Topeka, and a relative of Nick Chiles, of this city.

POLICEMEN HURT IN RIOT OF NEGROES

Two Taken to Hospital—Reserves Quell Outbreak of Soldiers and Sailors in Harlem.

Reserves from three police stations in Harlem last night were kept busy quelling riots precipitated by drunken negro soldiers and sailors. The negroes in combat with the police slashed two of them so badly they were sent to Harlem Hospital.

Patrolman James McMurray, thirty-five, of the East 126th Street Station, dispersed a band of five soldiers and two sailors, negroes, who were wrecking the dry goods shop of Thomas Calvert at No. 2209 Fifth Avenue.

The negroes ran to a saloon at Fifth Avenue and 135th Street, owned by Hugh Cummings. When McMurray entered the place the negroes were helping themselves to the stock.

Flee at Threat to Shoot.

One of the sailors crept up behind the policeman and slashed his neck. They then took his stick and were about to beat him on the head when McMurray drew his gun, backed against the bar and threatened to shoot. The negroes rushed from the saloon and McMurray was taken to the hospital.

Patrolman Daniel O'Connor, thirty-two, of the East 135th Street Station, is in Harlem Hospital in a dangerous condition from wounds sustained in endeavoring to quell a riot of negro soldiers and sailors at 134th Street and Lenox Avenue last evening.

For some time ill feeling has existed between the negroes and the white shopkeepers of the neighborhood. Last evening an extra detail of policemen under Capt. Ward of the West 135th Street Station and detectives under Acting Capt. McKenna of the 6th Division went into the neighborhood to forestall possible trouble.

Shortly after 9.30 o'clock Patrolmen Thomas Ahearn and Joseph Horn saw a negro sailor smashing showcases on Lenox Avenue at 134th Street. They endeavored to arrest the negro and in the fight that ensued the sailor bit Ahearn six times on the left hand.

Patrolman O'Connor rushed to the assistance of his comrades, who were surrounded by several hundred negro soldiers and sailors. O'Connor prevented a negro soldier from striking Ahearn on the face with a bottle. He and the bottle wielder fell to the sidewalk and some one in the crowd slashed the policeman with a razor from the base of his skull to the top of his left shoulder.

Reserves Rush to Scene.

By that time a riot call had been sounded and police began to arrive from the West 135th Street, East 126th Street and the West 125th Street Stations. The negroes fled.

One arrest was made. The prisoner described himself as George Cox, twenty-one, a sailor on the training ship Adirondack, stationed in the Navy Yard. He admitted biting Patrolman Ahearn and was locked up on charge of felonious assault.

Two hundred Italians marched down Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, carrying a coffin containing a figure labelled "The Kaiser," constructed of vegetables in various stages of decay. They started to carry the "Kaiser" into St. Leonard's Roman Catholic Church for services, and were met by the Rev. George Sander, rector, who had been celebrating a requiem mass. The marchers were forcing their way past the priest when Capt. Van Wagner of the Hamburg Avenue Station convinced the Italians that St. Leonard's Church was no place for "The Kaiser." The crowd left singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and Father Sander resumed mass.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
FEBRUARY 16, 1918

BROOKLYNITES IN PLEA FOR COLORED TROOPERS

Colored citizens of Brooklyn are co-operating with others of their race all over the country in the circulation of a petition requesting President Wilson to extend clemency to the five colored soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry recently condemned to death by court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The President is urged to review the case "in consideration of the splendid record for bravery and loyalty of the colored soldiery in every crisis of the nation."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Judge Advocate General Crowder to-day held that the court-martial in the case of five Houston colored soldiers had been conducted according to law and practically approved the finding of the death penalty in that case.

NORWICH CONN BULLETIN
DECEMBER 28, 1918

LAW AND ORDER.

There cannot fail to be regret expressed at the attitude which was manifested by the colored people of Brooklyn, N. Y., over the entry which was made by proper authority to see that Negro troops ceased their unlawful conduct. A half hundred Negro soldiers were creating serious trouble in a saloon. They were apparently making a shambles of the place when the civil and military police were called upon to quiet the trouble. No steps were taken which were not in every way justified or what would have been necessary had white soldiers been doing as they were.

Without consideration for that a good sized mob of colored residents attempted to prevent the arrest of the law breakers. It is to be realized that there have been many instances in the south where the colored man has been grossly discriminated against because his skin happened to be black, and there too often innocent persons have been murdered for crimes they never committed or for which they were never given the right of a trial.

But the colored sympathizers in Brooklyn had no such grievance in this instances for the Negro soldiers were defying the law in several respects and the thing to do was to put them where they would not be able to continue their conduct or to get more liquor. To start a riot under such conditions showed a serious misconception of the situation. Certainly the sympathizers can hardly be anxious to be classed as law defiers and yet that is what their conduct would indicate. The soldiers were taking advantage of their uniforms to defy the law, and regardless of their color and under such conditions the only position which can logically be taken by a civilized community is that in support of the authorities who insist that law and order must be maintained.

N Y C GLOBE
OCTOBER 19, 1918

12 REPORTED KILLED IN RACE RIOT IN GEORGIA

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 19.—Seven Negro soldiers and five Porto Rican laborers are reported killed in rioting last night at the government picric acid plant near here. Soldiers from naval [illegible] are [illegible] scene.

26 NEGROES RIOT AT CAMP PIKE, ARK.

(Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 26.—Twenty-six negro soldiers of the 512th engineer service battalion are in the guard house at Camp Pike, awaiting trial as a result of a riot in a mess hall at the camp today. A white non-commissioned officer suffered a painful but not serious scalp wound.

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"INCHIN' ALONG."

(The Washington, D.C. Oct. 4, 18)

There are those who recall when, at revival meetings, and camp meetings, in exuberance and with a simple but absolute faith in God, colored religious worshipers were wont to sing that old song, "Inchin' Along." These will recall how the chorus rang out: "We'er inchin' along; goin' to get to Heaven bye and bye."

In commuting the death sentence for ten of the unfortunate colored soldiers alleged to have participated in the Houston (Texas) riot to life imprisonment, President Wilson said:

> I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong, and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens and for the liberty of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle.

To have a President of the United States, whom many of the race had feared did not consider the race in the equation, and who had but once, and that but recently, given evidence he considered our race part and parcel of this "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," inspires us with the fact that we are surely "inchin' along."

The reference President Wilson makes to the traditional loyalty of the race, even though tardy, is most encouraging. His acknowledgment of the fact that "so many" of our men are "bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle" causes us to begin to think and feel that, after all, that "world democracy" for which the Allies are fighting includes the "black phalanx" over there in France, who are grimly fighting, and heroically dying, and their kinsmen over here, who are just as patriotically doing their bit at home.

Yes, we are "inchin' along," and bye and bye we will enter that heaven, EQUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES, which the Constitution assumed to provide for us.

Through the blood of MILLIONS of white patriots who so splendidly fought and so heroically died for civilization; through the blood of THOUSANDS of white Americans who are sleeping their last sleep on the carmine-colored fields of France; through the blood of OUR OWN free but circumscribed heroes for whom the "six feet of earth" over in France obliterates a color line, we are advancing toward JUSTICE'S citadel—"we're inchin' along."

During the last thirty days President Wilson has spoken out, publicly, in a way to cause us to believe that, after all, there is a God in Israel. First, he denounced lynching and mob law—a thing to which more than two thousand of our race have fallen victims since Reconstruction Days. Now he pays tribute to our loyalty and to our bravery.

If only the subordinates under President Wilson—those department heads and bureau chiefs who still insist on segregating colored employees in the Departments—who still deny appointment to such as win eligibility by reason of having passed the civil service examination in open competition with whites—we would, perhaps, feel that the pace at which "we're inchin' along" is far more rapid than it seems at present.

However, we are surely "inchin' along," and, as ran the old religious song of the benighted slaves, "we're goin' to get to Heaven bye and bye."

"War is hell," as General Sherman so rightly said, but out of this hell—out of Mar's ruthless devastation, horrible flow of human blood, and his terrible, depressing toll of dead—good is coming to the race, of which more than THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle," and "to make the world safe for democracy."

"We're inchin' along"—even President Wilson acknowledges it.

PATHETIC END OF A FAMILY OF WARRIORS.

(Mar. 30, 1918.)

There was buried in the beautiful city of Washington, Tuesday of last week a young soldier of the age of twenty-four years, who entered in the service of the Federal Union when he was eighteen years of age. At that youthful age, and in the period of six years, he had risen from the ranks to be a corporal of his Regiment in Company I, of the far-famed Twenty-fourth Infantry. The man who did that was not of the common sort. He belonged in the high class of Frederick the Great, Marlborough and Napoleon. What he lacked was time and opportunity for achievement.

His name was Lamar Brown. The name conveys nothing to the mind of the readers of The Journal and Guide; but there was much in his name, everything to him and to his, as there is to you and your name and yours.

Lamar Brown came and went of a family of warriors. His grandfather and uncle fought under Grant to save the Union of the the states and to free the slaves; his father died in the Philippines, as a sergeant-major of the Tenth cavalry, at the age of fifty-two years; and he was hanged at Fort Sam Houston Texas, December 11, 1917, by the Government of the United States, for participating in a riot of revenge provoked by civilian citizens against soldiers of the United States. What is the uniform of the United States worth to the black soldier who wears it if white hoodlums are determined to provoke it to wrath and outrage it? Nothing!

His father's remains, brought from the Philippines by the Government, are buried in the National cemetery at Arlington, near Washington; the son's were brought to the mother at Washington, who is too poor to buy bread, by the Government, and sympathizers banked high his coffin with choice flowers, and a place to sleep was made for his clay by those who sympathized with the widow in the loss of her only son and who deplore a condition that does not protect a black citizen from outrage and insult even when he wears the uniform of a soldier.

But let us not get discouraged in well doing. Let us do all we can to help save the world to Democracy; and when that is done let's help Democracy to save Christian civilization to mankind.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 16 1918

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

Law-abiding, justice-loving and patriotic citizens, white and black, will be found unanimous in commending the course of the police court in dealing with the six negroes charged with participating in the near-riot on the streets of Atlanta last Sunday night.

The facts as brought out at the trial were about as follows:

The military police arrested a negro soldier who was alleged to be drunk and creating a disturbance on a trolley car. Removing the prisoner from the car, the military policeman who had made the arrest, was set upon by a number of negro civilians. The ensuing fight brought a veritable swarm of colored men, soldiers and civilians, to the scene bent upon the rescue of the prisoner in the uniform of his country, and undoubtedly it was only the timely arrival of police reinforcements from the central station that stopped serious trouble. As it was, the negro soldier prisoner made his escape from his captor.

Six of the negro civilians involved were haled before the recorder and sentenced each to serve thirty days in the stockade, and each was placed under $2,000 bonds to await trial by the higher court. The negro soldiers who were mixed in the affray were taken in charge by the military authorities and their cases will be disposed of by courts-martial.

Neither the law-abiding negroes nor the orderly white people of this or any other community under the protection of the American flag are in a mood to tolerate any form of lawlessness in times of national peril like the present. And if a soldier white or black, in uniform commits a breach of the law the fact of his garb only adds t

the gravity of the offense.

Least of all are the law-abiding and patriotic people of either race going to countenance or condone any form of rioting or interference with the course of justice.

13 GUARDS HELD IN RIOT PROBE

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 21, 1918

CAMP MERRITT SOLDIERS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT FATAL RACE CLASH.

Thirteen members of the guard at Camp Merritt, near Tenafly, N. J., have been placed under arrest in connection with the "race riot" last Saturday night, in which one negro soldier was shot to death and four others were wounded.

The commanding officer of the camp in making this announcement yesterday said that no charge had been made against guardsmen, who were being held until an examination had fixed the responsibility for the shooting.

"So far as I have been able to learn," said the commanding officer, "there was some racial feeling between some of the Negro and white troops. A dispute arose, and a crowd collected. The guard was called out to disperse the gathering, and some excited soldier, who has not been identified, fired a shot. Othe excitable soldiers fired more shots.

"One man was killed and four were wounded. We are making an investigation to fix responsibility."

The first reports of the "riot" published on Monday morning placed the number of men killed at three. A Negro soldier started the trouble by jostling a white sergeant in a Y. M. C. A. hut. The argument thus begun brought to the surface ill feeling that had existed between some of the white men and Negroes.

Pending the outcome of the military investigation care has been taken to prevent further trouble at the camp.

N Y C SUN
AUGUST 21, 1918

1 KILLED IN CAMP ROW, OFFICERS SAY

5 Wounded, 13 Arrested, Result of Merritt Fracas.

Army officers stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J., admitted yesterday for the first time that one negro soldier had been killed and five wounded in the race riot that took place at the camp last Saturday.

Thirteen men who formed a portion of the guard are under arrest in the guardhouse awaiting the result of an investigation that is now progressing. Unofficial information indicated that the men are charged with "losing their heads" and firing without orders.

This brief bit of news came from the office of the commanding officer without any details. A full report concerning the riot has been ordered.

"There was some racial feeling between the white and negro troops," said one of the officers. "A dispute arose and during the row that ensued the guard was called to disperse the crowd.

"Some excited soldier fired and his shot was followed by others. One man was killed and five were wounded."

SEND PROTEST TO SECRETARY ABOUT COLORED TROOPS

At the regular meeting of the Union Historical Lyceum Sunday afternoon a protest was unanimously adopted after a discussion which considered "the prevalence of mob terrorism by the "Huns of America"—the brutal lynch fiends, and the utter absence of the spirit of democracy in the Southern portion of our country."

It was also pointed ou that "all troubles between colored soldiers and civilians occur in Southern communities, and that in the latest tragedy, in Virginia, where colored soldiers were killed, the white provost guard were fully armed and fired with deadly effect, while in the lamentable tragedy at Houston, Tex., the colored provost guard had been disarmed at the behest of Negro hating white elements, and while thus defenseless set upon and beaten, because they attempted to do their duty. Thus the government not only falls in a reprehensible manner to protect the colored soldiers from insult and assault, but it punishes them with utmost dispatch and severity if they follow the law of nature and protect themselves."

The following protest was ordered sent to the secretary of war:

"We protest the stationing of our soldiers in any section of this country where the government either cannot or will not protect them from systematic insult, abuse and denial of the common law public privilges and civilities accorded all other citizens. Neither race prejudice, nor local laws, born of race prejudice, which contravene the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence and the principles of American democracy should be permitted to discriminate against the American soldier whom his country has called to fight, and perhaps to die to make the world safe for democracy and humanity. No soldier worthy to uphold our free flag would tamely submit to such Hunnish autocracy, and any soldier who does submit is unfit to champion the cause of world democracy."

MORE NEGROES GO ON TRIAL FOR PART IN HOUSTON RIOTS

(Associated Press.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 13.—Forty enlisted men of the 24th infantry negro, went to trial before a court martial here today on charges of murder and mutiny. It is the third court martial as a result of the crimes committed at Houston August 23 last, when 20 persons were shot to death and others were injured in a riot of the third battalion of the regiment.

At the first courtmartial 63 defendants were tried. Thirteen were found guilty and hanged and all but five of the others were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, many of them for life terms.

At the second trial 15 were tried and all convicted. Five were sentenced to be hanged and are now awaiting action by the president, who is reviewing the case. The other ten were sentenced to prison.

There are four charges against each of the defendants now on trial—mutiny, murder, assault to murder and wilfully disobeying orders.

HER ONLY SON AT LEAVENWORTH

Freeman

One of the 41 Sentenced for Participation in the Houtson, Tex., Conspiracy.

9-13-18

My only son, Girldene Dixon, was one of the 41 boys that was sent to Leavenworth, Kan., for life. He says he is innocent and is very anxious to get out and go over there to win back the honor he lost. He wrote and asked me to send this item to every Colored paper that each and every one may read it and do all they can to help him.

May I ask the Negro race of America to help Mr. Nick Chiles, of Topeka, Kan., 1129 Kansas avenue, in his effort to help us unfortunate soldiers who are in prison over the Houston, Tex., trouble.

GIRLDENE DIXON,
Box 7, Leavenworth, Kan.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 15, 1918

HEAVY SENTENCES GIVEN ALLEGED NEGRO RIOTERS

Six negroes, charged with rioting on Sunday night, when the military police attempted to arrest a negro soldier by the name of R. G. Willis on a street car at Auburn avenue and Butler street, were Monday afternoon sentenced to thirty days in the city stockade and placed under $2,000 bonds to await trial on a state charge.

They were: Woodford Kelly, 19 years old, 224 Fraser street; Robert Hudson, 29 years old, 211 Auburn avenue; Felix Heard, 38 years old, 341 Force street; John Lamar, 23 years old, Peachtree road; Palmer Peters, 57 years old, 194 West Pine street, and Thomas Julius, 20 years old, 247 Martin street.

Another negro, Boykin Glenn, 18 years old, 132 East Harris street, was given thirty days without being placed under bond.

The negro soldiers, who were also engaged in the difficulty with the military police, were taken to Camp Gordon during the day, where their case will be disposed of by court-martial.

TROY (N Y) RECORD
SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

The last chapter of the Houston riots of August, 1917, was closed yesterday with the execution of six negroes at Fort Sam Houston. The whole incident was particularly deplorable in view of the fact that our colored citizens have manifested a splendid loyalty during the war, while on the field there have been no braver soldiers nor more able fighters than the sons of this race. In the face of discrimination and, in some quarters, pronounced prejudice they have proven themselves stanch Americans and deserve the commendation of every person in the United States.

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

In reviewing the court-martial sentence of the negro soldiers who took part in the Houston riots and murders, President Wilson has taken time and shown patience in the endeavor to do justice. He has confirmed the sentences of the men directly connected by the evidence with the killing of specified civilians. Those who were not personally identified as taking part in the shooting of designated persons have had their sentences commuted by the President. He uses considered words in dwelling upon the enormity of the original crime, but also speaks in praise of the loyalty and devotion of the black men in arms for their country. All told, the care which the President took to show in this case leniency, where it may be shown without injury to the cause of law and order, and to express his sympathy for a race struggling with great difficulties, at the same time that he left flagrant criminals to their deserved fate, is noteworthy.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

PRESIDENT WILSON TO NEGROES

Those who know something of the history of the Negro race in the United States since slavery came to an end cannot fail to regard President Wilson's frank and comprehensive statement as to the punishment inflicted on the Houston Negro rioters, all of whom wore the United States uniforms when they shot down twenty-seven civilians with United States rifles and killed fifteen persons, as in effect a message to the Negroes of America, though technically it is directed to no race, no class, but to the whole people.

However horrible the offense to be punished, however just and fair-minded courts-martial proceedings might be, a doubt was bound to arise in the minds of members of their race whether the Negroes had been treated precisely as Caucasians would have been treated under the same conditions. And this doubt was bound to be stimulated by demagogues. Most of the race have a traditional feeling that Republicans are their friends and that Democrats are not. President Wilson is a Southerner by birth. Virginia was a slave State when he was born there. When thirteen of the rioters were executed without any review of their sentences by the President, and sixteen more were condemned to death, subject to such a review, the opportunity of the race demagogues was apparent. In commuting ten sentences to imprisonment for life and confirming six death judgments the President has his chance to make the situation clear, and that chance he embraces.

"The rights of the defendants were surrounded at every point by those safeguards which a humane administration of the law accords to those charged with grave offenses." Such is the President's unqualified assurance. Those who died were guilty of murderous rioting. Those who are still to die were proven personally to have taken human life. Guilt is personal. The President adds:

I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong, and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens.

We are sure the Negroes of the United States have no sympathy with drunken rioters in uniform. We are sure they, like the rest of us, trust the President. Their feeling over the Houston tragedy of August 23, 1917, must be one of mortification, not of resentment.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
APRIL 12, 1918

TRANSFERRED TO OHIO

Major Sutphin to Be Judge Advocate of 83rd Division.

Maj. D. V. Sutphin, who conducted the prosecution in the trial of forty negro soldiers of the 24th infantry just completed at Fort Sam Houston, is to go to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, as judge advocate of the 83rd national army division. He will remain here until the case of the forty negroes has been finally disposed of, by either approval of findings by Washington or mitigation of the verdict.

Major Sutphin is a reserve officer and gave up his law practice in Cincinnati to enter the service when the war started. He was formerly judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati. He was sent here as assistant judge advocate in the first trial of 63 negroes of the 24th for crimes committed at Houston the night of August 23 last. He served in that capacity also in the second trial where fifteen were tried and in the last trial he served as judge advocate. He will report to Chicago before taking up his new duties, and also intends to stop at the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Lavenworth, Kan., to make an inspection of the barracks. He has made quite a reputation here among army circles and civilians by the manner in which he handled the court-martial cases.

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Riots

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS, AT LAST.

The following despatch from Washington and published in the New York World, the acknowledged mouthpiece of the Administration, is one of vital importance:

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers—except in Gen. Pershing's forces abroad—before the sentences of the courts martial have been reviewed by the War Department.

New York Age 1/5/19

Heretofore this has not been necessary in war time, but the President has made the rule that it may be doubly sure no injustice is done. Thirteen Negro troopers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were recently executed for rioting at Houston, Tex., without review. No fault has been found in the verdict of their court or their sentence, but it has been felt advisable to have death penalties reviewed before execution.

We were tempted to head this article "The President speaks, too late;" for the thirteen Negro soldiers who were executed for Houston cannot be benefitted by the President's decision. But this decision will, perhaps, save many a life before the war is over.

The President's order prohibits summary execution, except in General Pershing's forces abroad. This order is in absolute accord with the real interpretation of the Articles of War on this point, and in accord with common sense. As we stated in our article on the hanging of the thirteen men of the Twenty-fourth, the action of the court martial in proceeding with the execution of the men without allowing them to appeal to their commander in chief, on the ground that in time of war such appeal could be disallowed was based on a mere technicality. It is true that the country was at war at the time of the Houston affair, but the men of the Twenty-fourth and the city of Houston were not actually involved in the war; actually they were at peace. It does not take military knowledge to know that the Articles of War on this point mean that a court martial in the field should have full power to carry out its verdicts without allowing an appeal, because delays at the front might be fatal. If a battalion of our troops in France mutinied in the trenches, General Pershing would and should have the authority to have them promptly executed without the right of appeal to the President or any higher court of review. But there was no need of haste in the case of the men at Houston.

The President does not criticize the verdict of the court that tried and convicted the Negro soldiers; but, after all, the order issued by the President is a severe criticism. This order would never have been issued if there was hot a feeling among the people and in the Administration that though these soldiers might have been convicted in accordance with law, they were executed with undue haste; with a haste that savored of vengeance or a fear of submitting their case to review.

This is the first time that President Wilson has made an utterance which seemed to be prompted by a desire to undo or prevent wrong against the Negro; we sincerely hope it is not the last.

NORFOLK, VA., RACE RIOT SHOWED UP

The Freeman 10/5/18

Special to The Freeman.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 4.—The press has circulated through the country or world that there was a race riot here in Norfolk last week. Herein I state the facts in the case and you can use your own judgment as to whether it was a riot or a badly managed affair on the part of the police at this particular precinct. There was a certain colored soldier and sailor went into the pastal studio at 816 Church street. The sailor had some pictures made and was told by the proprietor (a white man) to come back in an hour and get the pictures. When he and another soldier returned for the pictures there was another colored soldier waiting for some work in the front part of the studio. The proprietor was in the dark room and tells me he heard the bell on his cash register ring, but was too busy to go out and see about it—understand, I said too busy to see about his money. When the proprietor came out and informed the soldier that he would have to return for the pictures the second time. It seems that this request angered the soldier and after saying something to the proprietor he and his comrade left the studio to come again for the pictures and as soon as he had left the studio the soldier who had been seated all this time is said to have told the proprietor that the soldier who had left had taken some money out of the register. Understand, the proprieotr had heard the register ring and not until he had been told did he look in the register. At once he called the police and had them hid, waiting for the soldier to return, which he did, and they arrested he and companion. The latter, of course, knew nothing of what had happened and he, too, was dragged away to the station house three blocks away in a very thickly populated colored settlement. Just how true it is I do not know, but it is told me that the soldier passed some of his comrades on the way to the station and asked them not to let the police take him. This, of course, caused the colored population to gather around the station more out of curiosity than anything else.

By this time the crowd numbered several hundred persons, civilians, soldiers and sailors (colored Americans), Pongese, French, white Americans, Chinese, in fact every nation was on the scene to see what happened to the two soldiers that the police had in the station in plain view of the crowd in the street, and the officer, or one of them who made the arrest and who is accused of striking the soldier in the studio, stood near the window of the station house, and until this day it has not been determined just who threw the bottle, brick or whatever it was, but it landed in this officer's eye and from what I can learn it is out for life. Anyway, he's in the hospital now (apology to Jones Bros).

Now back to the studio. There are two colored ladies working in this studio, one taking pictures, one on the register, since this occurrence. A white proprietor. Each of them were in on this occasion and the so'dier who had remained seated and the proprietor. They did not arrest the soldier, who states that he saw the register robbed. Why? And the girl tells me she asked the accused soldier for change, and why? The accused soldier may have robbed the register. I say, may have, but I must have something stronger than this to make me believe he did, for nothing but a fool would have come back the second time for the pictures.

Seventy-five cents worth if he had gotten fifteen dollars out of the register, as the proprietor told me that he was that much short out of the register. Besides the interior of his place was wrecked by the two soldiers and two police, and it is during this altercation that it is said this (Buck White) policeman struck the soldier. Now when some one threw through the window at the station the police made a rush for the street and began firing their pistols. Some say in the air and others say into the crowd. Anyway, there was a little girl struck by one of the bullets. This, of course, angered every one in the crowd and nearly every light in the station was broken, but the Norfolk police are the only ones who fired a shot. So it's up to you to decide what it was

Mrs. Maggie Ross hereafter will be pleased to handle your subscription for The Freeman. She has also accepted the agency for the Overland Raincoat Co., in Tidustown, Logan Park, and Lambert's Point.

Mrs. Ella Jones has been fortunate. She states that there hasn't a trolley car struck her since she's been in New York city.

I would like to hear from Oxford Ohio.

TRIAL OF NEGROES BEGUN THURSDAY

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS OCTOBER 4, 1918

TEN ARE FACING COURT-MARTIAL CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO CREATE MUTINY.

The trial of ten negro soldiers of the 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, charged with attempt to create mutiny in the camp, was opened Thursday morning and will be continued today. The arguments will be heard this morning. Their sentences will not be given out until the testimony has been reviewed by a higher board.

The specifications of the charge state that on the night of August 25, 1918, there was an attempt to create mutiny.

Testimony stated that the disturbance resulted in a local disorder. There was a disagreement between a military policeman and members of the Depot Brigade. The mutiny was engendered by a negro military policeman, about 3,500 joining in the riot. Rocks were thrown. A non-commissioned white officer was hurt. Others received minor bruises.

The negroes on trial were permitted to testify for themselves. The prosecution had witnesses to identify the ten negroes. Two other negroes implicated in the same affair will be summoned for court-martial later, as they now are confined in the hospital.

Testimony was given by James Crowthorne, Sergt. James Wilmoth, M. P.; Pvt. John Thomas, negro M. P.; Lieut. R. B. Chryst, Pvt. James M. Donnahue, Pvts. Fred Johnson, William Hargrace, James Howard, Lieut. Claude Halley, Pvt. Roe of the military police, and Lieut. Edwin L. Zoudick.

Witnesses for the defense were Moss Lewis, Justine Bruke, Shep Thomas, negroes; Lieut. C. S. Gay and Garriet A. Shepherd. The defense admitted the disturbance but tried to prove that it resulted from the white military police arresting an innocent man.

The detail of the court before which the negroes are being tried includes: Lieut. Col. Ralph C. Caldwell, president; Majs. Edward O'Connor, DeForest W. Morton, Dupont B. Lyons, Felix Kerrick, Arthur L. Harris, Jack R. Burke, R. G. Watson, James T. Rountree, John H. Elson, H. C. Binder, John G. Townes and Myron G. Blalock.

The negroes are being defended by Lieut. Charles E. Smeltz and Lieut. Glenn H. Ewell, while the prosecution is being handled by Maj. Hood Boone, judge advocate; Capt. Roy E. Hawk and Lieut. Grady H. Gaston, assistant judge advocates.

The negroes summoned for court-martial were George Maxey, Victor Lee, Robert Mackey, Lee Monroe, Sam Hawkins, Earl Johnson, Lucius Morse, Jeff Harris, Joe Henry Norris and Gus Rose. Ed Clark and Columbus Washington are confined in the Base Hospital and will be tried later.

SIX MORE DIE.

The Richmond Planet.

This trial by court-martial in the Regular Army is gruesome business if we are to judge by the "star chamber" proceedings in the trial of the colored troopers alleged to have been guilty of vicious conduct some time ago at Houston, Texas.

Whereas the newspaper reports were to the effect that five colored men were under sentence of death, as a matter of fact sixteen had been condemned to dangle at a noose's end. But we are more interested in the rather remarkable statement of President Woodrow Wilson in analyzing the facts in the case and in giving his reasons for permitting the law to take its course in the cases of six of the culprits.

We take this occasion to say that something has been gained in the way of recognition on the part of the colored people, when this great statesman, in the midst of manifold and momentous duties, stops to assign reasons for his action and to say a word in commendation of the

brave colored men who are fighting and dying for this country on the other side of the Atlantic.

We must admit that we are deeply disappointed with his findings and almost heart-broken over his decision not to stop this useless slaughter of colored men for an offense for which, to our minds, already sufficient atonement has been made.

But President Wilson is the "Court of final resort" in this matter and from his decision there should be no appeal. Much can be said in favor of his position as against that taken by former President Roosevelt. He took the position that both the guilty and the innocent should be punished, if he could not find the guilty. President Wilson has taken the position that only the guilty should be punished and that only those conclusively proven to be active participants in the riotous conduct should receive the highest punishment known to the law.

We are free to say though that we cannot see the difference in the degree of punishment between hanging six persons and condemning to life imprisonment ten others. Both sentences and punishments are on a par. Petitions were sent from all over the country asking that the further shedding of colored men's blood cease, and that the life sentence be substituted for further executions of these men in time of war. It is evident that the War Department would not consent to this request and right through here the War Department is supreme.

In asking for commutation, there was no reflection upon the court-martial officials, it was pleading for mercy in the face of inexorable justice. Fifty leading colored journalists and editors emphasized this appeal. The result has been, no doubt, an official memorandum on file which will do much to place our case in a proper light before future generations and the world at large. The men, who have been executed, nineteen of them, joined the United States Army to fight and die. They have had their desires gratified, even though death came in a manner not sought by them.

The white men really responsible for the Houston riot have not been punished. They were police officers and as much subject to discipline as are the men who have gone to their death and the many others, who are now life-time prisoners in the Federal prison.

When three colored troopers were executed at Camp Dodge, Des Moines Iowa, Friday, July 5th, 1918, after being convicted of the heinous crime of criminal assault upon a white girl, no word of protest came from the more than ten million colored people in this country. All of us regarded it as a good riddance and would have been forward in pulling the rope that sent them to their death.

Some way and somehow we do not place these nineteen colored men in the same category of culprits although they have been meted a similar fate for their crimes. We pray God that some way and somehow a brighter day for us will dawn. Public sentiment and innate race prejudice will not be so powerful as to nullify the pleas of a race pledged to service and for whom the President of the United States expresses by inference, at least, a high regard.

President Wilson also virtually admits that he would have permitted the execution of the entire sixteen culprits and that he has intervened in their behalf, "because," as he says "I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens and for the liberties of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle."

Colored men, let us die for our President. Colored men, let us die for our country. Let no words of criticism escape us on account of his decree. If they want any more of us executed for this same riot, let them throw open the prison doors and take as many of us as will satisfy the insane prejudice of the Negro-hating hordes in far away Texas.

Some way and somehow, we shall come unto our own and we shall be able to prove that despite the provocation on the part of our enemies to make us do wrong and to upset the precedents of this generation, we are still able to obey orders, mount scaffolds at the presidential decree and with our comrades, having sought forgiveness at the hands of a forgiving Saviour, die and "go shouting home to glory."

Twelve Negro Soldiers and Porto Ricans Reported Killed.

N Y C POST
OCTOBER 19, 1918

BRUNSWICK, Ga., October 10 (by A. P.).—Seven negro soldiers and five Porto Rican laborers are reported killed in rioting last night at the Government picric acid plant near here. Soldiers and naval reserves have been sent to the scene.

RIOT AT CAMP PIKE BY NEGRO TROOPS

Constitution

26 in Guardhouse Awaiting Court-Martial — Negro Started at White Sergeant With Razor and Riot Followed.

2/27/18

Little Rock, Ark., February 26.—Twenty-six negro soldiers of the 512th engineer service battalion, are in the guardhouse at Camp Pike, awaiting court-martial as a result of a riot in a mess hall at the camp today. A white non-commissioned officer suffered a painful but not serious scalp wound.

According to the official report at division headquarters, the trouble started when a negro refused to obey the order of a white sergeant to return to his place in line while breakfast was being issued. The negro, flourishing a razor, climbed over the counter after the sergeant. Other white corporals and sergeants came to the rescue and a free-for-all fight followed, with the air filled with dishes. A flying wedge of non-commissioned officers dragged the negro leaders out of the building and ended the affair that was fast assuming serious proportions.

OFFICERS REPORT TUSKEGEE SCARE HAS BLOWN OVER

The Montgomery Advertiser

Threat to Beat Blacks From Jail Unduly Alarmed People

11-24-18

Lieut. Col. R. W. Hardenburg and Capt. Walter C. Phillips, intelligence officers of the Ninth division, and Capt. Charles T. Kilburn, aide to Gen. Holbrook, have returned from Tuskegee, where they investigated the report that race trouble was brewing. While the report of the officers was given to Gen. Holbrook and none of them would talk for publication, it is understood that they found the conditions just as they were stated in The Advertiser, except that when the negro soldiers were locked up in the county jail last Sunday there was talk of the contingent at the Tuskegee Institute coming in and releasing the prisoners, and this is probably what alarmed the people of the town.

It is understood that when the officers got to Tuskegee they found everything moving along in the usual way as though nothing had ever happened to mar the relations between the military and civil populations. All of the Sheridan officers were delighted with their trip and, as one expressed it, were astounded at the fine improvements they found at the Institute. This officer said that he thought that he would find two or three buildings and the necessary barracks but when shown around the large area he was amazed at the very complete plant. They inspected the soldiers and student body and found them to be carrying out their training in the best way possible and fine snap was shown in the drills.

Tuskegee Men Come Monday.

It was expected that the 380 members of the training school would be sent here yesterday but on account of a lack of transportation facilities, the coming has been postponed until Monday, a 48-hour delay being made. These men will be quartered next the 421st Labor Battalion in the old Provisional Depot Brigade area and the work of mustering them out will proceed as fast as possible. The labor battalion, with which they will be camped, is under the command of Capt. Leon C. Norris, formerly of the 46th infantry.

A large number of enlisted men have been added to the camp personnel officers detachment and they are sorting and getting all of the service records of the men in shape so as to proceed with the least possible delay when they begin to muster out the 200 men of the development battalion and the 380 men of the training school at Tuskegee.

Capt. Burnside at Headquarters.

The force of officers in the personnel department was augmented yesterday by the arrival of Capt. Frank L. Burnside, of the 46th infantry, who has been on special duty with the artillery brigades. Capt. Burnside was the acting adjutant until the line officers reported and then was acting adjutant of the 21st Field Artillery brigade. He was succeeded as brigade adjutant by Lieut. W. C. Dearth, who was acting in the capacity of assistant adjutant while Capt. Burnside was on duty with the brigade.

STARTED NOT GET LONG PRISON TERMS

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
NOVEMBER 3, 1918

Depot Brigade Soldiers Are Sent to Leavenworth For 25 Years.

Six negroes, tried before a general court-martial at Camp Travis recently on the charge of participating in the attempted riot in the 165th Depot Brigade, August 25, were each given 25 years at hard labor in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Three negroes, tried on the same charge, were acquitted.

The 25-year sentence imposed on the six by the court was approved by the reviewing authorities at Camp Travis and the men will be taken to Leavenworth immediately. They are:

Private Robert Mackey, 3rd Company; Private Lee Monroe, 4th Company; Private Luchious Moss, 4th Company; Private Earl Johnson, 8th Company; Private Joe Henry Norris, 14th Company; Private John Robertson, 4th Company. All were of the 165th Depot Brigade.

The men acquitted were: Private Gus Rose, 15th Company; Private Sam Hawkins, 4th Company; and Private Jeff Harris, 9th Company, all 165th Depot Brigade.

The difficulty started Sunday afternoon, August 25, when orders of the military police were disobeyed by the negroes. A near riot resulted.

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Ex-Member of Pershing's Army Gets 5-Year Term

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11.—Sergeant Willie Watts, a truck driver, who served with Pershing in Mexico as a member of truck company No. 63, will spend five years at hard labor in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Jay, N. Y., because of his participation with other Race men in riotous conduct at Shipley, Md., last September. Five members of the truck company were arraigned last week before a general court-martial for being mixed up in the fight. Sergeant John Holloway was sentenced to three years imprisonment and the findings in the cases of Watts and Corporal Verdiman Harris were announced a few days ago. Harris was found not guilty and acquitted. The findings in the cases of Sergeants Effren Payne and James Black have not been published. It is said that soon after the riot at Houston, Tex., last summer a number of Race soldiers who had been sent to Camp Meade went to Shipley, Md., a small town near by, and assaulted Arthur Stallings, a white man. They fired pistols and by their actions aroused the community to a state of fear. The case was reported to the authorities at the camp, who placed them all under arrest, with the above result.

FIVE NEGRO SOLDIERS SENTENCED TO HANG

The Atlanta Constitution Jan. 3, 1918

For the Houston Outbreak. Wilson to Review the Sentence.

San Antonio, Texas, January 2.—Five of the negroes tried by the last court-martial in connection with the Houston riots have been sentenced to be hanged, according to the verdict of the court announced by Major General Ruckman this morning.

They are Privates "Babe" Collier, Thomas McDonald, James Robinson, Joseph Smith and Albert D. Wright, all of Company I, 24th United States infantry. Execution of the sentenced men will be suspended until after the case is reviewed by President Wilson. Three of the fifteen tried were sentenced to ten years at Leavenworth and seven to seven years each.

Thirteen other negro soldiers of the same regiment were hanged last month for participation in the rioting at Houston, fifty-one were sentenced to life imprisonment and several others to shorter prison terms.

Soldiers – 1918 241

Riots

St. Louis Argus 8/16/18

THREE MORE NEGROES HANGED

Sixteen Negro soldiers have paid the extreme penalty—death by hanging—since the United States entered the present war. This number is nearly one-sixth of a company of one hundred men. The thirteen that were hanged at Houston, Texas have been augmented by three more, only a few days ago, at DesMoines, Iowa.

At first thought, it seems strange, that Negro soldiers, who comprise only about one-fifteenth of the soldiers now under arms in the country's cause, should be so unfortunate as to have such a large per cent. of that number pay the disgraceful hangman's death. There is considerable speculation as to the cause. Statistics show that the Negro, as a civilian or soldier, is no more of a criminal than any other man; but, in many cases, he is not only persecuted, but is, as a rule, prosecuted more than men of other races.

In view of the fact that prejudice has thwarted justice in the civil courts, where the Negro was concerned, there are reasons to believe that it is possible for "monster prejudice" to find its way into the army.

While we are inclined to believe that it is the policy of the President of the United States and the Secretary of War to mete out equity and justice to all soldiers alike, their subordinates, who are many, are likely to be men dwarfed with prejudice. High rank does not change most of them. No man who is prejudiced can judge fairly, nor is he capable of doing so. Few men will admit of their prejudice, and, as a result, the Negro has has been the victim in many cases. The army is not free from men who are prejudiced, though they hold high rank. All officers will not boldy give outward expressions of their attitude towards the Negro, as did Captain Eugene C. Rowan, who was recently dismissed from army for refusing to assemble white soldiers alongside of the colored, or Colonel Tripp who is charged with neglect of duty in connection with the East St. Louis race riots.

The President should weigh a case thoroughly and sympathetically when considering a case where alleged justice has been given a Negro. There are almost a hundred chances to one that prejudice found some part to play in the execution of some of those soldiers.

We believe that one member of a courtmartial should be Colored, and the court should appoint a Colored officer to defend the accused. Such action would greatly help the feelings of twelve millions of Negroes.

ANOTHER BIG RIOT

The Chicago Defender 1-12-19

Negroes Said to Have Been Urged on by White Participants.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec.—Another Sunday night riot occurred last night when Policeman Fosberry, doing traffic duty at Columbus and Meeting streets, arrested a Negro soldier of the stevedore regiment at the port terminal on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Comrades came to the rescue of the arrested man and things began to occur rapidly, with a result that an ugly situation was cleared only with the arrival of two companies of marines and soldiers from the navy yard and port terminals at North Charleston and the appearing of police reserves with riot rifles.

Six or seven Negro soldiers were being held by the police last night for investigation in connection with the disturbance. Policeman Fosberry was injured about the head when he was attacked by a crowd of enlisted men, who forcibly took the prisoner. He may not be able to report for duty for several days. The cool manner with which he acted during the rumpus was commended on by citizens who witnessed the affair.

Several Negro soldiers were roughly handled in the mixup and Conductor Fall, of the Consolidated company, was injured in a disturbance with a Negro soldier on his car. He fired two shots at the Negro, but so far as known did not wound him, although there was a report last night that the Negro was struck in the shoulder. The police were looking for him last night.

Shortly after the riot started the news was communicated to the navy yard and port terminals and marines and soldiers were rushed to the city in motor vehicles with rifles. They at once took charge of affairs with the police in the vicinity of Meeting and Columbus streets and late last night one-half had been recalled. Following the disturbance a conference was held by Chief Black at the police station with military authorities and sailors and soldiers with rifles, several of which were borrowed from the police department, were sent on the streets with patrolmen. Enlisted men at liberty also were ordered to return to their barracks, with a result that in a short while the streets were almost free of service men, except the provost guards.

The riot call was received as the 9 o'clock which was about to go out and at once the men were armed with riot pump guns and hastened in motor patrols to the scene of the disturbance under Lieut. McDonald, who at one time was backed against a wall but fought his way free. Chief Black was also on the scene and with Lieut. McDonald directed the police part in the affair.

After the service men had been taken to the police station several hundred soldiers and sailors appeared in front of the police station but were quickly dispersed by guards and policemen with riot rifles. Not a shot was fired by the police during the affair, it was stated, but every gun was ready for action. Martial law prevailed for some time and one citizen was arrested but Lieut. McDonald released the prisoner, who was sent in on a charge of refusing to move when ordered by an officer.

According to the police, an unfortunate feature of the affair was the part the white enlisted men played in the rioting. It is claimed that they urged the Negro soldiers on and actually took part in the disturbance.

Following the disturbance, two soldiers with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets were stationed on all Consolidated navy yard cars.

In a second disturbance at St. Philip and Spring streets three soldiers were arrested. One had a razor on his person. There was also several minor scraps at other places.

THE END OF THE "HOUSTON AFFAIR."

On September 3, President's Wilson's memorandum filed with the Adjutant General of the army, in which the President affirms the death sentences imposed by the military courts on six of the colored soldiers implicated in the "Houston Affair" and commuted ten other death sentences to life imprisonment, was made public.

In summing up his memorandum of the review of these cases the President said:

The New York Age

"I commuted the remaining sentences because I believed the lesson of this lawless riot will have been adequately pointed out by the action already taken and that now directed, and also because I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong, and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens and for the liberties of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of the great fields of battle."

The tribute which the President pays to the loyal service of the race is the first definite utterance of the kind that he has made; and it will be deeply appreciated by all colored Americans. Whether his action in commuting the sentences of ten of the condemned soldiers to life imprisonment will result in an "inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service" is not so certain.

It appears that the six men whose death sentences the President affirmed were proved beyond doubt to be guilty of mutiny and of having killed certain persons; to these men no mercy was shown. Concerning the ten men whose sentences were commuted to life imprisoment, to whom mercy was shown, the President says in his memorandum:

"The remaining ten death sentences I have commuted to life imprisonment for the reason that, while deeply engaged in this riotous mutiny, the men involved are not shown by the record personally and directly to have caused the death of designated individuals."

This is no doubt the end of the "Houston Affair." The colored people will feel that although up to this time justice may have been done, not yet has full justice been done. For while there were white policemen and white citizens of Houston involved in the affair, and while all the line and field officers of the men were white, up to now only colored men have suffered the processes of the law.

CHICAGO ILL. AMERICAN
MAY 30, 1918

Unveil Monument to Soldier Killed in Rioting in Texas Camp

Spanish War Veterans, uniformed in the khaki that was blood spattered in the thrilling conquest of the hidalgo tyrants in 1898, stood at attention again to-day and sent a volley crashing into the peaceful spring air over St. Boniface Cemetery at the unveiling of the monument to Capt. Joseph W. Mattes, one of the first American soldiers to lose his life after the national call to arms.

Capt. Mattes, of the 122d Field Artillery, formerly the 1st Illinois Infantry, lost his life last August while gallantly and fearlessly attempting to quiet the negro mutineers at Camp Logan, Tex.

Early this morning the Columbia Boy Scouts, under the command of Adj. E. L. Pejot, decorated his grave with flowers and later the Allyn K. Capron Jr., Camp No. 6, United Spanish Veterans of Illinois, close friends and immediate relatives of Capt. Mattes, dedicated the monument.

SOLDIERS WARNED NOT TO MOLEST NEGROES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Officials of the War Department have promised to punish all rowdy soldiers who come to Jersey City and molest the colored citizens. This assurance has been received by Dr. George E. Cannon, who is in receipt of a communication from Maj. L. H. Gardner, located at Governor's Island.

Major Gardner's letter to Dr Cannon follows:

The Commanding General, Eastern Department, wishes to acknowledge your letter of July 12, 1918. He wishes me to state that soldiers guilty of molesting or insulting Negroes will be severely punished if the names and the organizations to which they belong can be ascertained and the facts proven.

From the investigation conducted by an inspector at these headquarters, it seems to be impossible to ascertain the names of soldiers who were guilty of misconduct toward the colored people riding on the Plank Road Trolley in the vicinity of your city.

From the dates given by the people mentioned in your letter of August 8, 1918, to Col. J. E. Wyke, department inspector, it appears that the organization then on duty in that vicinity has been relieved and sent away.

The Commanding General has issued orders to the commander of troops in your vicinity in reference to the behavior of soldiers toward Negroes, and any violation of this order will lead to summary punishment.

U. S. TROOPS CALLED TO CHECK NEGROES

The Constitution

Newport News, Va., November 23.—A troop of cavalry was called out early tonight to quell an incipient riot in the negro section of the city. Following the arrest of a negress on a charge of robbery a number of negro soldiers gathered

around the officer and threatened to release the woman. An immense crowd, largely negroes, gathered and a riot call was sent in. The cavalry troop soon dispelled the crowd and no further trouble was reported.

NEGRO SOLDIERS OF HARLEM IN RIOT; POLICEMAN DYING

N. Y. C. HERALD
NOVEMBER 12 1918

Peace Celebration Turns Into a Battle in Which Two Thousand Take Part.

Policeman Daniel O'Connor, thirty-two years old, of the West 135th street police station, is in Harlem Hospital and is expected to die as the result of seven stab wounds in his neck and back received while helping to quell a riot of two thousand negroes at Lenox avenue and 135th street about nine o'clock last night. His assailant was an intoxicated soldier, according to the police.

George Cox, negro, twenty-three years old, cook on board the U. S. S. Adirondack, was arrested. He was accused of felonious assault for biting the hand of Detective Thomas Ahern while on the way to the station house. It required the reserves from four precincts to quell the war over peace.

Detectives Joseph Horne and Thomas Ahern saw Cox and four companions, also in uniform, reeling up Lenox avenue. Cox, they said, pushed his hand through the glass of every showcase that attracted his attention until they discovered him.

No sooner had they handcuffed the powerful man than some threescore men in uniform appeared and sought to liberate him. They, too, appeared to be drunk.

The detectives placed their prisoner behind them, drew their revolvers and fired several shots into the air, but the crowd would not thus be intimidated. Closer and closer they pressed until the detectives were targets for a shower of blows. They blew their whistles, and Policeman O'Connor responded, nightstick descending upon heads as he beat his way toward the centre. But before he could aid the other policeman a soldier drew his trench knife and slashed him.

Enraged, the detectives backed their prisoner against a wall and turned upon the mob, revolvers levelled at hearts instead of hats. For a moment the rioters hesitated. Reserves from the four precincts came in automobiles. Nightsticks swung with vigor, and in a few minutes the mob of two thousand, mostly negroes and mostly drunk, had been dispersed.

The detectives again turned to their prisoner. Then Cox seized Mr. Ahern's wrist and bit him five times. He was finally forced into an automobile and taken to the West 135th street station house.

NEGRO SOLDIER FAINTS BEFORE COURT-MARTIAL

San Antonio, Texas, February 21.—During the court-martial at Fort Sam Houston this afternoon of forty negroes of the 24th Infantry charged with murder and mutiny as a result of the riots at Houston, Texas, August 23 last, proceedings were abruptly halted by Private James E. Woodruff, one of the defendants, who suddenly pitched forward in his seat unconscious. The trial was halted while Woodruff was taken to the hospital. After treatment he was returned to the court room on a cot and the proceedings resumed. Woodruff's seizure, it was said, was the result of acute indigestion and his condition is not serious.

Today's testimony was all given by non-commissioned officers and related to checks taken the night of the riot. It is expected testimony by civilian witnesses will begin Tuesday.

N. Chiles Starts Movement to Aid Imprisoned Soldiers

Nick Chiles, a prominent citizen of Topeka, Kan., and editor of the Topeka Plaindealer, passed through the city Tuesday on route to Washington. During his few brief moments he paid a visit to the Defender office and explained the workings of the Kansas Defense Society for the court-martialed soldiers of the 24th Infantry.

Mr. Chiles said that this organization is to be nation-wide in its scope and was born for the purpose of offering some respectable resistance against the propaganda of race hatred and prejudice so often exerted. This organization is officered by Nick Chiles, president; George K. Williams, secretary; Edna Greene, assistant secretary; Ira Smith, chairman executive committee; Mattie Perkins, treasurer, and their immediate effort is to intervene in behalf of the 39 Colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry who are now serving sentences in the federal prison at Leavenworth, convicted as participants in the riot at Houston, Texas. This organization has engaged as attorneys T. W. Bell of Leavenworth, Kan.; E. T. Barber, El Reno, Okla., and Elisha Scott, Topeka, Kan.

The organization, needing funds for the prosecution of their case, has authorized the Defender to receive and act as custodian of any funds that might be contributed by those who believe in fair play for the reopening of this case.

NEGRO SOLDIERS RIOT IN NEW YORK

The Daily News 12/2/18

Press dispatches state that seventy Negro soldiers engaged in a saloon riot in New York. The press report stated that they attacked the saloon keeper because he refused to serve them because in uniform. If true that the saloon keeper refused to serve them becausethey were in army uniform he wasobeying the law and deserves commendation. What ever his reason there was no apparent justification for assault and riot on the part of the soldiers. If the saloon keeper abused or struck a soldier he was within his rights to defend himself and would have been guilty of cowardice had he not done so and his companions had no right to interfere unless outsiders intervened in behalf of the saloon keeper in which event they would have been justified in succoring their companion. We cannot too strongly and severely condemn mob violence whether perpetrated by white lynchers, white mobs, Negro civilian or Negro soldier mobs. If Negroes desire justice and expect to be protected from mob violence they must not themselves join with mobs or become rioters. The act of one lawless Negro civilian or one Negro soldier is considered the act of the race or the whole body of Negro soldiers or at least directs suspicion towards them and the race will suffer thereby.

At this particular time the eyes of the entire country are focussed upon the Negro soldier to see how he will demean himself, whether his army training has fitted him for higher duties, and whether the sacrifice he made or offered to make for his country has developed qualities which will make him a better citizen or whether his life as a soldier has developed the rougher and violent side of his nature and will make him a menace to society. His enemies which are numerous are watching eagerly to denounce him as a menace and acts of violence such as the New York rioting furnishes excuse for denunciation and harsh treatment. Such acts also turn the sympathy of thousands of real friends from the race and for that reason is to be deprecated.

Every effort should now be directed by the sober thinking men and women of the race to take hold of the soldiers and help them. They should be given wise council and good example and every tendency to lawlessness should be sternly rebuked. We owe it to ourselves to keep the boys out of the paths of danger and we owe it to them more than to ourselves.

As an indication of the readiness of the white press to magnify the wrong doings of Negro soldiers the press dispatch that there were 70 rioters is a glaring and shameful proof. It is heralded throughout the country that seventy were engaged in a riot when as a matter of fact the New York Herald, The Tribune, The Telegram and other papers of that city state that only twenty were engaged in the row and only two held by the city authorities. We hope there will be no recurrence of disorder on the part of our soldiers of whom we are justly proud. We hope that their conduct and life as citizens will be as serviceable and as courageous and as brilliant as in war.

U.S. TROOPS FIRE ON NEGRO RIOTERS

One Member of Stevedore Regiment Killed and Two Wounded — Negroes Attacking a Store.

Constitution

Newport News, Va., March 2.—One man of the negro stevedore regiment stationed here was killed and two others wounded, one probably fatally, tonight when guards of the 48th infantry (regulars) fired on several hundred of the stevedores who were attempting to wreck a small store near their camp some miles north of this city.

The names of the dead man and the wounded were not made public.

Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis, chief of staff here, in a statement tonight, said the stevedores had been returned to their camp and that no further trouble was anticipated. The attack on the store, the colonel said, resulted from an argument late today between Private Turner, of the stevedore regiment, and a white clerk at the soda fountain in the store. Turner returned to camp, gathered together about 300 men tonight and marched on the store, attempting to wreck it with bricks and bottles.

When the assault began, the colonel's statement said, the 48th infantry guard was ordered to arrest the men. As the guard approached, the negroes ran. Two commands to halt having passed unheeded, the guard was ordered to fire. Three of the negroes fell, one dying almost instantly.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR 4 PRIVATES IS DISAPPROVED

The Montgomery Ala. May 4

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Wilson disapproved today the sentence of four American soldiers in France, ordered to be shot.

Sentences of the men, Privates Olon Ledoyen and Stanley G. Fishback, were commuted to three years confinement. Privates Forrest D. Sebastian and Jess Cook were granted full pardons.

President Wilson's action was taken on the recommendation of Secretary Baker, who made a personal investigation of the charges.

In granting full pardons to Sebastian and Cook the president said that he took this action in view of their extreme youth and the fact that their offense was wholly free from conscious disregard of duty. They both are ordered sent back to their companies.

NEGRO RESIDENTS BLAMED FOR RIOTS

Deliverance 2/14/19

(Associated Press)

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 13—Blame for negro residents of Houston "who urged the soldiers to avenge their real or pretended wrongs," is a new feature of the agreed statement of facts regarding the riot at Houston last August which was submitted in the court martial of forty negroes of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry which began here today. The statement also contains a summary of military action which has been taken since the rioting which summary was not included in the statement of the two previous courtmartials.

Soldiers — 1918
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EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY EXTENDED.

The Houston Observer

President Wilson's commutation from the death penalty to life imprisonment of ten colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry, who participated in the disgraceful episode enacted in this city August 23, 1917, closes the last chapter to that regrettable and unpleasant affair.

The president was led to this course by a thorough and careful investigation, being impartial, unbiased and unprejudiced, and discovered that the ten, whose sentences he commuted, had not been convicted of personally and directly causing deaths of any civilians during the local outburst.

In six other cases the chief executive affirmed the most severe penalty of the martial law—death; because the condemned men had been found guilty of having willfully, deliberately and with great cruelty murdered civilians, besides disobeying their superior officers and breaking camp, which is a very grave offense in itself, especially during war. It is called mutiny and the punishment is death.

The president's act can not but evoke the hearty endorsement and approbation of every peace-loving, law-abiding American citizen.

All violators of the civil and military laws should be punished, when their guilt is firmly established, through due process of court.

No man should be railroaded to the penitentiary, gallows or firing squad. Would to God the courts of justice (?) in the South would learn, heed and practice this fundamental of jurisprudence.

In explaining his decision President Wilson paid the colored race a glowing tribute and shows that as chief exponent of world-wide democracy and human liberty, he is appreciative of the services that the black man is rendering over here and on the battle-scarred fields of France, for crushing military autocracy, lawlessness, ruthlessness, duplicity, intrigue, insidious and infernal Hunnish propaganda.

The president said in part:

> "I commute the remaining sentences because I believe the lesson of this lawless riot will have been adequately pointed out by the action already taken and that now directed, and also because I desire the clemency here ordered to BE A RECOGNITION OF THE SPLENDID LOYALTY OF THE RACE TO WHICH THESE SOLDIERS BELONG AND AN INSPIRATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THAT RACE TO FURTHER ZEAL AND SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY OF WHICH THEY ARE CITIZENS AND FOR THE LIBERTIES OF WHICH SO MANY OF THEM ARE NOW BRAVELY BEARING ARMS AT THE VERY FRONT OF THE GREAT FIELDS OF BATTLE."

The race should feel complimented by the president's belated recognition of its contributions towards enthroning democracy as the dominant political influence and power for the future guidance of the civilized world.

The president has performed a great act and set a remarkable precedent, not because he commuted the death penalty of ten colored mutinous soldiers, but in view of the fact that he saw to it that the men were punished according to the severity of their crimes and not because of the blackness of their skins, as is the case in Dixie, Houston not excluded.

By way of inquiry, The Observer would like to know what has become of those white Illinois militiamen, who, ofttimes leading the rioters and wholesale murderers, promiscuously and without provocation killed colored-American citizens in East St. Louis, Ill., last summer?

Nineteen members of the 24th Infantry will have expiated for their great offenses, when the remaining six are executed, while several have received prison sentences and are now doing duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Observer trusts that the punishment meted out to these soldiers will serve as a check-rein upon such future contemplated demonstrations by members of any military establishment; and when the Federal government assumes control of lynching, as it must and will do, then a few more criminals will have an opportunity to feel and taste the stern, rebuking and firm hand of Uncle Sam.

If mobocracy is to be eradicated from the army, it must first be removed from our civilian population.

President Wilson, you have done and are doing a great work, and may God give you courage and strength to put the finishing touches to this new creature and product, Democracy, by abolishing all un-American, undemocratic, uncivilized and un-Christian practices and customs and instituting the era of the Golden Rule—"fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man" doctrine, modernly translated and interpreted as "worldwide democracy."

ACT AT ONCE

The New York Age

Responding to public opinion concerning the hanging of the thirteen colored soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, President Wilson a short while ago made it known that no more soldiers would hereafter be executed for any cause whatsoever except they be men in the actual theatre of the war.

Since the hanging of the thirteen soldiers of the Twenty-fourth five others have been sentenced to death by the court and a large number to imprisonment.

Jan 26/18.

A few days ago the President let it be known that he would go over the cases of these men. He also let it be known that although the Administration would not condemn the action of those who so hurriedly put the sentence of the court into execution in the case of the thirteen, he was not entirely pleased with what had been done. The President let it be understood that he would not only be inclined to use clemency with the five men now condemned to death, but that he would also go over the cases of the men who have been sent to prison and extend clemency to them.

Here is a moment in which colored Americans should act and do so at once. The President should be flooded with letters asking that he extend clemency to the five men now under sentence of death and also to the men who were sentenced to prison in the first trial.

These letters should be sent to the Secretary of War, and they should be sent through Mr. Emmett J. Scott, our representative in the War Department. To address him, write "Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant, War Department, Washington, D. C."

Let every one who reads these lines immediately send a letter or telegram, and pass the word along.

LAST HOURS OF THIRTEEN SOLDIERS COURTMARTIALED FOR HOUSTON RIOTS.

(Continued from Page One.)

Louisville News.

lighted cigarettes, coolly, it seemed, and smoked. Risley Young, finally broke the silence:

"It's all right, Cap'n. It's all right."

Jan 19/18

Then Young assumed the role of spokesman for the death platoon, as it was called.

During Young's talk there were frequent "amens" from his comrades in shackles. There were also nods of approval, and several men called out, "That's right."

For himself, Young, who contended to the last that he was innocent of actual bloodshed, made the following statement:

"Since I've got to go, I've made my peace with my Maker."

On behalf of all, he said:

"I want to say that we appreciate the way Co. C has treated us. We all go down to our death in gratitude to Co. C."

Co. C, Nineteenth United States Infantry, guarded the 64 defendants during the court martial trial and accompanied the death platoon to the scaffold.

Then followed prayer by the chaplain, after which the condemned were asked if there was anything they wanted. All of them made practically the same request—they wanted the three volumes containing their court martial trial sent to their folks at home. Likewise, nearly every one of the men sent home a message similar to the one written by Nesbit: "Good-bye, I'm gone. I die with a clean heart."

They expressed also a wish that a Colored preacher visit them during their last hours. One came, and upon their specific requests he administered the rite of baptism to nine of them. Five already had been baptizd, but on this occasion one of these five asked for it again, and his request was granted with those of the rest.

Night came on, and from the death chamber the men watched their last sunset. The gathering darkness found them crooning Negro melodies, or sitting in silence. There was no sign of physical breakdown and no mental collapse. Shortly after 8 o'clock they told the chaplain that they did not expect to sleep any before going to the scaffold, and asked that a Colored minister be permitted to spend the night with them.

Rev. G. F. C. Curry, a preacher of the old school, responded. He began his vigil with the men by saying:

"'Tisn't for men to accuse you or clear you. I didn't come here to discuss the merits of the trial, but to get you right with God before ypun go."

Through the remainder of the night a scene was enacted which carried all who witnessed it back to an earlier day, when revival meetings, with emotions unrestrained, were common. The thirteen condemned men were fairly transported in spirit to the days of their youth, when "the person," his cuffs rattling, had shaken them by the hands as he pleaded with them to "get religion." Rev. Curry brought back the old days with prayer and exhortation and song all mingled in a

service characteristic of his race.

A strange peace seemed to fall upon and envelop some of the men, while frenzied happiness apparently possessed others as the clock atop the Fort Sam Houston tower tolled away the passing hours. Parson Curry led the old plantation hymn:

"I got shoes, you got shoes,
All God's children got shoes.
When Ah git to Heaben gonna put on the shoes.
Gonna walk all over God's Heaben."

The men rocked and swayed as they sang, their chains clanking with the rhythm of the melody. The old-time favorite also was sung time and again:

"Swing low, sweet chariot,
Comin, for to carry me home,
Swing low, sweet chariot,
Comin' for to carry me home."

All the time this song was being sung, tenor voices crooned the interpellation:

"Lawd, let me ride?"

The spiritual feast was interrupted at 5 o'clock by the announcement from one of the guards that the time had come to say good-bye. An impressive, touching scene was enacted. The color line disappeared. Tears stood in the eyes of some members of the guard, members of Co. C, Nineteenth Infantry, as they bade their charges farewell. The guards were big, stalwart men, but their voices trembled with emotion as they admonished the condemned to "Take your medicine like a man," "Be a man" and "Take it like a good soldier." To these good-byes the troopers replied with evidences of devotion.

The formal findings of the court were not read to the thirteen doomed men until 5:15 o'clock, when the post commander came to perform this duty. Col. Waltz spoke briefly, but with feeling, and concluded with this admonition:

"The judgment which has been rendered in the fair and impartial trial given you must be put into execution, but gefore it is done I want to say to you that what is left for you to do is to put your trust in God. The Savior, who did not forget the thief on the cross, will not forget you, and to your last breath you should call on Him, remembering that He had compassion on the culprit on the cross."

This consolation was received with nods, and more than one of the doomed men responded in low tones:

"Yes, we have put our trust in the Lord."

At 6 o'clock, as the east was turning gray, the death platoon, with Sergeant Nesbit, the mulatto, recognized by tacit agreement as the commander, started on its last march. Rev. Mr. Curry went along, and at the scaffold he offered prayer.

The thirten men sat in chairs placed in a row, with their feet resting upon the traps. As the ropes were being adjusted about their necks, they sang in chorus:

"I'm going home to die no more."

They crooned the hymn, and swayed to and fro as the preparations for their execution went forward. One man, feeling the rope somewhat loose about his neck, requested the official in charge to "tighten it up just a little."

Beyond the scaffold were thirteen new coffins, covered with white canvas, grouped near thirteen graves. The light of the new day, now fast breaking, revealed these details to the officers and guard, but the doomed men were spared the sight of these arrangements for the disposal of their mortal remains.

Chaplain Perry having pronounced the benediction, the military command, "Attention!" was given. Instantly every man rose from his chair and stood erect and rigid. They were now standing upon the traps.

Sergeant Nesbit, nothing daunted by the imminence of death, asserted his leadership to the last. Just before the traps were sprung he gave the following command, in terse, military tones:

"Not a word out of any of you men now!"

The final command was obeyed with fidelity—with but one exception. A few seconds before the end the men called out in hearty fashion, just as though they were leaving on a pleasant journey:

"Good-bye, boys of Co. C. Good-bye!"

The gray in the east turned to pink. The pink deepened into a rosy hue. A shaft of red shot up from the horizon as the order of the court martial was executed.

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 20, 1918

Six Men Believed To Have Died After Race Riot in Camp

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 19.—Major General Shanks, commanding the United States port of embarkation, today was conducting an investigation into a race riot Saturday night at Camp Merritt, N. J., near Tenafly, which is believed unofficially to have caused the deaths of six soldiers, five Negroes and a white man. Several others are in the hospital at Camp Merritt suffering from wounds, mainly bayonet thrusts.

The riot developed, it was said by the soldiers on leave from the camp, when a Negro soldier from Texas attempted to sit at a table where white soldiers from Mississippi were writing letters. A fist fight followed, and both black and white soldiers soon were mixing it. Two Negroes and a white man were dead, say unofficial reports, when the military police and a company of soldiers cleared the Y. M. C. A. hut, and the others are believed to have died later.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
AUGUST 1 1918

SOLDIER GOES DOWN IN FIGHTING NEGROES

White Men From Holabird Go To Assistance Of Policemen Mauled By Mob.

CAMP MEADE BLACKS THEN JOIN IN THE FRAY

One White Soldier Unconscious Since Midnight—Five Negroes Arrested And Fined.

A soldier stationed at Camp Holabird is in the Maryland General Hospital, where he has been unconscious since some time before last midnight from concussion of the brain, a colored soldier stationed at Camp Meade is held on the charge of striking him over the head with a blackjack and another colored soldier is being sought today on the same charge as the outcome of a race riot in Northwest Baltimore last night, in which three policemen were assaulted, one being badly hurt, and the negro who precipitated the riot severely injured.

Private Kenneth Damon, of Camp Holabird, the injured soldier, was attacked by the negro soldiers when he and five other privates from Holabird went ot the assistance of Sergeant Santry and Patrolmen Schmitt, Kely and Vance, who were surrounded by a threatening mob of negroes while they were taking Luther Davis, colored, 906 Druid Hill avenue, into custody for obstructing the passage of pedestrians at Pennsylvania avenue and Greenwillow street.

Negro Fights Three Policemen.

Before the white soldiers came up Davis had smashed Patrolman Schmitt against a wall, inflicting a bad cut over his eye; knocked Sergeant Santry from the pavement into the middle of Pennsylvania avenue, leaving him dazed for a few moments, and also dealt a hard blow to Patrolman Kelly. Sergeant Santry, in defending himself and his men, struck the negro a blow over the head. The resulting wound required 22 stitches at the Maryland General Hospital.

Several hundred negroes were crowding in upon the patrolmen, who had got their man to the patrol box at Pennsylvania avenue and Biddle street, when the Holabird soldiers came along and Sergeant Santry asked them to hold back the mob, in which was a sprinkling of colored soldiers from Camp Meade, among them Private Cooper, of a motor-truck company. Cooper was directly back of Private Damon, and when the latter was felled by the blow from the blackjack Cooper was placed under arrest immediately. At the Northwestern Police Station this morning, however, he protested his innocence and accused another colored soldier, who is expected to be arrested today.

Five Prisoners Gathered In.

When the automobile patrol arrived five other negroes, not soldiers, were arrested on the charge of obstructing the passage around the patrol box. Each of them was fined $5 and costs this morning. Cooper, the negro soldier, was held pending the outcome of Private Damon's injuries, and Davis, the negro who caused all the trouble, was held for a hearing later on four separate charges growing out of the rioting.

Magistrate Brendel, who lives near the scene of the riot, declared this morning that the trouble was the worst he had ever witnessed, and stated that there were at least 1,200 negroes in a ring about the policemen and soldiers.

6 SOLDIERS DEAD AFTER RACE RIOT AT CAMP MERRITT

N Y C EVE WORLD
AUGUST 19, 1918

Men From 151st Mississippi and Colored Texas Regiment Clash—Several Hurt.

The death list following the race riot at Camp Merritt on Saturday night has been increased to six—one white and five colored soldiers. Two negroes died in the hospital last night. Three others are said to be in precarious condition from bayonet wounds.

The fight took place between members of the 151st Mississippi Regiment and a colored regiment from Texas. Bad blood had existed between the white men and negroes for several days. They had been assigned to adjoining barracks in the cantonment, and fist fights, it is said, had not been infrequent.

Two men of the white regiment were writing letters at a table in the Y. M. C. A. hut Saturday night, according to the story gathered from unofficial sources, when a negro soldier attempted to squeeze in between them. A fight followed and a white sergeant had his face and neck slashed by a razor, from which he died later.

The news of the assault on the white soldier spread like wildfire throughout the cantonment and soldiers, black and white, came on the run to the Y. M. C. A. hut.

Two shots rang out and two negroes fell dead. Then into a general mixup in which bayonets, guns and fists were used plunged at least two hundred white and black men.

Major Lyons, in charge of the military police, arrived on the scene when the riot was at its height. He brought with him a number of reserves, who charged on the combatants and routed the rioters in short order.

One white man and three negroes lay dead. Five more negroes, most of them suffering from bayonet wounds, were carried to the hospital.

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HOUSTON TEX POST
APRIL 24, 1918

HOUSTON RIOT INDEMNITIES.

It is within the bounds of possibility that congress will at this session indemnify the families of the victims of mutiny and riot of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry in Houston last August, but it will be because of the untiring industry of the senators and members of the Texas delegation stanchly supporting the local representatives.

The families of those who were murdered ought to be pensioned or indemnified, and the same is true of those who were seriously injured.

These people were the unoffending victims of men employed by the United States and wearing the country's uniform.

If American soldiers were to murder the citizens of a foreign country or otherwise maltreat them, an indemnity would be promptly forthcoming.

No less an obligation rests upon the government with respect to our own citizens.

Congress is usually indifferent in recognizing claims of this character, and only through diligent effort can such measures receive favorable consideration.

And when such claims are permitted to drag for any length of time the usual rule is that they are never paid at all, certainly not within the lifetime of those who are most in need because of the events which constitute the basis of the claim.

There will be men to bitterly oppose the claim—there always are those who seek to become famous watchdogs of the treasury by opposing every claim, whether it be just or not. Therefore, the Texans will have to begin early and strive diligently to get this act of justice and consideration for the sufferers of the mutiny of the Twenty-fourth infantrymen.

If the bill is not enacted by the present congress its chances in the next will be greatly diminished.

Soldiers – 1918

232 Slackers.

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NEGRO SLACKER ARRESTED; HAD CHANGED NAME

Advertiser 5-24-1

(Special to The Advertiser.)

GENEVA, ALA., May 3.—Edgar Porter, a negro who registered before the local board of Geneva county was drawn under the selective draft in the third increment. He failed to respond to notice, which was returned undelivered. It was ascertained that he had left this vicinity, and his whereabouts were unknown. Inquiry led his former employer to the conclusion that he was working for the Walton Land and Timber Co., near DeFuniak Springs, Fla. A trip was made to the turpentine works of the timber company, where the negro was found going by the name of Will Jackson. He was arrested and brought to Geneva, and will be taken to Montgomery today and turned over to the proper authorities.

MACON GA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 15, 1918

Macon County Negro Agrees to Register And Is Released

On a charge of violating the selective draft law by failing to register for military service, Grover Perry, a negro, was arrested in Macon county Friday by Deputy United States Marshal Charles Moseley.

Perry was arraigned before United States Commissioner W. E. Martin, Jr., and allowed to go on the promise he would register. The negro declared that he didn't know his age, that he had been told by his father that he was only 18 years old. Witnesses, however, declared that the negro was two or three years old during the Spanish-American war took place.

NEGRO HOPED HUN WOULD WIN WAR; BOND SET AT $500

Advertiser

Accused of having made the statement that he hoped Germany would win, as the success of the Germans would make it better for the negroes, George Lincoln, a Pike county negro, was held to the Federal grand jury in the sum of $500 Saturday morning by Commissioner Parrish on a charge of having made seditious utterances in violation of the espionage act.

Lincoln's accuser was W. N. B. Dowdell, a negro school teacher of Troy, who testified that about three weeks ago Lincoln asked him (Dowdell(why he was wearing a Red Cross button. Dowdell replied that he had paid a dollar for it.

"You had better have given me that dollar," Dowdell testified that Lincoln remarked, "I can live under one government as good as another and I hope Germany will win. It will be better for us negroes if Germany wins this war."

Lincoln was arrested and brought to Montgomery by Deputy Marshal J. A. Wall.

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL
JULY 21, 1918

Colored Draft Dodger Was Making Good Money

Detective Thomas Carroll had an experience Thursday afternoon in arresting a colored draft dodger from North Carolina that has him wishing that he had taken up laboring as a life occupation rather than putting in about 17 years pounding the pavements, searching for law violators.

The officer, who like others in these times of high living expenses has figured out that taking his salary by the year he was actually earning just 37 1-2 cents an hour. When he located Fred Cobb, the colored man who cannot read or write, who was working at the Solvay plant as a laborer, he found that his prisoner was earning about $1.25 an hour taking in his wages at 62 cents an hour for an eight hour day, his $20 monthly bonus and the yearly bonus of 20 per cent. of his earnings. The negro was locked up to await the orders of the draft board at Lynchburg, N. C.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
AUGUST 16, 1918

FOUR NEGROES NABBED

Alleged Deserters From 808th Infantry At Camp Meade.

Four negro soldiers from Camp Meade, alleged to be deserters, were captured by Patrolman John Rollman and Lieut. Wallace Striker, of the Eight Hundred and Eighth Infantry at Camp Meade last night, though one jumped out a second-story window and was not captured until after a lively chase.

Charles B. Jones, when he saw the men after him, leaped from a window in a house at 1117 Sarah Ann street, but was caught in the Camden Station yards. Jones was sent to camp five months ago after being arrested for having failed to answer his questionnaire.

The other men taken were Stewart Johnson, Howard Robinson and Vermont Williams, all of the same regiment to which Jones belonged.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
APRIL 25, 1918

COLORED MEN INDUCTED.

The following colored men have been inducted by local boards in Brooklyn and Queens:

Local Board 57, 2215 Coney Island avenue—Leave for camp April 30: Oscar H. Lee, 350 W. 35th st., Manhattan; Isaac Houston, 213 6th ave., Homestead, Pa.; Gilbert H. Purnell, 143 W. 143d st., Manhattan; Stanley Bunn, 664 18th st.; Mose Lowe, 37 Shore rd.

Local Board 171, 9 Jackson street—Leave for camp April 30: James Smith, 73 Hunter ave.; Joseph Smith, 80? Hunter ave.; Hannibal S. Brown, 51 Bartlett st., New Brunswick, N. J.

Local Board 174, Public School 11, Woodside—Joseph Golden, 75 50th st., Corona; William Houser, Hobson ave., Laurel Hill; Benjamin Simpson, 9 Shell rd., Winfield.

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

Negro Who Wouldn't "Relish" Will Be Sent To Sevier On Friday

Fletcher Griffith, the negro slacker who declared that he would not "relish" to fight, and who has just finished serving a year and a day in a Federal prison for his refusal to "relish" under the selective service act, was subjected to a physical examination by local exemption board No. 2 yesterday, found physically fit for military service, and will be sent to Camp Sevier along with a number of other colored registrants tomorrow.

Even after serving his sentence in the Federal prison, then egro refused to answer any questions or to sign his name to the registration card. He was, however, registered by the board and yesterday was brought up for a physical examination. He refused to be examined, so his clothes were pulled off by assistants, and the examination made.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 23, 1918

Slacker Climbs From Window.

Negro Draft Evader Gets Out of Court House Window, But Is Caught.

Clifford Roex, colored, arrested as a slacker, tried to escape yesterday from Local Board No. 23, in the basement of the County Courthouse, at 120 Schermerhorn street. Roex had been given permission to go to the washroom, on the same floor, with the Local Board. He was followed soon after by Patrolman Stapleton, of the Adams street station, who found Roex making his escape out of the window of the washroom.

Stapleton, joined by Patrolman Gorman, also of the Adams street station, rushed out into Schermerhorn street, after the fugitive. They were led in the chase by John Hill, of the U. S. Secret Service, who was on his way to visit Judge Roy in his chambers adjoining the Courthouse.

Hill was the first to reach Roex, and he was immediately joined by Stapleton and Gorman, who brought the slacker back to the Local Board. County Clerk Kelly was also on the scene, and for a few minutes was much worried over the thought that perhaps another prisoner had escaped from the County Court.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
APRIL 23, 1918

ALL ABLE MEN MUST WORK 5 DAYS A WEEK IN MONTANA

HELENA, Mont., April 22.—The State Council of Defense of Montana to-day made a rule requiring all men, able to labor, to do five days' work a week upon pain of prosecutoin under the broad powers given the council.

NEGRO HELD AS DRAFT DODGER.

Allen Owen, 24 years old, a negro, of 640 Madison street, Kirkwood, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Weiss on a charge of failing to make out a questionnaire. Owen came to Kirkwood from East St. Louis, Ill., at the time of the race riots. He had registered in Meridian, Miss. Owen will be surrendered to Federal authorities today.

LOS ANGELES CAL RECORD
JUNE 13, 1918

Negro Slacker Is Cured by Ether

13.—A Georgia negro selectman was
12.—A Georgia negro selectman was being examined by the medical officers and developed a strange case of spinal deformity. He declared he had been afflicted for years. When tried at drill he was so drawn and bent in the back that military service seemed an impossibility. He was taken to the hospital and told an apparently straight story of his affliction. A light dose of ether was administer. When the negro returned to semi-consciousness he raised up, stretched himself perfectly straight, walked about the room and acted normally. Reminded that he was thought a cripple he again lapsed into a horrible looking deformed soldier, but this time it did not work.

"Boss," he said, "dat medsun you-all gimme sho' cured me quick."

SLACKER WANTS TO PLEAD GUILTY; JUDGE BINDS HIM OVER

Advertiser

"I ain't got nothin' to say 'cept I wants to plead guilty an' get out de best way I kin," was the only defense of Zollie Crittendon, a negro slacker of Butler county, after damaging evidence had been offered Monday to Federal Commissioner Parrish not only showing that the negro had evaded registration but that he had attempted violence when requested to report to the proper authorities of his county. 4-23-18

R. L. Jernigan, of Pigeon Creek, testified that about April 17 he approached the negro on the Smith Lumber Company Road and that the negro told him he had not registered as he was in Mexico on registration day. Mr. Jernigan said he asked the negro to go with him to Greenville to see the local board, and that the negro raised a cant hook as if to strike him, and then put his hand in his pocket. Mr. Jernigan covered him with his revolver and took him to the jail at Greenville where Crittendon was subsequently transferred to the federal authorities. A. B. Long, member of the Butler county exemption board, attested that the negro had not registered.

Judge Parrish held the negro to the Federal grand jury in the sum of $300 and, immediately after the hearing, the defendant was registered.

SLACKERS ROUNDED UP IN MARION CO.

Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser.)

HAMILTON, ALA., June 6.—The officers, assisted by certain citizens, have been at work bringing in the "slackers." There were almost forty a month ago, but at this time there are not more than half a dozen. The people are now more enthusiastic than ever in their support of the war than ever before.

PHYSICIAN AND FARMER TARRED AND FEATHERED

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 24.—A crowd of Vicksburg citizens last night tarred and feathered Dr. J. A. Miller a negro physician, and Dave Cook, a farmer, both accused of disloyalty. After the tarring and feathering which took place near the outskirts of the city, the men were taken to the center of the business section where they they were forced to stand with placards on their breasts reading: "I am disloyal to the United States government." 7-24-18

Both were placed in jail as a precaution against further violence.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
APRIL 30, 1918

Negroes Sought for Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NATCHITOCHES, La.—George Angeloff, who claims to be a Bulgarian, has been arrested by Sheriff J. W. Pain and held for federal authorities on a charge of trying to recruit southern Negroes for German military service. His plan, according to the charges, was to get 20 Negroes in a group and send them to El Paso, Tex., from where they would be smuggled into Mexico, thence to Tampico, and finally to Europe and to the German west front. The Negroes were promised $6 a day and other rewards "in case of a German victory" and were further instructed that in case they were sent over by the United States they would be rewarded if they gave up their guns to the Germans.

REVOLT THREATENED IN OKLAHOMA

Advertiser

HENRIETTA, Okla., June 12.—Henrietta home guard members returned from the Salem district, six miles southeast of here, early this morning, reporting promises from Negro leaders of the incipient flour card and draft revolt that the gang would disperse and be good.

Killing of three white farmers reported late yesterday in Henrietta was not confirmed by the trip into the Salem region made by guardsmen and officers from Henrietta and Okmulgee county seats.

First reported as a Creek Indian uprising against the draft, the affair today seems to have simmered down to a Negro protest against government food regulations.

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
MARCH 21, 1918

NEGRO ALLEGED SLACKER.

Clevelan[illegible] Harris, alias Charlie C. Harris, colored, was placed in the county jail yesterday pending arraignment for alleged violation of the draft law. The warrant for the man's arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Jere Austill.

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MACON GA TELEGRAPH
AUGUST 5, 1918

SHOWS HIS "WAR PAPERS"

Negro Examined in Savannah Shows Up Here for His Instructions.

There are a few negroes being arrested on charges of being "slackers," but there are others who declare they "wanna do right"; and two or three of this kind appear at the police station every few days. One such negro appeared at the police station recently and while scratching his head, sweating and fumbling in his pocket, he showed a letter he had received and said it was his "war papers."

"What I's ter do wid dis, boss?" he asked.

The paper showed that the negro was examined in Savannah a few days ago and had been accepted for service and the "war papers" transferred him to a local board where he will be inducted. This transfer was made in order that the negro will not have to go back to Savannah to be accepted for the service.

This was fully explained and the negro thanked the officers and said he would appear before the local board this morning.

LANCASTER, PA., EXAMINER
SEPTEMBER 9, 1918

Negroes Are Caught In the Net Spread For Draft Slackers

While government officials in New York have been conducting raids during the past week in a search for evaders of the draft law, the Atlanta police have also been active. Forty-alleged slackers have been arrested since the first of September, according to reports Sunday night. Out of the forty, seventeen of the negroes have been turned over to their local draft boards, or the military authorities, while only three have been turned loose by the department of justice or the police.

Sunday night the colored wards at the police headquarters were crowded with the alleged slackers. Twenty negroes are now being held at the police barracks for investigation. Some claim they have lost their cards, and others, they are over or under age.

Those now being detained by the local police gave their names as: Tracy Moreland, 25 years old, of 232 Garibaldi street; Arthur Perry, 24 years old, of 3 Hogan's alley; Lon Lasseter, 29 years old, rear of 82 West Harris; Frank Hugley, 29 years old, 18 Rivers alley; Eugene Reed, 21 years old, 215 Dunbar street; Thomas Dorley, 21 years old, rear 22 South McDaniel street; Curtis Silverman, 22 years old, 28 Donalds alley; Fish Bush, 18 years old, 67 Hubbard street; Jesse Hall, 33 years old, 370 Crumley street; John Leonard, 28 years old, 102 Murray avenue; Sam Harris, 23 years old, Blanton, Ga.; Charles King, 20 years old, 38 Greenferry avenue; Oscar Golston, 35 years old, 266 Pulliam street; Andrew Johnson, 303 Mangum street; Arthur Williams, 26 years old, Detroit, Mich.; William Wilson, 30 years old, 25 Daniel street; George Copeland, Casey Hill; Floyd Williams, 23 years old, 149 Glenn street; Henry Lewis, 25 years old, 101 South Humphries street, and Grady Campbell, no address.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MAY 19, 1918

MODEL NEGRO PATRIOT IS HELD AS DESERTER

After being given the place of honor in parades for departing negro troops and being shown in public by ministers as a worthy example of his race, George W. Johnson, negro mess sergeant at Camp Gordon, Ga., was arrested in New Orleans Saturday by Department of Justice agents, and charged with being a deserter.

Johnson arrived in the city several weeks ago and under the name of Thomas Watson, top sergeant of Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, stationed at Columbus, N. M., soon gained the confidence of a number of negro ministers. When selectmen of his race were entrained, he was placed at the head of the parade, and was pointed out as a model patriot. When searched at the local office of the Department of Justice, several subscription lists were found in his possession. He was held subject to orders of military authorities at Camp Gordon.

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
MAY 16, 1918

NEGRO SLACKERS ARE REPORTED

Local Board Posts a List of Forty-Two Names and Seeks Information.

The local exemption board has posted another list containing the names of 42 colored registrants who are classed as slackers through failure to either return their questionnaires or to report for physical examination. The board asks the citizens in general to co-operate with the officers in locating these people and any information regarding their whereabouts will be appreciated. Following is the list:

Lawrence Mack, John Young, Bill Allen, Emanuel Brant, Fred Austin Joe White, Jim Davis, David Willis Chas. Thompson. Learance Blackwell Eli Calvin Anderson, Jackson Moore Dorsey Coleman, Clarence Lily, Jesse Brown, William R. Wilson, Sam Playcee, Geo. Jerry, Raymond Bates, Otis Bellard, Dan Young, Joe Austin Jackson, John Scott, James Robt. Stewart, Johnnie White, Frank Gilbert, Morgan Griffin, Clarence Edwards, Reuben Ben, Willie Willmore, Robt. Jones, Willie Deaon, Clarence Elgin, Adam Mingo, Dudley Evans, Ed. Benoit, Wiley Martin, Joe Davis, Lexon Dager, Will Dabney. Macie Walton, Barry Vito.

PASSAIC N J NEWS
APRIL 30, 1918

A COLORED MAN, NAMED BLACK, FAILED TO FILE HIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Robert Black, a colored man, who was picked up in Rutherford by Chief Burnham last Friday, on some trivial matter, and incidentally had a card in his pocket which showed that he registered in Oneonta, N. Y., resulted in the man being sent over to this borough, and placed in charge of the Exemption Board subject to investigation.

It was found that Black had failed to file his questionnaire in Oneonta and he at once became the property of the federal authorities and instructions were issued to the effect that the case be handled locally. As a result Sergeant Oscar Benson this morning left with the man for Camp Dix, after he was physically examined.

N Y C TELEGRAM
APRIL 2, 1918

PREACHES OBJECTION TO DRAFT SERVICE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday.—Elder C. H. Mason, head of the Church of God in Christ, with headquarters in this city, has admitted that he is preaching conscientious objection to military service to Memphis negroes. He said the denomination has a membership of about fifteen thousand negroes, with four hundred churches most of them in the South.

"I feel that it is wrong for me to kill my fellow men," he said, "and so advised my people. I counselled them, however, not to fly in the face of the government. They are claiming exemption."

Mason admitted he had been questioned by local agents of the Department of Justice several weeks ago, but declared they had told him he was acting within his legal rights.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JUNE 16, 1918

MILITARY POLICE AND TRUANT NEGRO SOLDIERS

Were Absent From Camp Sevier Without Leave—Several Shots Fired by Police.

Special to The Observer.

Spartanburg, June 15.—Two negro soldiers from Camp Sevier, who were absent from camp without leave, were arrested last night by military police officials and lodged in the stockade at Camp Wadsworth. Considerable excitement was created by the attempt to arrest the soldiers. The negroes were beating their way through Spartanburg on a freight train, when they were detected. Several shots were fired by the military police before the negroes were captured, but no one was injured. The negroes left the train and attempted to escape. Two of the four on the train succeeded in getting away, one was chased until captured, while the other was immediately captured. The soldiers will be held until officers from Camp Sevier arrive to take them in charge.

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
JUNE 2, 1918

Negro Draft Evader's Fight Leads to Death of Five of His Family

Huntsville, Texas, June 1.—Sarah Cabiness, negress, and her sons, Pete, Cute, Tenoly and Lena, were killed and her daughter Bessie was fatally wounded in a battle with a band of citizens at Dodge, ten miles north of here, early today.

George Cabiness, another son of the negress, was killed by officers Thursday in resisting arrest as a draft evader.

The trouble between the whites in the Dodge community and the negro family began with the killing of George Cabiness. His brothers threatened vengeance and one of them was shot and wounded late yesterday, when he threatened a white man.

Early today white men formed a posse, surrounded the cabin of the negroes and when they refused to surrender, began firing.

When the cabin caught fire, Sarah Cabiness carried the bodies of her four dead sons and the wounded daughter from the flames into the yard, where she was shot and killed.

The negroes fired 200 shots at members of the citizens posse, before they were killed.

DETROIT MICH TIMES
APRIL 15, 1918

Nab Negroes As Slackers.

Particular attention is being given by the police to the task of apprehending Negroes evading the draft law. Detectives Richardson and Williams have been assigned to the work. They are making raids on Negro clubs, poolrooms and bars in the St. Antoine-st. district. Sunday night they brought in nine Negroes of draft age who did not have registration cards. Saturday night they got in about a dozen.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 30, 1918

250 NEGROES CAUGHT IN ROUND-UP OF SLACKERS

In sixty automobiles two hundred members of the American Protective League sallied forth Monday night to round up "dark-town" poolrooms, saloons, "clubs" and "honkeytonks," and in two hours had corralled 250 negroes, sixty-six of whom are being held for further investigation.

Of the 250 not one had his registration card and they were carried before United States Commissioner Charles Weinberger in the office of the league in Camp street. The raids began at 7:30 and terminated at 9:30. No resistance was offered.

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
APRIL 20, 1918

NEGROES ARRESTED UNDER DRAFT ACT

A round-up of those failing to have their classification cards resulted on Friday in the arrest of Will Rogers and J. D. Lloyd, negroes, and Horace Paquette by Sergeant Reece and Officer Odum, and Ollie Humphrey, a negro, by Sergeant Wright and Officer Guy.

N Y C SUN
MAY 10, 1918

HELD FOR DISLOYAL TALK IN BLACK BELT

Life Insurance Agent to Be Tried Under Spy Act.

Max Freudenheim, 43, an Austrian, of 1520 Seabury place, The Bronx, was turned over yesterday to Ben A. Matthews, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of the criminal division, for prosecution under the espionage act. He had been held as a suspect for six weeks while his case was under investigation by William Wallace, Jr., chief of the New York enemy alien bureau.

Freudenheim has been in the United States for twenty years, and during that time has been solicitor of weekly payment life insurance, with the Harlem black belt as his field. He is accused of directing a disloyalty campaign among negroes.

Mr. Wallace turned over to Mr. Matthews a number of affidavits in which Freudenheim is accused of trying to frighten negroes from enlisting or of trying to seduce them from their loyalty.

In some cases Freudenheim is said to have told negroes that the Germans systematically cut off the ears of captured soldiers of their race. In other cases he is alleged to have appealed to negroes by telling them that if Germany is victorious a negro free State will be created.

N Y C CALL
APRIL 6, 1918

It is now charged in the state of Mississippi that Negroes are being encouraged to evade the draft through the very well-known method of German money.

If Negroes are evading the draft in the state of Mississippi, it is because they are ungrateful. They do not appreciate the advantages which are theirs to live as far south as Mississippi. Just imagine, if Mississippi had remained stubborn and kept them in slavery instead of freeing them as she did!

And what other state can claim more altruism than Mississippi in giving Negroes free cremation? It doesn't cost a Negro anything to live in that state after he has committed a misdemeanor.

HAMILTON OHIO JOURNAL
JUNE 4, 1918

WILL REGISTER HERE.

James Jones, 21, colored, was arrested Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock by Detective Phillip for stealing a ride on a B. & O. train. He belongs in Atlanta, Ga., and being of the required age will be held to register by the Hamilton draft board. At the hearing in municipal court the defendant pleaded guilty to riding a passenger train from Dayton, saying that he was on his way to Cincinnati. Judge E. J. Kautz fined the defendant $10 and ordered him held for registration.

Soldiers

Slackers

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HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
APRIL 23 1918

COLORED SLACKER IS WILLING TO SERVE

"Pink" Newton, of 223 Grand street, Jersey City, a colored slacker, will be examined by physicians of Local Board No. 1 to-day and if found physically fit will be taken to Camp Dix immediately by Deputy United States Marshal Thomas Duff.

The negro was arrested two weeks ago, and upon being arraigned before United States Commissioner Carpenter admitted that he had not registered for the selective draft. Because he expressed a willingness to go into the army, it was decided to send him away immediately if found fit for service. Acting Chief Battersby says that "Pink" has a considerable police record.

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
MAY 4 1918

FIVE ARRESTED AS DESERTERS

Two white and three negro alleged deserters Monday morning were turned over to officials at Camp Pike. The negroes were arrested by Deputy Sheriff G. L. Marshall of Tippo, Miss., who brought them to camp, and the white men were brought in by a private from Camp Beauregard, La., the men having been turned over to officials there by the Parish, La., sheriff who arrested the men in that town. They are as follows:

Valley Bellgard and Quincy Bellgard, white, and the negroes: Walter Weeks, Napoleon Jennings and Eggleston Bland Jr.

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
APRIL 28. 1918

FAILURE TO REGISTER IS CHARGED TO NEGRO

Deputy United States Marshal D. D. Horton returned to Mobile yesterday morning from Selma, where he had been in attendance at court. En route home the deputy marshal arrested Creagh Houze, a negro, near Suggsville, Clarke county, on the charge of failing or re-

daily newspaper.

While engaged in this work Ben-Avi took a leading part in advising the Turks against the danger of German influence, dangers to the struggling Jewish nationality and to the other struggling nations in the Ottoman Empire. What the Prussianized Young Turks thought of him is shown by the fact that he was twice sent to jail and over ten times has been brought before the Turkish tribunal. One of the judges once said to him, the fact that he had anything to do with "The Light" made him dangerous for the light was not liked by Turkish officials.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MAY 6, 1918

ARREST NEGRO DESERTER.

Floyd Pettus, negro, who was ordered to report to the office of the North Little Rock Exemption Board, October 27, but failed to do so, was taken to Camp Pike yesterday morning by City Detective C. N. Buckalew, who arrested him late Monday night on a charge of being a deserter.

Mr. Buckalew will receive $50 for delivering the negro to the military authorities.

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
MAY 7, 1918

A Negro draft dodger is found to be seven feet and 11 inches tall, and he wears a No. 23 shoe. Just think of what would happen if he stepped on a few live Huns!

Soldiers — 1918

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Slackers

Professional Men Tarred and Feathered in Mississippi

Chicago Daily News 7-31-18

New Orleans, La., July 26, 1918.
To the Editor of the Vicksburg Evening Post:

I desire to make a statement to the people of Vicksburg through the columns of your paper, and hope you will do me the kindness to publish it.

1. I am not a disloyalist to the United States Government.

2. I have never knowingly said or done anything that could be put down as disloyal.

3. I did not run away from Vicksburg. I left Sunday night before the unfortunate affair of Tuesday. My friends and some of the merchants of the city knew I was coming here on business. My business here is finished and my earnest desire is to return to Vicksburg. All of my interests are there. My wife and young baby are there, the business which I have worked hard to build up is there and the place I call home is there.

4. I cannot understand why I was sought out during the unfortunate affair Tuesday. I have three nephews that are soon to be on the firing line. I have expressed my regret to my wife and friends on several occasions that the conditions surrounding my business would not allow me to volunteer. But being of draft age I expect yet to be called.

5. I have bought Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, served earnestly, as the record will show, on the Colored Liberty Bond Committee, and I have on all occasions advised my people to be loyal to the government and to buy bonds and stamps.

6. If there are charges of disloyalty against me I am willing to return to Vicksburg and face them, as I am sure the fair-minded people of Vicksburg will treat me fairly in this matter. I am anxious to return and remain to live down this unfortunate affair.

Yours most earnestly and loyally,

WM. P. HARRISON,
Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1918.

Brown Realty Company, Vicksburg, Miss.

Gentlemen: Owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I am forced to terminate my lease of office at 1217 Washington street.

Are the thinking white people of Vicksburg going to stand for such actions?

I presume that war time is the time to get off old grudges under the guise of patriotism.

Wolves travel in packs. Too cowardly to attack alone. So it is with mobs.

Mob law is no law and to say this at home I am disloyal. To differ with Senator (?) Vardaman on his view relative to my Race, I am disloyal. To ask for a man's chance, I am disloyal. To criticize Southern Democracy, I am disloyal.

Who are my accusers? Dr. R. A. Quin; Alex Fitzhugh; Major Lee Richardson; P. M. Harding; Dr. G. Y. Hicks; Dr. S. Myers; Abe Brown; Dr. Holloman, and other good white citizens I might name.

Knowing Vicksburg as I do I will unhesitatingly answer a thousand times, "No."

I own a hundred dollar ($100) Liberty Bond.

I aided the Red Cross.

I closed my office and canvassed the town in the Third Liberty Loan Drive.

I am a member of the National Preparedness League of American Dentists.

I have volunteered for service in the Dental Service Corps. Yet, Mr. who (?) charges me as disloyal.

Disloyal to the flag that gave me freedom? It is preposterous.

Disloyal to the country fighting to free people everywhere? I will leave the matter with thinking people to answer.

Yours truly,
D. D. FOOTE.

ARKANSAS SLACKERS CAUGHT BY CITIZENS

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
SEPTEMBER 8, 1918

Crittenden Countians Arrest 74 in Patriotic Raid.

WILL GO TO CAMP PIKE

Millionaires Drop Business and Comb County for Delinquents.

FEW TECHNICAL DESERTERS

Department of Justice Effects Big Raid in Crittenden County and Over 100 Will Be Caught in the Net by Today—Citizens Show the Right Spirit.

Seventy-four negroes charged with being slackers and technical deserters from the United States army were arrested in Crittenden County yesterday by patriotic posses of citizens who dropped all work to comb the county of its men who have evaded the draft law. Posses were still reporting in Marion last night with delinquents and there is every indication that the total number will be 125. A majority of these men will be sent to Camp Pike either Monday or Tuesday for the military service which they have succeeded in avoiding so far.

The raid was county wide. It was planned and supervised by James M. Maynard of the Memphis office of the Department of Justice. It received the finest support possible from the citizens and public officials of Crittenden County, this being particularly true of Sheriff Ed Monroe, who placed himself completely at the disposal of the Department of Justice.

Most of those arrested yesterday had either failed to register or had failed or refused to fill out their questionnaires. They are technical deserters from the United States army and will be immediately inducted into the military service, provided, of course, that they are physically qualified for army duty.

The combing-out process was found to be necessary last week after Mr. Maynard had investigated conditions. He found nearly 500 registrants in Crittenden County had violated the selective service law and had evaded army duty.

Friday a meeting of some 75 of the best citizens of Marion and Crittenden County was called, and Mr. Maynard explained the situation then existing in the county. He asked their assistance in rounding up these slackers, in preference to having a company of soldiers to do the work. The men readily volunteered.

Millionaires Hunt Slackers.

Great land and plantation owners who have all their work done from 100 to 2,000 negroes on their plantations dropped their work for the day yesterday and devoted their time and their automobiles to rounding up the delinquents. Among the men who rendered yeoman service were W. S. Danner, Fontaine Martin and Mr. Willard of Clarksdale. Fontaine Martin brought in more slackers than did any other posseman.

As fast as arrested the negroes were carried to the courthouse, where they were questioned by Mr. Maynard. Those within the draft age—and dozens with heavy beards on their faces declared they were "too young" to register—were turned over to the local draft board. This board registered the men, filled out their questionnaires, classified them and certified them for military service.

The negroes will be physically examined today and will be carried to Camp Pike by Sheriff Ed Munroe either Monday or Tuesday.

The negroes were herded into the courthouse yesterday, but last night were quartered in the jail. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Munroe ordered the negroes out into the courthouse and gave them some preliminary military training—close order drill for two hours.

The raiding will continue today. It is thought that all the slackers in the county will have been rounded up by that time. They, too, will be examined and certified for military duty and sent to Camp Pike.

The raid was one of the most successful ever executed by the Department of Justice in that it yielded more real slackers and technical deserters than any other similar movement. Less than two per cent of the negroes arrested yesterday were found to be outside the draft and not slackers.

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
MARCH 28, 1918

ARREST NEGROES FOR FAILING TO REGISTER

Amos Roberts, 25 years old, and Anderson Ealy, 30, both negroes, residing at 309 Grove street, Jersey City, were arrested by Detective Introcasso, of the City Hall police station, on a charge of violating the draft law. The prisoners were found without registration cards and admitted they had not registered.

SOLDIERS BEAR DOWN ON FARM AFTER DESERTERS

Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 8.—According to information received tonight from Philadelphia, Miss., about 33 miles from here, six soldiers from Fort Morgan, commanded by Lieutenant Newell, were nearing the farm of Frank Chisholm, where Frank Chisholm, Jr., alleged army deserter, and three others accused of having evaded draft provisions, are said to be preparing to resist arrest.

Soldiers visited the Chisholm farm yesterday and secured a promise from the men to go to Philadelphia and surrender to the authorities. Reports received today were said to have caused the military authorities to send another detachment of soldiers to the farm, prepared to overcome threatened resistance. The men are said to be heavily armed.

Frank Chisholm, Jr., according to the authorities deserted from Camp Pike, after having knowledge of improper treatment accorded him while he was ill with measles. Other men at the Kemper farm are Miles and Joiner, Kemper county residents. The elder Chisholm is charged with harboring the fugitives

Alabama Draft Dodgers Defy U. S. Government

Daily Herald 8-31-18

Montgomery, Ala. May 30—Officers here decided today to try further persuasive measures before attempting to capture 10 draft evaders who have entrenced themselves in a series of caves in Coosa county. The men are heavily armed and have defied arrest. They are being fed, it is said, by residents of the region in which they are hiding, who have been intimidated by the men.

Nine of the men went to the caves when they were called in the draft. The tenth is a deserter from Camp Gordon, Ga.

Officers believe all of the men will give themselves up and are loath to try to capture them before giving them every opportunity to surrender. The men are avowed followers of Thomas Watson.

BUTLER NEGRO IS HELD ON CHARGE OF DISLOYAL TALK

Montgomery Advertiser 7-[illegible]-18

Alleged to Have Said the "Negroes Are Fools to Buy the War Savings Stamps"

Witnesses told Federal Commissioner Parrish yesterday that Joe Smith, a negro, of McKenzie, Butler County, had declared that he didn't care if "the Germans came through and killed everything big enough to die," and that he asserted that the negroes were fools to buy war savings stamps, as the white folks were fooling them out of their money to buy bullets to kill them with. Other alleged seditious utterances also were recited by witnesses.

Smith maintained he had made no such statements, but that he had always craved to go into the army. He insisted that the charges of disloyal remarks against the government were untrue and nothing but a frame-up by a family of negroes named Payne living near him, resulting from trouble he had had with one of them.

Willam Franklin Smith, a citizen of McKenzie, testified that when he approached Smith to collect street tax, the negro arrogantly refused, stating he did not have to pay the tax as he was a government officer.

Witnesses also swore that the defendant had boasted of having killed two men and that there were not enough white men in the section where he lived to arrest him. The negro admitted having served nine years and two months in the penitentiary for assault to murder, but declared he had never killed anyone.

Commissioner Parrish held him to the Federal grand jury in the sum of $500. In default of the bond he was committed to jail. The negro was taken into custody and brought to Montgomery last week by Federal Marshal Cain when he and a posse of deputies and soldiers went to Butler County to capture the Morgan brothers.

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
MAY 8, 1918

Federal Officers Are Seeking Negro Slackers

The Department of Justice is now engaged in a drive on negro slackers. Investigator McMahon today arrested a negro who failed to return his questionnaire and he is being held pending investigation.

In most instances the negroes arrested on this charge are taken before a local exemption board and immediately inducted into army service. The department holds that the country is more in need of soldiers than prisoners, and in every instance men arrested have expressed a willingness to serve in the army.

Three Shot to Death In Pitched Battles Between Posse and Deserters

Montgomery Advertiser 7/8/18

(Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Three persons were killed today in two pitched battles betwen sheriffs and a band of 25 or more alleged deserters and their supporters in a woods eight miles west of Heber Springs, Ark. Camp Pike has been asked to furnish soldiers to aid in the man hunt.

The dead are:

Porter Hazlewood, driver of the Sheriff's car.

Tom Atkinson, aged 55, and his son, aged 18.

Battle Staged Early

The first battle was staged at sunrise this morning at Atkinson's home where it is alleged draft resisters have been harbored for many months. The arrival of Sheriff K. W. Duke of Cleburne, county, with five deputy sheriffs precipitated the battle. The sheriff had received information that several men wanted as deserters from the army because they had failed to report when drafted, were there and they went out to bring them in this morning. They surrounded the Atkinson home and called to those within to come out and surrender. A volley was the reply. Hazlewood fell dead.

Were Outnumbered

Sheriff Duke's party is said to have been outnumbered about fifteen to five and the sheriff called off his men and sent them to hunt reinforcements. About noon the Sheriff led a second attack upon the Atkinson place. The alleged resisters also had been reinforced and had taken up positions in trees and in a deep ravine from which they opened fire with high powered rifles. The possemen returned the fire and Atkinson and his son were killed. Following the fall of the Atkinsons the band quickly disintegrated and the men are believed tonight to be scattered over a wide territory. The officers and their aids pursued the men until darkness stopped them. It is believed there are 30 in the band, well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition.

Officials at Hester Springs today appealed to the governor for military assistance and the governor arranged for the sending of fifty soldiers from Camp Pike, armed with machine guns to hunt the alleged deserters and their sympathizers. The troops should reach the scene in the morning.

Late tonight members of the posse who had hunted through the Cleburne county woods all afternoon took three members of the gang to Heber Springs as prisoners. The three are Sam West and a father and son by the name of Sweeten.

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
MARCH 31, 1918

NEGRO SLACKER HELD.

Samuel King, a negro claiming Missouri as his home, was arrested Saturday by Magistrate Ernst Brand on the charge of being a slacker. The negro said he was born in 1894, but admits that he did not register for military service.

He will be turned over to the military authorities.

At Camp Mills Waiting Orders for Duty Abroad

Memphis Scimitar 8/18

HUGH O. MORTON.

Stationed at Camp Mills, Hempstead, Long Island, New York. Before entering the service he was with the Lockwood Automobile Company. He is the brother of J. G. Horton.

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORDER
JUNE 22, 1918

COLORED MEN HANDED OVER TO FEDERAL MEN

John McKegg and Spencer Holmes, both colored, arrested here and at Santoy, respectively, were taken to Columbus Friday and turned over to U. S. District Attorney Boland. They are charged with failing to fill out and return their questionnaires. They claim to be registered at Plumfield, Ill.

ANOTHER SLACKER RAID CATCHES 150 NEGROES

U. S. Agents and Police Swoop Down on South Philadelphia Joints

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
AUGUST 10, 1918

Swooping down upon saloons, poolrooms and dance halls, in a section of South Philadelphia, federal agents and members of the police force last night nabbed 150 negroes as alleged slackers and draft violators. The district bounded by Pine, Eighth and South streets and Delaware avenue went thru a fine-combing process at the hamnds of the officials and every one within draft age was obliged to submit proof of his classification or be taken to the Third and Delancy street police station, pending investigation.

The biggest feature of the raid was its complete surprise. The festivities at all the dancing and drinking joints came to a sudden halt when police and federal agents swarmed thru the crowds and asked for proof of draft classification of all those who came within the draft ages.

While being conducted to a cell at the police station, one negro shouted, "The kaiser didn't do nothin' to me, why should I fight him." Several others who, according to the police, appeared to be over 30 years of age, asserted they had not attained their twenty-first birthday.

As soon as the wives and sweethearts of the arrested men learned of the raid, they swarmed about the doors of the police station and demanded the release of the men. About fifty men were released when members of their families brought evidence that they had been classified.

Those who were unable to furnish evidence of their classification were held at the police station over night. They will be taken to the federal building for a hearing before Commissioner Long in the morning.

TWO NEGROES FREED OF SLACKER CHARGES

20 Nashville 7-11-18

Charlie Lee, a negro from DeKalb county, was tried before United States Commissioner Carter Wednesday afternoon on a charge of failing to register. He was bound over on bond.

Will Gray, a white oy of Cobb county, was found guilty Wednesday morning in the United States district court for failing to register, and will be sentenced by Judge William T. Newman Monday morning.

Solomon Jackson, a negro boy from Atlanta, was found not guilty of failing to register, white witnesses testifying that he had shined shoes and worn knee pants within a year of the present time.

Two white-haired negroes, said to be the oldest ever appearing in the United States district court in Atlanta, saved Henry Henderson, a Clayton county negro, from conviction on a charge of failing to register. The old people testified that Henry was 35 years old, and the jury took their word and Henry's looks for it, and turned him loose.

FAILING TO REPORT HE IS TAKEN ALONG

Cleveland Negro Explained Delinquency by Saying He Was "Traveling"

NOW TRAVELS TO AYER

BELLINGHAM MASS
MAY 7, 1918

Division 2 Exemption Board Announces Results of Physical Examinations

Israel Bryant, a Negro draft registrant from Cleveland, O., arrested late yesterday by Patrolman Patrick J. Fenton for failing to report to his board for orders, will be taken to Camp Devens to-morrow to begin his military service. He has been living at 65 Vernon street, and explained his delinquency by saying that he had been "traveling." He was given a physical examination this morning and found fit for service. Patrolman Fenton will be his traveling companion to-morrow.

Division 2 of this city announced the following results of late physical examinations:—

Accepted—John Mehron, 380 Main street; George Gerald, 38 Walnut street; Bernard Wisinsky, 10 Boylston street; Frank Sinkienwicz, 647½ Main street; Sonigo Giovanni, 66 Gardner street; John Briscoe, 131 William street; Frank Connors, 9 Hillside place; Anthony Cadorette, 27 Main street; Edward Askins, 116 Congress street; Eptratios Bataros, Y. M. C. A.; William Harris, 20 Hubbard avenue; John F. Elliott, Jr., 28 Wilcox street; Gay Boy, 105 Willow street.

Limited service—Frank Esposit, 64 Wilcox street; Patrick Pyne, 226 Mill street; Arthur Bickell, 155 State street.

Rejected—Frank Weake, 66 Cass street.

Decisions of Appeal Board

The District appeal board announced the following decisions to-day, all from Division 2 of Springfield:—

George H. Archambault, 82 Quincy street, claim for 2D granted; Frank R. Austin, 79 Princeton street, claimed 4A, placed in 2B; Louis P. Barry, 39 Mason street, claim for 2D denied; Alfred Benoit, 34 Water street, Indian Orchard, claimed 4A, placed in 2B; Aloy J. Biccum, 455 Walnut street, claimed 4A, placed in class 1, division I; Renie H. Bourdon, New Haven, Ct., claimed 4A, placed in 2B; Clifford H. Cooke, 31 Spruce street, claim for 2D denied; William P. Costello, 60 Orleans street, claim for 2D denied; Edward Dame, 11 Marble street, claim for 2D granted; Peter N. Desmarais, 38 Hancock street, claimed 3K, placed in 2D; Frank D. Doolittle, 774 State street, claimed 4A, placed in class 1, division I, claim for 2D denied; Walter J. Ferguson, 663 State street, claim for 3L denied; Albert Gallerani, 21 Ashley street, claim for 3K denied; Arthur G. Gosselin, 10 Wilbraham avenue, claimed 3K, placed in 2D.

John P. Haggerty, 208 Pendleton avenue, claim for 4A granted, claim for 2D denied; Fred M. Hemenway, 786 State street, claim for 2D denied; Edward L. Hilt, 774 State street, claimed 4A, placed in class 1, division I; Alfred F. Johnson, 345 State street, claimed 2D, placed in 1A; Clyde W. Keyes, 21 Burr street, claimed 4A, placed in class 1, division I; Harold W. Lawless, 732½ Main street, claimed 4A, placed in class 1, division I; Joseph Lemoine, 667 Main street, claimed 2D and 3K, placed in 2D; Joseph Lusigami, 66 Howard street, claim for 2D denied; Louis P. Marien, 46 Locust street, claim for 2D granted; Joseph B. McCarthy, Hazleton, Pa., claim for 3K denied; Harry A. Mitchell, 388 Mill street, claim for 4A granted; David J. Munley, 20 Sumner avenue, claimed 4A, placed in 2B.

George W. Parker, 454 Union street, claimed 3K, placed in 2D; Chester A. Patterson, 83 Walnut street, claim for 3K denied; James L. Raymo, Norwich, Ct., industrial claim denied, placed in 1G; John A. Reilly, West Philadelphia, Pa., claimed 2B, placed in class 1, Division I; Herbert H. Sackett, 13 Norfolk street, claimed 4A, placed in 2B; Robert Searinci, 102 Quincy street, claim for 2D granted; James C. B. Smith, Hindman, Ky., claim for 2D denied; Paul L. Thayer, 42 Florence street, claimed 4A, placed in 2B, claim for 2D denied; Anabale Vernoncoeur, Norwich, Ct., industrial claim denied; Dominick Vercelles, 131 Summner street, claim for 2D denied; Edwin E. Walker, 42 Mattoon street, claimed 2D, placed in 1A; Harry Wells, 40 High street, industrial claim, denied; Earl T. Zinn, 6 Gerrish court, claimed 4A, placed in 2B, claim for 3B denied.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

5 NEGROES WITHOUT DRAFT CARDS AT CITY POLLING BOOTHS

Police Watch Was Maintained at 500 Registration Places for City Election.

The police watch set on 500 polling places at yesterday's registration resulted in the arrest of five negroes who could not satisfactorily explain their failure to have draft registration cards when they appeared to have their names placed on the poll books.

Those arrested were Nat Maywaters, 24, Kansas City, taken into custody at 1919 Market street; Joseph Smith, 45, 3627A Cozens avenue, same place; William Highbau, 48, 2625 North Jefferson avenue, arrested at 2602 St. Louis avenue; Jerry Webster, 46, 3024 Morgan street, arrested at 809 North Garrison avenue, and Jesse Fountain, 26, 2025 Chestnut street, arrested at 1919 Market street.

Maywaters claimed he had served with the Sixth Cavalry and had been discharged. Webster and Highbau claimed to be beyond the age limit of the new draft. Registration books of April, 1916, however, showed where at that time Highbau had claimed his age as 38, and Webster as 36.

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Soldiers — 1918

Slackers 235

LONG DESERTERS' LIST REPORTED BY MALLET

Six Counties Make Reports on Men Who Have Failed in Draft Duties

Constitution 4-24-18

As rapidly as they fail to report for physical examination and for military duty, Georgia men of military service age are being made subject to court-martial and long imprisonment. They are being listed as deserters by Joel B. Mallet, selective draft service officer for the state, and all state, city and federal agents are asked to arrest them and turn them over to military authorities.

The penalty fixed by law for desertion in time of war is death. This extreme penalty has not yet been applied to draft deserters, many of whom have been given long sentences in prison, however.

Many of the men now classed as deserters may secure alteration of that classification by presenting their local boards with the proper data concerning them—whether they have enlisted in some other branch, been seriously ill, or for some other reason have excuse.

Six counties were added to the lists Tuesday, with the following names of technical deserters:

Heard County—Annell C. Ware, Cooksville; George M. Sears, Franklin; Warren F. Ridley, Franklin; George Davis, Franklin; James Willis, Texas; Otis Scales, Franklin; Peavy Meadows, Franklin; Essa Archer, Hogansville; Warren Stephens, Wehadkee, Ala.; Ed Nestley, Franklin; Walter Mines, Franklin; Timothy Wood, Hogansville; Harvie C. Hardigree, Sargent; Will Stephens, Franklin; John Nelson, Franklin.

Hart County—Roland Moore, Lavonia; Samuel Linder, Hartwell; Olion A. Blackwell, Royston; Albert Moore, Lavonia.

Clayton County—Arthur Carmichael, Morrow; John Arnold, Jonesboro.

Emanuel County—Bartow Bacon, Stimmore.

Harris County—Willie Williams, Shiloh; Nathaniel Holloway, Cleola; Levey Goodman, Chipley; Thomas Simpson, Chipley; J. L. Coggins, West Point; Travis Jimmerson, Waverly Hall; Jim Harrington, Ellerslie; Lewis Dixon, Hamilton; Sam Bird, Waverly Hall; John Marshall, Waverly Hall; Lewis Burton, Chipley; Lum Matthews, Chipley; Jim Hunley, Mamilton; Ed Anderson, Hamilton; Otis Hollis, Waverly Hall; Homer Hargett, Blanton, Ala.; Seaborn Nunalee, Cataula; Wright Clifford, West Point; Hudson Harris, Waverly Hall; Willie Vester Passmore, Fortson; Jesse Moss, Chipley; Curtis Babb, Chipley; Joe Harris, Hamilton; William Carlton Spence, Toledo, Ohio; Allan Leak, Wadesboro, N. C.; Joseph Woodfork, Hamilton; Allan Foster, Ellerslie; Gene Taylor, Ellerslie; Drake Walton, Ellerslie; James Cotton, Atlantic City, N. J.; Charlie Barnes, Atlanta; Homer Dunn, Gafney, N. C.; Ullman Gamble, Ellerslie; Jesse Lee Dunn, Cincinnati, Ohio; George Riley, Hamilton; West Lockhart, West Point; Mack Clark, Ellerslie; Carl Clifton Hamrick, Bonair; Charlie Mahone, Ellerslie; Oatis Williams, West Point; Sonnie West, Ellerslie; Eugene Hinton, Fortson; Charlie Daniel, Ellerslie; Joseph Hawkins, Fortson; Lester Collins, Cleola; James Hidgeway, Chipley; Frank Johnson, Chipley.

Johnson County — Lewis Hampton, Wrightsville; Emmitt Davis, Oconee; Willie Stafford, Wrightsville; Asa Brantley, Wrightsville; Daniel Osburn, Wrightsville; Willie Andrews, Adrian; Otis Harman, Kite; Cornelius Moye, Wrightsville; Eugene Haines, Wrightsville; Boston Reese, Kite; Levy Hawkins, Bartow; John W. Linder, Oconee; Clarence Hart, Wrightsville; Willie L. Mimbs, Scott; Thomas King, Wrightsville; Joe Concellie, Charleston, S. C.; Henry J. Webb, Wrightsville; James Page, Wrightsville; Dennis Graham, Wrightsville; W. M. Cooper, Wrightsville; C. Ola Davis, Wrightsville; Joe Cooper, Wrightsville; Clarence Perminter, Wrightsville; Este Whitley, Adrian; W. L. Flanders, Kite; Allen Guyton, Leverett; Will Jordon, Wrightsville; Jasper D. Wicker, Wrightsville; Frank Johnson, Wrightsville; Wilmer King, Wrightsville; Ed Waters, Spann; J. W. Williams, Wrightsville; Clifford Durham, Adrian; Tom Deese, Wrightsville; John Williams, Wrightsville; Ben Winn, Wrightsville; Willie Hicks, Wrightsville; William Walker, Wrightsville; Cleveland Johnson, Adrian; Joe Alexander, Wrightsville; George E. Rawlings, Scott; Charlie Wright, Wrightsville; Sam Jackson, Wrightsville; M. T. Thomas, Wrightsville; R. C. Collins, Bartow; Cleveland B. Brooks, Adrian; Fate Miller, Wrightsville; W. C. Davis, Kite; Walter Wilkins, Wrightsville; Elisha Barnes, Oconee; Jerry Dawson, Wrightsville; Herbert Cummins, Wrightsville; Pete Webb, Wrightsville; Daniel Hurst, Jr., Tennille; James McCormick, Oconee; Willie Walker, Wrightsville; Thomas G. Crabb, Wrightsville; S. A. Adkins, Wrightsville; Jessie Warren, Wrightsville; William Henry Harris, Wrightsville; O. J. Veal, Wrightsville; Albert Brantley, Wrightsville; Lee Taylor, Kite; Lonnie Newnan, Wrightsville; Oscar Mack, Wrightsville; Thomas Wright, Wrightsville; John Clayton, Wrightsville.

Sheriff and Three Women Wounded In Pitched Battle

Advertiser 6-9-18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

GADSDEN, ALA., June 8—A pitched battle occurred this afternoon in Big Wills Valley, eight miles southwest of Guntersville, between Marshall county officers and seven or eight alleged deserters. Sheriff John Lewis is believed to be dying from a wound in the head one woman is seriously wounded and two other women were shot.

As the officers approached the home of Wess Wright he is reported to have fired through the door at Lewis. The battle followed as the men and women later were fleeing. The women were shot down. One report is that some of the deserters were dressed as women. Deputies returned to Guntersville for medical aid for Lewis and for bloundhounds. They resumed their search tonight for the deserters.

The officers were in search of a son of Bonds, who is said to have been a deserter. Bonds' daughter, was shot in the shoulder and his daughter-in-law was shot through the left eye and in the arm. She is not expected to live.

Sheriff Lewis was rushed to Birmingham on a special train tonight, where an operation may save his life. The posse is searching for three deserters and three slackers tonight.

NEGRO DESERTERS ARE SENT TO FT. MORGAN

Advertiser 6-9-18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MOBILE, Ala., June 7.—Will Cook, alias "Willie Williams," and James York, negroes, classed as deserters by the county exemption board, were taken to Fort Morgan Friday to be tried by the military authorities. The deserters were in charge of Deputy Sheriff George Mills, who arrested them. According to Mills, Cook was carrying a bogus registration card and York had made no pretense of answering his questionanaire. The two men had been hanging around Plateau for several months.

DESERTERS GIVE BATTLE TO ALABAMA OFFICERS

Constitution

Sheriff Lewis Dying, One Woman Seriously Shot and Two Others Wounded.

6-9-18

Gadsden, Ala., June 8.—In a pitched battle between officers and alleged deserters, staged in Big Wills valley, eight miles southwest of Guntersville, this afternoon, Sheriff John Lewis is dying from a gunshot wound through the head, one woman is seriously wounded and two others were shot.

The officers were approaching the home of Lige Bonds, when it is alleged he fired upon them through the door; the sheriff and his posse returned the fire and the people in the house fled, the woman being shot down. Officers returning to Gadsden late in the evening for medical aid for Lewis reported that some of the deserters were clad as women. Bloodhounds were put on the trail late tonight.

A daughter-in-law of Bonds, one of the injured women, was shot in the left eye and arm. His daughter was shot through the shoulder. Sheriff Lewis has been rushed to Birmingham on a special train for medical attention.

GET 105 COL. MEN IN SLACKER RAIDS

Police Round Up Men Who Fled From Home States to Dodge Draft

News 6-19-18

One hundred and five coloured men were arrested in Harlem Sunday morning charged with evading the Selective Draft Law. They were gathered in by policemen under Inspector Ryan, of the Sixth Inspection District, who began last week a roundup of those who have fled from their native States and come to New York to try to lose themselves in Harlem's crowded coloured colony.

With Sunday's arrests more than 200 have been made by policemen in plain clothes. Before noon yesterday the West 135th street station was crowded with detained men. There were more prisoners at the West 125th, West 123d and East 126th street stations. Twenty-five of the captured men admitted they were deserters and were sent to Fort Jay. Those without registration cards will be held until their home boards report on their status.

SLACKERS, DODGERS AND DELINQUENTS TAKEN IN BIG RAID

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE MARCH 22, 1918

Federal Officials Act in Concert in Every Ward in City.

DRAGNET CATCHES SEVERAL HUNDRED

Those Unable to Clear Themselves Are Sent to Parish Prison.

A citywide raid on all slackers, draft dodgers and draft delinquents was made Thursday night by the Department of Justice, the United States marshal and the American Protective League.

Up to midnight, John B. Murphy, special agent of the Department of Justice, estimated that about four hundred suspects had been taken into custody. Of these, nearly fifty who could not satisfactorily explain their alleged delinquency were taken to the parish prison, after affidavits had been made against them charging violation of the draft law. The others were given their freedom.

Preparations for the raid were made several days in advance, and no detail that might in any way make it an effective one was overlooked. Information was obtained from the various local draft boards, and from the district exemption boards as to men who have failed to return questionnaires, who have based their requests for exemptions on false claims, who have failed to report when ordered to do so, or who, in other ways, appear to be attempting to evade their responsibilities under the draft. To this list were added the names of those who had come under the suspicion of the Department of Justice and the American Protective League as being slackers, and men who had failed to register.

With all this information on hand, the city was divided into districts. The United States marshal's deputies, the operatives of the Department of Justice, and the members of the American Protective League then were formed into one huge "arresting corps," a group of the officers in automobiles being assigned to every ward in the city.

To each ward force was given the names and addresses of the men in the district that were to be taken into custody, and orders were issued that any man who could not produce a classification card should be taken up.

The result was that shortly after 8 o'clock a veritable stream of automobiles began arriving at the postoffice building in which is the marshal's office. The victims of the raid were taken there literally by the wagon load. They filled the marshal's office to capacity and then overflowed out into the corridors.

Great numbers of those brought in were foreigners, the personnel of the victims including members of almost every race and tribe, from Chinese and Japanese to negroes. Employes at the postoffice [illegible] humorous remarks as the steady line of men were marched in; but to the victims there was nothing funny about it. The paleness of their faces showed it was a serious matter, and that they were very much concerned as to the outcome.

As man after man was taken in, he was turned over to one of the quizzing committees which were headed by A. Carpenter and John Stadler of the district exemption board. He was subjected to a most searching examination and on his failure to give a satisfactory explanation of his alleged delinquency, an affidavit was made out against him by Nicholas Callan, assistant United States district attorney, and he was sent to the parish prison.

Those who did explain satisfactorily were allowed to go after being given a solemn warning. Others who were taken up because they could not show their identification cards, but who claimed to have the cards at home, were escorted to their homes, and, upon their producing the cards were allowed to go free.

Department of Justice officials and deputies at the United States marshals' office had the highest praise for the work of the members of the American Protective League in preparing for and carrying out the raid.

The forces of the Department of Justice, who took part in the arrests, were under the personal supervision of Forest C. Pendleton; those of the United States marshal's office were under the direction of Chief Deputy Samuel Taylor. John B. Murphy of the Department of Justice was in general charge of the offices, seeing to it that each man was put on the grill by one of the quizzing committees.

Cabarets, pool rooms, and saloons were a fertile field of activity for the raiding forces. All young men in these places who could not show classification cards were taken in. A force of officers also met the steamer Sidney, when it docked, and a pleasant evening for many a young man was spoiled as he was taken away from his "best girl" and taken into custody.

The French and Italian quarters and the Irish Channel were other fields in which the raiding forces were active.

In some wards, where there is evidently some efficient medium of rapid communication, the raiding parties, after they had stopped at one or two places, found many young men standing out in front of their homes, cards in hand, actually waiting for the officers to come along so that there could be no question as to what their attitude toward the draft is.

The following prisoners were recorded at the parish prison up to midnight Thursday night:

John Fellan, Funda D'Amero, John M. Rando, Mark Letto, Jim Euselino, Peter Lupo, Harold Smith, Clarence Wyatt, Tiborcia Estupinon, Clifford Hayden, Adam Shoolmeyer, James Shetler, O. Hanlon, Sam Gimelli, Benjamin F. Kelly, Nicholas Goudan, Varice Williams, Tony Pace, Edward Newpert, Howard Leroy Bleane, John Ryan, John Page, Sam Segratto, James D. Donavan, Julio Gonzales, Joseph Scambrite, Paul Couchi, Joseph Marios Francois, Sam Segretto and John Page.

Negroes: Elliott Benoit, John Champagne, William Brown, John Garner, Ar-

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hur Leroy, Willie Young, Robert Smith, Walter Hollis, Charley Armstead, Frank Studes, Buford Williams, Ceaser Thomas, Willie Brown, No. 2; Willie Williams, Daniel Sally White, John Johnson, Arthur Peres and Milton Lavenstein.

All were charged with draft law violations.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
APRIL 2 1918

NEGROES BEING PAID TO DODGE THE DRAFT

Alleged That German Money Is Being Freely Used in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., April 1.—The first concrete evidence that German money is being used to encourage Mississippi negroes to dodge the draft is furnished in a report filed at the adjutant general's office from F. K. Ethridge, state inspector of local exemption boards.

The report shows it has been practically impossible to get negro registrants to respond to the notices to report sent out by the local board of Holmes county, and Inspector Ethridge made an investigation which disclosed that C. H. Mason, pastor of a negro church known as the "Church of God in Christ, has been preaching pro-German sermons and advising negroes to resist the draft.

Three weeks ago, according to the inspector's report, a foreigner named Dirmitrims Giannokullion conducted a meeting for a period of one week at this church. While in the town of Lexington this foreigner received a message in code which Mr. Ethridge attaches to his report. No translation is available.

An investigation made on the "Church of God in Christ," shows that it has headquarters at Los Angeles, and seems to be well supplied with money, for in August of last year a $10,000 brick church was built at Lexington, for which local negroes furnished only a small part of the building fund. It is also shown htat the pastor, hitherto an obscure negro preacher, recently erected a $25,000 brick and stone residence on a valuable lot in Memphis.

That the draft-dodging propaganda is having the desired effect is shown by the figures from Holmes county, where 123 regiments were called for entrainment on March 5, and only thirty-nine reported, four of the latter number deserting before they were entrained. To fill the deficiency the local board then called sixty-three negro registrants and only thirty-one reported. Call was next issued for forty-three registrants and only six reported.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 1.—Neither German money nor pro-German propaganda are being used in the "Church of God in Christ," it was said here today by the Rev. E. R. Driver, pastor of the Los Angeles branch church, replying to allegations made by F. K. Ethridge, Mississippi state inspector of local exemption boards, in a report filed with state authorities.

The Rev. Mr. Driver said the headquarters of the "Church of God in Christ," whose membership is composed of negroes, are in Memphis, and not here, as Ethridge stated.

The pastor said: "The members of the Church of God in Christ do not believe in bloodshed or war. The negroes are advised they may join military forces as non-combatants, and many of them are doing so." Recently Mr. Driver said, he was interrogated by federal authorities to ascertain if his sermons were objectionable or unpatriotic. He said the authorities expressed themselves as satisfied.

TIME IS EXTENDED FOR VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
APRIL 18, 1918

CAN STILL APPLY TO DEPARTMENT HEADS

List of Those Who Will Leave For Camp Soon From Local Board No. 2

Although the time during which men of draft age could enlist voluntarily expired April 10, orders have been received by the local boards from Provost Marshal General Crowder extending the time indefinitely. Men of draft age whose numbers are far enough down on the list so that they will not be called under the current quota may still secure permission to enlist as volunteers by making application to the head of the respective department to which they desire to be attached.

The several local boards are preparing notices to be sent out for the movement of additional white and colored selects April 26 and 30. Local board No. 2 will call 101 negroes and will send seventy-nine. And it will call fifty white men and send forty-one.

White Men Called

The following white men have been called by local board No. 2 to report for the coming movement April 26-30, to Camp Jackson, S. C.:

Antonio Diaz, C. H. Glass, Frank E. Seawell, J. W. Downing, Enrique LeFier, James M. Bruce, Howell Henry Heald, Saturnino Castro, Ramon LaPaz, Belisario Alonzo, Oscar Rodriguez, Aleck Washington Clark, Lorein M. Safford, Vito Galiano, Vincent Luis Guerra, Ramon Rodriguez Alvarez, Clarence Lewis Smith, Antonio Gonzales, Enrique Rodriguez, Nicolas Licata, Charles I. Stettler, James F. Schipman, Adomai Aull, Charlie Pitisci, Samuel Galasso, Jose Novo Cordal, Oscar Davis, Baldomero E. Rodriguez, Tony Piazza, Yee Young, Juan Alonso, Warren McClesti Williams, Nicholas Puleo, Waldo Rodriguez, Alex Scagliione, Antonino Chillura, Abelardo Aguiar, Wilfred D. Denis, Antonio Licata, Celestino Sierra Corral, Agustin Gonzales, George A. Yondal, Jose Cubriarra Lopez, Arthur Schliman, Jr., Lesley F. Reekie, William M. Berkowitz, Francis Thomas Phillips, Christopher Columbus Cox, Segundo Becerro, Pedro Andres Gales.

Negroes Called to Report

The following negroes have been called to report by board No. 2:

Henry Taylor, Frank Lawrence, Willie Allen, William Burke, Rogelio Lopez, Ike Delancy, Johnny Dixon, Ed Irving, Gus Roundtree, Tom Johnson, Vincent Gonzales, Alberto Guinart, Malford Ingram, Cleveland Thomas, Tony Lawrence Martin, Joe B. Williams, Benjamin L. McLeod, Adolfo Martinez Delfin, Frank Lane, John Tillis, William Sykes, Tom Brewton, John Vann, Harry Goldfield, Preston Fields, G. J. Macfarlane, James Jones, Andrew Chambers, Manuel Hayes, Shack Phillips, Harry E. Walker, Simon Joyner, Mallie K. Ramsey, Louis Anderson, Joe Holness, Charles Rutledge, Andrew Valdes, Armando Ponce de Leon, Frank Johnson, Will Jackson, Ernest Lott, Arthur Smith, John Reid, Clyde Strickland, Henry Tucker, Jose Rodriguez, Freddie Hilman, Fred Simons, Oliver McKinney, John Taylor, Sebastian Quintana, Will Rosier, Jesse Treadwell, Livingston Brady, Will Lyles, Rudolph Russell, Clinton Floyd, Willie Mobley, Louis Davis, Isaac Whit, George Wheeler, William Gibson, William Wells Blair, Eduardo Nogest, Benjamin Washington, Allen Robinson, James Miller, Wash Doby, James Rumbert, Isaac George, Eddie Jasper Robinson, Albert Patterson, James Herbert, Eugene Williams, James Reed, Willie Coleman, Walter McMillan, Joseph Todd, Samuel Thomas, Charlie Hunt, George Rivers, David Mays, Bier Baker, Fred Huger, Harrison Earl Williams, Monsalee Oates, James Warmock, J. H. Johnson, Jose Carmona Valdes, Arthur Washington, Willie Potts, Louis Williams, Clarence Lariman, John Lavong, Eugene Hernandez, Rufus Robinson, Hugh Pinder, Nathaniel Roberts, John Franklin Collins, William Ross, Alfonso Nelson, Edward Gadson, Johnny Johnson, Green Wheeler.

Negro Delinquents

The following negroes are classified as delinquents, as they have not responded for physical examination. They should come forward without further delay to avoid being classified and punished as deserters:

Rogelio Lopez, Tom Johnson, Albert Guinart, Cleveland Thomas, Adolfo Martinez Delfin, Frank Lane, William Sykes, James Jones, Will Jackson Will Rosier, Isaac White, William Gibson, James Miller, Walter McMillan, James Warmock, Jose Carmona Valdes, Clarence Lariman.

Negro Deserters

The following negroes have been classified as deserters and a reward of $50 each is offered for their apprehension:

Garfield Thomas, James Harrison, Willie James, Washington Smith, Dosler Johnson, Virgil Johnson, Albert Scull, Arthur Tinker, Harry White, Charles Henderson, Richard Hearst, Jr., Jack Parks, Burke McClenny, Save Lightbrus, Douglas Gammons, Furman King, Pedro Valdes, Percy Sands, Roy Green, Robert Demp, Ozee Jones, Wyoming Williams, William Randalls, Julian Young, William Davis, Alexander Ingram, Joseph Hawthorne, Enoch Broyles, Lewis Woodward, Dave Mitchell, Henry Spires, Thomas Meldrin Jones, Lucian Moore.

Negro Slackers Freed, But Go Into Service "Pronto"

Birmingham Advertiser 6-18-18

Airie, alias Harry Kimbrough, a Barbour county negro, exhibited a registration card when arraigned before Federal Commissioner Parrish Thursday on a charge of being a slacker, but when the card was scrutinized it was found to be perfectly blank. He claimed to have registered in Birmingham, but the blank card was no proof at all.

This negro and another of ebony hue, Future Northcutt, were brought in Thursday from Barbour county by a deputy marshal on warrants alleging they were slackers.

Northcutt said that on registration day he surely thought he had passed 31 years, but his mother stated he was in the draft age.

It was all settled when both defendants said they were willing to register and be inducted at once into the military service, which was done, and the last seen of them they were on their way to enlist.

SLACKER CAGE IS ERECTED AT GADSDEN

Advertiser 7-10-18

GADSDEN, ALA., July 9—About 12 o'clock last night a car full of men garbed in the attire of the Ku Klux Klan drove into court house square and erected a slacker cage, placed a warning there-on and drove away. The cage is built of heavy timbers and bears the legend "Big enough for all," the notice, with "Ku Klux Klan" printed in red gives warning that loafers must go to work and that every person must do their part to help win the war or suffer the penalty of the cage, accompanied by a coat of tar and feathers.

3 MORE SLACKERS ARE ROUNDED UP NEAR TUSCALOOSA

Advertiser

Department of Justice Officers Have Exciting Chase in Mountains In Making Captures

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 6.—Bert Cannon and William Dunn, alleged deserters, and Jesse Lee Howell, slacker, who has persistently refused to report to the local board, though ordered to do so numerous times, were captured in the northern part of the county, near Windham Springs, Wednesday, after an exciting chase by a number of Birmingham vigilantes, headed by Representative J. Reece Murray and Hugh McCary of the Department of Justice, assisted by Sheriff P. M. Watts and Deputy Verner Robertson.

The men divided in two squads after they departed from Tuscaloosa Tuesday night, and several lively chases were indulged in before the men wanted were finally rounded up. Cannon, after being followed by his pursuers for some time, finally hid himself in a house 25 miles north of Tuscaloosa, the owner of the building stating most positively that the man was not inside. He was finally prevailed upon to surrender the man, however, after the vigilantes had threatened to fire on the house in case he refused.

Dunn, when his home was approached, crawled through a trap door in an effort to hide, but was finally taken without trouble.

Jesse Lee Howell attempted to make his get-away by jumping through a window, only to find himself covered by an automatic.

All three of the men were brought to Tuscaloosa Wednesday and locked up in the county jail.

The capture of these men swells the list of deserters and slackers rounded up in Tuscaloosa county during the past three weeks to eleven, eight having been taken previously.

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH IN MARSHALL; SHERIFF LOSES EYE

Advertiser 8-11-18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

GADSDEN, Ala., June 10.—Excitement runs high in Marshall county and citizens are assisting officers in trying to run down slackers and deserters who engaged in pitched battle Saturday near High Point. Sheriff John Lewis was stil alive at a Birmingham hospital late today, thus far only one arrest has been made, Lige Bonds, at whose home the shooting occurred, is in jail. The woman who was struck by the same charge which wounded Lewis, is expected to recover.

OFFICERS ARREST NUMBER DESERTERS

RALEIGH N.C. TIMES
JUNE 26, 1918

Eight Taken Into Custody During Past Week; Two Arrested By Police

The arrest yesterday of two negro registrants of Raleigh who failed to respond to notices sent out by the local board made eight deserters who have been apprehended by local officers during the past week.

Ernest Lane, a registrant who failed to report last Friday for induction into service, was arrested yesterday by Detective Crabtree. He will be sent to Camp Jackson at once. Later in the day Officer Bailey arrested Charles Bryant, a negro who had failed to appear for physical examination.

Other arrests were made by Deputy Sheriff Ernest Raines who apprehended six deserters last week. Saturday he arrested and carried to Camp Jackson Exie Stewart, Abraham Horton and Ernest Markham. These three negroes were wanted by the county board. Two negroes Deputy Raines arrested now are in jail awaiting the arrival fo proper papers.

Raleigh police and county officials have been actively at work recently in an effort to round up all deserters and slackers in the city and county. One negro wanted by the Raleigh board left the city yesterday, his destination, it was learned, is Portsmouth, Va., and a telegram was sent at once to the chief of police of that city for the negro's arrest upon his arrival there.

DESERTER SHOT TO DEATH BY A SOLDIER POSSE

7-17-18

(Associated Press.)

PIKEVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—Thomas Walling, deserter from the National Army was shot and instantly killed this morning by soldiers from Columbia, S. C., who had been sent to his home to carry him back to Camp.

The soldiers arrived at Pikeville yesterday and went at once to the cabin home of Walling, fifteen miles from Pikeville, accompanied by the sheriff and two deputies. They secreted themselves in the woods and kept a close watch on the cabin until early this morning, when one of the soldiers knocked on the door. Walling answered the summons, but hastily barred the door. The soldiers attempted to batter down the door, but were prevented by a warning from the men in the brush, who had seen Walling jump into deep hole from a trap door.

When called upon to surrender Walling lifted his head above the level of the underground hiding place and pointed his automatic at the soldiers who imediately opened fire and the fugitive crumpled up, having been killed instantly. The pistol cocked ready to fire, was picked up and carried away by the soldiers.

Soldiers—1918
Special Line of Work.

229

ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE FOR COLORED MEN

Who Left Yesterday for Wilberforce University at Xenia—Piquads Are Included.

TRAINING WILL BE GIVEN THE REGISTRANTS

PIQUA O DISPATCH
JULY 16 1918

Who Will be Fitted for Important Work For Government When They Complete Course.

In connection with the departure of the five colored men from Miami county yesterday for Xenia where they will be given special training at Wilberforce university an account of the preparations which have been been made at the university for their reception will be of interest locally.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the combined normal and industrial department at the university to turn over a part of it's equipment to the war department. This week there will be 180 men at the place who will enter training.

Dr. W. A. Galloway, president of the trustee board of the C. N. and I., Supt. William A. Joiner, and Pres W. S. Scarborough of the university, for the past two weeks have been busily engaged making arrangements to accommodate the officers and men who arrived from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. They were taken in charge by Captain E. Ostermaier from Camp Meade, Maryland, and his two lieutenants, I. D. Williamson and William A. Elder from Camp Sherman. The health of the men will be in charge of First Lieutenant Warren Kater, of the Medical Reserve corps Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Rev. Charles Npivey of Payne Theological school, recently from the Y. M. C. A. training camp, Harpers Ferry, Va. will probably be assigned by the National War Work rounril of the National War work council of the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D C., to conduct its work among the men.

The men composing the first unit will remain from the 15th day of July to the 15th day of September, the second unit until the 15th of November, the third unit to the 15th of January, 1919. Units will be sent regularly until the war department have men sufficiently trained to do the work in France. They are to have seven hours of instruction in industrial work and two hours of drill each day.

COLORED STUDENTS GET ARMY TRAINING AT LOCAL SCHOOLS

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

Colored students in Atlanta will have an opportunity of entering a students' army training corps through the cooperation of Morehouse college and Atlanta university, which, taken together, meet the required conditions of a military college under government supervision, as is stated in an announcement that is being mailed today to all students of these institutions.

The statement which has been prepared by President E. T. Ware says in part: "As previously announced, the opening of school will be postponed this year until October 15, with examinations on October 14 for day pupils and examinations on October 15 for boarding pupils.

"Young men of military age who are regularly enrolled college students of Atlanta university will, soon after their return to school, be given an opportunity, on their voluntary application, to be inducted into the S. A. T. C. They then become soldiers of the United States army, and the government will provide their uniforms, guns and other necessary equipment, meet the expense of their board and tuition and pay each one $30 a month, the pay of a private.

"The student soldiers will be under army discipline and will be given military instruction under army officers. They will be housed in South hall.

"The student soldier will be under constant observation and test to determine their qualifications and from time to time men will be selected according to their performance and assigned to duty in one of the following ways:

"(a) They may be transferred to a central officers' training camp; (b) they may be transferred to a noncommissioned officers' training school; (c) if they show special ability in their studies they may be assigned to Atlanta university for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited specified time; (d) they may be assigned to classes in vocational training of military value or (e) they may be transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as private soldiers.

"It is probable that all young men of draft age will be called to service by July, 1919; those who have had the advantage of the S. A. T. C. will be assigned to the service for which their proved ability best fits them, and the better their training the more valuable they will be in the service of the nation."

900 NEGRO TROOPS TO LEAVE TRAVIS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
MAY 22, 1918

110 WHITE ENLISTED MEN TO BE NON-COMS IN NEW SERVICE BATTALION.

Over 1,000 men are to be taken from the Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, and be transferred to a service battalion (Engineer).

Of these 110 will be white enlisted men, experienced in handling colored laborers. They are to be appointed non-commissioned officers. Beside them there will be taken 896 colored enlisted men. The organization to which they go is the 531st Service Battalion.

Orders were issued yesterday, also, for the selection of 28 enlisted men (cooks and clerks) to be selected from the Depot Brigade to go to Camp MacArthur to prepare camp site, etc., for the 331st Labor Battalion, Quartermaster Corps. Cpl. Hal N. Kinney has been named to conduct the detachment to Camp MacArthur, returning to Camp Travis after their arrival.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

2,640 Colored Soldiers Receiving Special Technical Training.

BY R. M. GATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There are 2,640 colored soldiers in 13 vocational schools receiving special technical work in addition to military instruction under the direction of the War Department committee on education and special training. They are men of the United States army training detachment, an organization soon to be absorbed by the students' army training corps in the colleges.

Courses are given for auto mechanics and drivers, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, horseshoers, machinists, plumbers, wheelwrights, radio operators, telegraphers, tractor operators and electricians. The men are graduated every two months.

The schools to which the training detachments are assigned are: Howard University, Washington D. C.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Georgia State Industrial School, Savannah, Ga.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Chicago Wendell Phillips School, Chicago, Ill.; Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Western University, Quindaro, Texas; Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Prairie View Normal, Texas; South Carolina State Industrial School, Orangeburg, S. C.

COLORED DRAFTEES GO TO GREENSBORO

6-2-18

WASHINGTON, June 2.— Provost Marshal General of the war department, has assigned 286 Colored draftees of the District of Columbia, to the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, N. C., to be taught mechanical trades there preparatory for overseas duty.

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 22, 1918

SEEK NEGROES FOR ARTILLERY

Army Officers Come to Recruit Pittsburgers in 351st at Camp Meade

Recognizing that Pittsburg is a fertile field when it comes to recruiting for Negro soldiers who are especially qualified for artillery, the War Department has detailed Lieut Harry King Tootle of the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Heavy Field Artillery, Camp Meade, Md, to Pittsburg to make a special drive for chauffeurs and men of higher education. He is accompanied by Sergt William D Stewart and Sergt John Clark, both Pittsburg men. An office has been opened in the Y M C A, 1847 Center avenue, where men are being secured for the service every evening from 6:30 to 10 o'clock.

"The men being sought for the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Artillery," said Lieutenant Tootle last night, in speaking of his mission, "are men who can drive automobiles, since ours is a motorized regiment, and men with education sufficient to calculate firing data, to signal and to act as gunners for the six-inch pieces with which we are equipped. A man who has had several years' schooling in high school, or who has been to college, will have no difficulty in finding a place with us.

"The War Department has empowered me to induct men of draft age directly into my regiment. The men will go to Camp Meade as soon as they are accepted. Of course, we are taking men over or under the draft age, but we expect that our greatest number will come from the draftees who welcome this opportunity to pick this branch of the service. In addition to being at the Y M C A in the evening, I shall also be there each Sunday afternoon to take care of those who cannot apply at the evening hour."

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
APRIL 17, 1918

Fifty-Two Negroes Called by Board

Fifty-two negroes are called by the city exemption board of Columbia, under call number 154, to report for military duty at 4 p. m., April 26th. The names of fourteen white men and three alternates, called on this date also, were published in The Record Tuesday afternoon.

The negroes, and five alternates, are as follows:

Wm. S. Eaddy, Lee Port Boston, James Virgil Dreher, Reuben Alexander, Thomas Whitaker, Harry Brown, Fred Golden, David Weston, George Robinson, F. R. Ready, D. F. Jones, Haskell Etheredge, Willie Prioleau, L. G. Spearman, Charley Lowman, Clarence Spann, Mose Faulks, John W. Matthews, Zeman Harris, Willie Boston, Luther Lemon, James Harmon, Walter Jackson, Heyward Martin, Samuel Watts, Willie Jones, Richard Montgomery, Fred Goodwin, James Peterson, Will Pierce, Willie Bates, Walter Jackson (2) William Laney, James Smith, Silas Porterfield, Eddie Davis, M. Jesse Barr, G. J. Hamilton, Jr., Woodward C. Lyles, Rufus Daise, Goliath Cunningham, Willie Cannon, Henry E. Kearse, Willie Brown, Solomon Spencer, Isaac Gunter.

Alternates.

Walter Douglas, Lucius Scurry, Lowndes Black, Frank White, James A. Walker.

NEGRO CLERKS COME FOR NEGRO REGIMENTS

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
APRIL 3, 1918

Selectmen Pouring into Camp Jackson From Many Towns and States.

The selectmen from this State and the other States which supply men to this camp are continuing to pour into the cantonment, more than 1,000 arriving on Sunday and yesterday. The men now reporting are the selectmen called under the recent order to fill the quota remaining from the first draft.

Negroes are being sent to this camp from the States of Ohio, Maryland, Alabama, New Orleans, Virginia and West Virginia to serve as clerks in the various departments of the Ninety-third Division, composed of negroes. All of the negroes that are being sent here for this purpose were formerly clerks in civil life. More than a dozen of these have been notified to report to this division, and several are already at work.

The selectmen reporting yesterday were from the following States:

North Carolina: Edgecombe County 2; Columbus County 14; Macon County 7; Winston-Salem 1; Hoke County 1; Rutherford County 12; Cleveland County 14.

South Carolina—Horry 6; Charleston County 1; Pickens County 1; Marlboro County 1; Orangeburg County 3; Columbia city 10; Edgefield 1; Chester 9; Chesterfield 6; Kershaw 6.

Florida—Sumter County 3; Polk County 10; Sewanee County 9; Ocala County 1; Monatee County 1; Lafayette County 5; Tampa No. 2, 4; Levy County 7; Hamilton County 4; Hillsboro County 1; Pascal County 4.

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
APRIL 9, 1918

ENLISTMENT IS OPEN TO COLORED DRAFTEES

Colored men of draft age in Columbus with necessary educational qualifications are to be given the opportunity to join the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Heavy Field Artillery, Camp Meade, Md. Lieutenant H. K. Tootle, assistant adjutant of this regiment, who has been recruiting in Pittsburg, comes here Thursday. His office will be in the Spring Street Y. M. C. A.

Lieutenant Tootle also will interview men who are competent chauffeurs or motorcycle riders. These men will not be given induction papers. Their names and records will be taken and papers may be issued later. Men who are over or under draft age are to be secured through regular army channels.

WASHINGTON D C A & N E
AUGUST 31, 1918

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR COLORED.

There are 2,640 colored soldiers in 13 vocational schools receiving special technical work in addition to military instruction under the direction of the war department committee on education and special training. They are men of the U. S. Army training detachment, an organization soon to be absorbed by the students' Army training corps in the colleges.

Courses are given for auto mechanics, and drivers, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, horseshoers, machinists, plumbers, wheelwrights, radio operators, telegraphers, tractor operators, and electricians. The men are graduated every two months.

LIMA, O., NEWS
MAY 24, 1918

40 COLORED BRICK MASONS ARE SOUGHT FOR SERVICE ABROAD

An urgent call has been sent out from the federal department of labor headquarters at Columbus for 40 colored brick masons for service in France in connection with the avia- n branch of the army.

The service is open to all colored sons between the ages of 21 and

Those interested should see erintendent C. E. Shetler, of the a division, Free Employment eau, at the office of the bureau he basement of the court house. men will be mustered into serv June 1.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SU
JUNE 17, 1918

COLORED MEN WANTED

General Crowder Offers Fine Chance To 123 From Baltimore.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder has called on Baltimore for 123 colored men of grammar school education, who have had some mechanical training, to enter the army by next Friday.

These men will be sent to special schools, where they will be given training which will be extremely valuable to them while in the army, but of even more value after they leave the service. When their training is finished and they are sent to the front they will be used for service both at the front and behind the lines. They will enter the army as privates, but their training will make their promotion much more likely than the promotion of untrained men.

Only men of draft age will be taken. A quota for each local board will be fixed. If a sufficient number do not volunteer by June 21 they will be drafted.

It is a splendid opportunity for colored men.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 28, 1918

A Chance for Negro Registrants.

To the Editor of The World:

The 92d Division (negro), Nationa Army, is in need of soldiers who ca qualify as stenographers, electricians auto mechanics, machinists, phar macists, hospital attendants, clerks, typists, saddlers, harnessmakers, &c.

Through the co-operation of the press we have secured a number of specially qualified men, but our needs as yet have not been fully supplied. Doubtless there are many negro registrants who are qualified to meet the requirements of the division, who will be called sooner or later and who are willing to enter the military service ahead of their turn on the register in order to serve. Reciprocally, there are distinct advantages to such men of entering the army when they are needed most. In so doing they fit into places for which they are best fitted and which they prefer to fill.

LIEUT. T. T. THOMPSON,
Assistant Personnel Officer, 92d Division,
Camp Funston, Kan.

Soldiers — 1918 230

Special Lines of Work

COLORED SCHOOLS COMMANDEERED

May 16 1918.

Washington, May 6.—Three hundred colored draftees from here, the District of Columbia, are to be sent to Howard University for a two months' training in mechanical studies, radio, telegraphy, electricians, etc., Howard having been commandeered by the Government for this purpose. Tuskegee, Hampton and Houston Fairview School in Texas, have also been commandeered and colored draftees in the South are to be sent to these, where they will receive training in auto mechanics, as chauffeurs, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal work, etc. The draftees will be mobilized at these various schools May 16, and will be unassigned until after they have completed their training. In all, it is estimated that about four thousand young colored men will be assigned to these four schools to receive technical and mechanical training before being assigned to regiments.

Had Tuskegee, Hampton and Howard done nothing other than establish institutions where four thousand youths of the black race should receive advanced mechanical training their existence would have been greatly justified. This inestimable boon to the race comes at the dawn of a new era for the race and mankind. It will give the race a firmer grasp upon the future industry of the country than any man can now calculate. The colored schools of America are truly in the war service of Uncle Sam.

CALL ISSUED FOR 12,000 IN ARMY LABOR SECTION

N Y C TELEGRAM
APRIL 19, 1918

Men of Draft Age Asked to Enlist Before April 27 at Local Boards.

PRESSING NEED FOR LABORERS IS ANNOUNCED.

In response to the call by General Pershing for 12,000 men qualified for special occupations, the Adjutant General of the State of New York has sent out, through Martin Conboy, director of the draft for this city, a request for all skilled workers within the draft age to volunteer their services to the government, before April 27. Applications should be made at once to the local draft boards.

New York city is expected to supply the great majority of the 12,000 men needed and in the near future an opportunity will be given for skilled workers of the draft age to be inducted into the branch of work for which they are fitted.

Big Need for Laborers.

At present there is a pressing need for laborers, and all of those who wish to enter the service in that capacity should make their applications to their draft boards at once.

The skilled workers wanted by the government are:—

Airbrake inspectors, angle-iron smiths; general, engine, magneto or ignition, auto mechanics and helpers; bargemen or boatmen, blacksmiths and helpers, boat builders and helpers, boilermakers and helpers, railroad brakemen, flagmen, conductors; bricklayers, buglers; ship, bridge, house and general carpenters; joiners, pattern makers, caulkers; auto truck or tractor chauffeurs; chemists, railroad or general clerks, cobblers, commissary storekeepers, concrete foremen or workers; cooks, cranemen, hoistmen, pile drivers, shovel operators.

Also crusher operators, engine despatchers; general, surveying, machine or topographical draftsmen; civil, electrical, railroad or computing engineers; locomotive engineers and firemen, general electricians, armature winders or wiremen, ship yard floorhands; bridge, building, earthwork, ship or railroad construction foremen; gyratory or jaw crusher foremen; acetylene, hydrogen, oxygen, poison, illumination or compressor gas plant workers; gunsmiths or operatives in gun factories; locomotive hostlers, railroad car inspectors, locomotive inspectors; engineering, optical or electrical instrument makers and repairmen; telegraph or telephone linemen; general, bench, lathe or railroad machinsts or helpers, general mechanics; meteorologists or physicists.

Mining Men Needed.

Also mine or quarry workers or helpers, drill, runners, foremen, powdermen or pump men; motorcyclists, moulders, painters, bridge, building or ship riggers; saddlers or harnessmakers, sailmakers, tentmakers or other canvas workers; railroad section hands, steersmen, sheet iron workers and helpers, solderers or tinsmiths; stenographers, topographical or railroad surveyors, levelmen and transitmen; tailors, teamsters, telegraph operators, telephone operators, and especially those who can speak German; timber cruisers, wagon makers, acetylene or otyacetylene welders; wireless operators, yardmasters or switchmen.

Colored men may be inducted as blacksmiths and helpers, bricklayers, buglers, carpenters and helpers, chauffeurs, clerks and cooks.

190 NEGROES ARE CALLED TO ATTEND TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Advertiser 10-7-18

Jefferson County and Birmingham Will Furnish Largest Number; Allotments Sent to Boards

One hundred and ninety negroes have been called from Alabama to proceed to Tuskegee institute for special training along mechanical lines. It is required that the men called must have a grammar school education.

Jefferson county and Birmingham will furnish the largest number of men, according to the allotment sent to local and district draft boards Saturday. Jefferson will send 17 men and Birmingham 23 men. Montgomery county sends two and Montgomery city will send six. Mobile county will send three and Mobile city will send six.

The allotment follows:

County.	No. of Men
Autauga	1
Baldwin	2
Barbour	2
Bibb	2
Blount	0
Bullock	1
Butler	2
Calhoun	4
Chambers	4
Cherokee	2
Chilton	2
Choctaw	2
Clarke	2
Clay	2
Cleburne	0
Coffee	3
Colbert	2
Conecuh	2
Coosa	1
Covington	3
Crenshaw	2
Cullman	0
Dale	2
Dallas	3
DeKalb	0
Elmore	2
Escambia	2
Etowah	5
Fayette	2
Franklin	1
Geneva	2
Greene	1
Hale	1
Henry	0
Houston	3
Jackson	3
Jefferson:	
Div. 1	9
Div. 2	3
Div. 3	5
Lamar	3
Lauderdale	2
Lawrence	3
Lee	3
Limestone	1
Lowndes	1
Macon	5
Madison	3
Marengo	0
Marion	3
Marshall	3
Mobile	2
Monroe	2
Montgomery	4
Morgan	1
Perry	2
Pickens	3
Pike	2
Randolph	2
Russell	2
Shelby	2
St. Clair	2
Sumter	3
Talladega	2
Tallapoosa	5
Tuscaloosa	5
Walker	1
Washington	2
Wilcox	0
Winston	6
Montgomery City	3
Mobile City:	
Div. 1	3
Div. 2	3
Birmingham No. 1	4
Birmingham No. 2	6
Birmingham No. 3	3
Birmingham No. 4	5
Birmingham No. 5	2
Birmingham No. 6	
Total	190

OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGROES

Nashville Tenn. Globe 9/8/18

CAMP FUNSTON, KANS.—WANTS MEN—WAR MATERIAL MUST MADE—MOBILE REPAIR SHOP

THE ENLISTMENT OF COLORED MEN INTO TECHNICAL POSITIONS OF THE COLORED DIVISION OF OUR ARMY.

1. Believing that your paper has at heart the best interest of the country and of the colored race, I am appealing to you to publish an article in the next edition of your paper, on the great need of the colored division here, for intelligent, educated and technically trained men.

2. It is believed that many men who have not already been called by the draft, but who are liable to be called in future drafts, would much rather enlist now and get positions similar to ones with which they are familiar in civil life than to wait until they are actually drafted and placed indiscriminately as privates in the huge concentration camps scattered all over the country. This action on the part of a man should also appeal to his pride, because, if he elects to choose this method of entering the service, he can class himself as a volunteer instead of having waited to be called.

3. Such an opportunity exists in this division right now. The Ordinance Department, the department of our Army which handles the big guns, rifles, machine guns, and fighting equipment of the soldiers, is going to organize what is known as a Mobile Repair Shop. This is in reality a machine shop on wheels, consisting of a large number of powerful motor trucks especially equipped for running up behind the lines in France, and making all manner of repairs to the injured guns and material.

4. Every day that is added to the terrible conflict bears out more and more the fact that this is a war of guns and material, individuals become more and more dependent upon the steel which makes up their guns, and the bullets which go into them. For these reasons, it can readily be seen that the work of repairs is of paramount importance, and the Mobile Shop is calling for the best talent of our race.

5. The men desired will receive rank varying from Privates to Ordinance Seargents, and pay from $30.00 to $51.00 a month, food and clothing furnished free. Men possessing the following qualifications must be obtained and must be obtained at once.

(a) Men competent to act as general superintendents in the Mobile Shop. They should have sufficient mechanical and executive ability to be foreman of a good sized machine shop in civil life. They should be familiar with the use of the lathe, drill press, bench grinder, electric drill, oxacatelene molding outfit, air-riveting hammer, milling attachment, blacksmith and wheelwright outfits. They should have had extended experience in the upkeep of gas engines and the use and repair of automobile trucks.

(b) Men competent to act as foremen of the machinery sections of the shop, capable of supervising the various kinds of repairs which come within the scope of such apparatus as is named in section (a) above.

(c) Men competent to act as foremen of the equipment sections of the shop, capable of supervising all kinds of repairs on rifles, pistols, machine and automatic guns.

(d) Men who are first class machinists and all around auto mechanics.

(e) Men who have a thorough working knowledge of small machinery and tools and special experience in saddlery or the repair of leather goods or canvas articles.

(f) Men who are expert mechanics and who have had special experience in auto repair work.

(g) Men who have had the training of apprentices in a machine shop and are qualified to act as helpers and assistants to expert mechanics.

(h) Cooks.

(i) Stenographers and typists.

(j) Clerks, men capable of handling a typewriter, keeping records and with the ability to learn readily the system of military correspond-

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6. Men who contemplate enlisting for these positions should not be frightened by the use of the names of strictly military material. Men who show the proper aptitude and training will shortly be sent to large manufacturing concerns throughout the country, and will receive special courses of instruction, (varying from 30 to 70 days,) along the lines of work which are particularly desired. This is another big inducement for men who desire to improve themselves at government expense, while they are at the same time doing their bit. The fact should not be lost sight of that, while these men are serving their country, they are also carrying along their own profession, being able at the end of the war to resume their civil occupation entirely unimpaired.

7. Men who desire to come into the service for the special purpose of joining the Mobile Repair Shop of the 92nd Division (colored,) should write at once to Major P. S. Gage, Division Ordinance Officer, 92nd Division, Camp Funston, Kansas. Major Gage will then send them application blanks which they will take to their Local Boards, and they will be enlisted into the service and sent directly to Camp Funston at government expense. The above applies only to those men who are within the draft age, 21 to 31. Men who are over 31 years of age should come here at their own expense and be enlisted here on the spot. They may enlist with their local recruiting officers, but must be very careful to specify emphatically, that they wish to be sent to the 92nd Division, at Camp Funston, Kansas, as soon as possibble.

8. For those who write to Major Gage, they should state their:

(a) Full name, age and address, training and qualifications.

(b) Previous civil experience, with the name or names of employers and addresses.

(c) Number and address of your local board.

9. I cannot urge too strongly that you give this matter the greatest publicity in your paper. Put it on the front page and give it an appropriate heading in strong black type. Impress upon your readers that this is a floating opportunity. It will soon be past, and those who do not come to a decision promptly and communicate with Major Gage, will find themselves left out and the organization of the Mobile Shop completed, and nothing left for them to do but to run the chances of being drafted as privates and placed wherever the government sees fit to put them.

T. T. THOMPSON,
1st Lieut., 92nd Division,
Assistant Personnel Officer.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

MENTAL AND MANUAL EDUCATION.

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 30 1918

A Comprehensive System Adopted by the War Department to Assist Those in the New Draft.

The War Department has worked out a highly comprehensive system of mental and manual training for young colored men who have been called into the United States army, or who are likely to be called through the new Selective Draft law. The educational systems have been adopted to increase the efficiency of the man-power of the military service, according to an announcement made by Emmett J. Scott, special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

The first is the training detachment, or vocational section, which has already proven its value as an agency for the betterment of the embryo soldiers through the nearly 3,000 that have been turned out as skilled workers in many technical branches, all of which tend to improve their chances for usefulness and advancement in the army and qualify them for livelihood after the war. Some of the subjects embraced in the courses offered at the schools set apart for this vocational training are: Radio, or wireless telegraphy, electricity, auto-mechanics and chauffeurs, truck-driving, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentry, bench wood-working, cobbling, concrete working, horse-shoeing, pipe-fitting, etc.

The schools so far selected to give this special vocational training to the young colored men of draft age, who shall for this purpose be inducted into the active military service, are: Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Georgia State A. and M. College, Savannah, Ga.; North Carolina A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex.; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O; Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.; Tennessee A. and M. College, Nashville, Tenn., and Louisiana A. and M. College, Baton Rouge, La., fourteen in all.

In a number of the leading colleges provision has been made for the establishment of units of the student army training corps. Students of these schools enter in the usual way, subject to the regulations of the individual institutions as to the educational and other qualifications. If above eighteen years of age and registered with his local board, the matriculant may apply for voluntary induction into the military service of the nation, the privilege beginning on or about October 1. They will receive $30 per months, subsistence, housing, uniform, and equipment, and their tuition will be paid by the Government. Graded by proficiency, the student may later be assigned to duty either by transfer to an officers' training camp, or to continue his technical or scientific studies in the chhool where he is enrolled, or to a non-commissioned officers' training school, or to a vocational training school, or will be transferred to a cantonment for duty as a private. Under this far-reaching system, young men will be given an opportunity to continue their education while receiving military training, and will have the advantage of a skilful preparation before entering upon their duties in the field.

The schools selected in the collegiate section, and where units of the student army training corps have been already authorized under the new law, are: Howard University, Lincoln University, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, Atlanta University and Morehouse College (combined), Wiley University and Bishop College (combined), Talladega College, Virginia Union University, and Wilberforce University. In the vocational section of the student army training corps the schools so far selected, in which military training is given in connection with the regular courses in technical and mechanical subjects, are Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and the Hampton Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Va. Other applications are now receiving favorable consideration.

TRAINING FOR NEGROES AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, July 12.—Howard university this city is ready to accommodate approximately 200 instructors and students from 100 negro schools for intensive military training under the war department. The classes are to prepare teachers for co-operation in mobilizing the student army training corps. This organization, which is open for enlistment to college students between the ages of 18 and 21 years, is a unit of the national army. Equipment and uniforms will be furnished by the govment. During intensive military training of the summer vacation student soldiers will receive in addition private's pay and subsistence.

The encampment will be conducted by army officers exactly as encampments are conducted at Plattsburg and other places. No commissions will be given.

154 Negro Selectmen With Grammar School Education Called by Gen. Crowder

Daily Herald 7-13-18

(International News Service.)

Washington, July 13.—The first August call for selective service men was issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder, and is for 11,989 white and 154 colored men having grammar school educations. They will be trained as gas engine men, electricians, blacksmiths, carpenters, automobile mechanics, gunsmiths and sheet metal workers. Twenty-eight states are included in the call and the men will be mobilized on various dates between August 1 and 28.

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
MAY 21, 1918

COLORED BRICKLAYER WANTED FOR SERVICE

Clerk Cheek of the county exemption board, announces that there is an opening for a colored bricklayer for army service at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and colored bricklayers who are ready to volunteer can get information from the board in this city.

The volunteer will be sent to the Michigan army post on June 1.

The local board has a general call for a variety of men in different trades who now have the opportunity offered them of volunteering for the service, and selecting that line which they prefer, including railroad trainmen, bricklayers, veterinarians and other army positions.

CROWDER ISSUES ORDER FOR DRAFT MEN IN 12 STATES

7-28-18

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued an additional school draft call for 3,100 men, distributed among twelve states. The men are to be grammar school graduates and qualified for general military service. They will entrain between August 1 and 15. The State allotments and school assignments include:

Alabama, 102 (colored), Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Indiana, 257, Cincinnati Public Schools, 200 (colored) Fiske University.

Louisiana, 154, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La; 200 (colored), Fiske University.

Mississippi, 100 (colored), Fiske University.

Tennessee, 100 (colored), Fiske University.

Maryland's Sons Reach Atlanta

Baltimore Sun 7-12-18

Word has been received from Gobert Macbeth that the 111 Baltimore boys who left Camden Station Monday morning have arrived safely at Atlanta University, where they will pursue special training under government supervision. The boys took dinner at Union Station, Washington Monday morning. They were royally treated by white Red Cross workers at Danville, Lynchbug and Greensboro. The boys also barely missed being in a train wreck near Blacksburg, S. C. The boys were also much interested in the colored engineer and firemen who manned their train from Lynchburg to Danville, Va. Some of them had never seen such a thing before in all their lives. They are all well and happy and eager to began the work which is to fit them for service to the country.

FIFTY NEGRO TROOPS ARRIVE AT HANCOCK

Come Here for Asignment to the Sanitary Corps—Not the First to Arrive, However.

The first body of negro troops to be sent to Camp Hancock arrived here yesterday, and immediately detrained Approximately fifty negroes make up the contingent. It is understood that they have been sent here for assignment to the sanitary corps.

The appearance of the negroes is not the first at Camp Hancock, although it is the largest body yet to arrive. Several, however, were scattered through the Motor Mechanics, which formerly mobilized at Camp Hancock.

380 DRAFT MEN REACH TUSKEGEE FOR TRAINING

May 15-1918

TUSKEGEE, May 14—Preparatory to opening the school of trades in which negroes are to be trained during the summer months for army service, officers of the United States army reached Tuskegee Institute today and will be followed by 380 drafted negroes who are to begin their training the last of the week.

The officers assigned to Tuskegee Institute are Capt. E. Sam B. Bonsall, Capt. Albert E. Barrs, First Lieutenant Benjamin Alexander, First Lieutenant O. E. Fredericks, Second Lieutenant W. C. Braggs, Second Lieutenant E. R. Williams and First Lieutenant, Pius A. Noll, Medical reserve corps.

The training school is being con-

Soldiers—1918 231

Special Lines of Work

A BIG ACHIEVEMENT

The War Department at Washington announced last week that there are NOW nearly 2,500 colored young men at various schools receiving technical and scientific and mechanical training. To be exact, there are 2,460.

We as colored citizens meet up with so many discriminations; we face so many evidences of segregation; we encounter so many denials of a fifty-fifty break; we too often overlook some encouraging achievement—some things which indicate progress—a bit of silver lining for erstwhile dark clouds.

If we stop and reflect a moment upon this announcement coming from the War Department—that 2,460 young colored men, many of whom hardly dared to dream of the opportunity, are getting a technical and scientific and mechanical training, we must, perforce, conclude that this ill wind, this frightful war, is blowing US some good.

9-12-18.

"When grim-visaged war hath smoothed its wrinkled front" such of these 2,460 young colored men who may return safe will have an occupation—a vocation far more remunerating and elevating, because of the higher remuneration, than they would have had had not war's alarms interrupted the country's dream of peace, and had not we—OUR RACE—given, to date, more than THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND of our best born to fight for world democracy. They will add further foundation for the race's industrial and commercial future.

Before "victorious peace" shall have become an indisputable fact, this number of young colored men receiving special training will be augmented to double, perhaps many times, 2,460.

We must not overlook—WE MUST REMEMBER—the things worth while that follow in the wake of discrimination and segregation.

While it is our duty to complain against the "outrageous slings of fortune" it is NO LESS our duty to render the proper mead of praise to such as recognize our grievances, who make successful effort to right our wrongs.

This special training afforded to young colored men is the biggest bit of constructive achievement that has been recorded in years, and the man who worked it out—who really achieved it—is that quiet, earnest, staunch race man, Emmett J. Scott. The glory is for the race—the honor for it is Mr. Scott's.

Look at it from any angle you may, you—all of us who are classified as colored people in the Census reports—must admit the arrangement made for giving thousands of young colored men special technical and mechanical training is A BIG ACHIEVEMENT.

An achievement such as this, at least, indicates that there is a rift in the clouds; indicates that even frightful, atrocious, bloody war has its compensations.

APPORTIONS 380 NEGRO SELECTMEN TO TAKE SPECIAL WORK

Under Call Will Go to Tuskegee July 15—Birmingham Yields Largest Number

Apportionment of 380 negro selectives among the 27 counties of Alabama to report at Tuskegee to receive instruction in mechanical training was made Tuesday and forwarded to all boards by Adjutant General G. J. Hubbard. These men are to report July 15.

Montgomery city will furnish 10 men in this call while the county will furnish eight men. Birmingham has the largest number to furnish, 43 being required, while Jefferson county is called upon to furnish 25. Mobile city will furnish 16 negroes and the county 10.

The apportionment follows:

Autauga 5; Baldwin 6; Barbour 6; Bibb 2; Bullock 6; uBtler 10; Calhoun 8; Chambers 8; Chilton 2; Choctaw 4; Clarke 6; Coffee 5; Colbert 4; Conecuh 10; Covington 6; Crenshaw 4; Dale 2; Dallas 10; Elmore 4; Escambia 6; Etowah 5; Geneva 2; Greene 2; Hale 6; Houston 10; Jefferson, No. 1 15 and No. 3 10; Lamar 3; Lee 8; Limestone 8; Lowndes 8; Macon 8; Madison 6; Marengo 8; Mobile 10, Montgomery 8; Monroe 6; Morgan 3; Perry 4; Pickens 4; Randolph 2; Pike 7; Russell 6; Shelby 4; St. Clair 2; Sumter 10; Talladega 7; Tallapoosa 4; Tuscaloosa 8; Walker 5; Washington 6 and Wilcox 2.

Montgomery city will furnish 10 men. Mobile City No. 1 furnishes 11 and No. 2 will furnish 5. Birmingham No. 1 will furnish 5; No. 2 8; No 3 10; No. 4 8; No. 5 9 and No 6 3.

NEGRO OFFICERS TO BE TRAINED AT TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

The Montgomery Advertiser April 28 1918

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 27—Dr. Robert R. Motom principal announced today that Tuskegee institute has been selected by the War Department as a training school for negro technicians about 400 colored men including officers will be selected from the various training camps and sent to Tuskegee on May 15th and for two months these men will do most intensive work in such trades as auto mechanics, carpentery, blacksmithing etc. This group will be followed by another until during the six months following approximately 1,200 men will have been trained.

NO MORE MEN CALLED TO FIGHT

Men To Be Trained At Atlanta University For Higher Branches of The War Service

Over one hundred of the pick of Baltimore's select left Camden Station early Monday morning for the first lap, of a long, long, journey. The first objective is Atlanta University, the second, France and the third, Berlin. These men, all of whom are at least eighth grade pupils, were chosen from the various wards of the city and met at the various district headquarters early Monday morning and received their final instructions. The fact that the boys were ordered to report before most Baltimoreans were out of their beds kept large numbers from seeing them off, but they were not forgotten, for quite a few experienced the novel sensation of getting up before the sun in order to bid godspeed to those who were going to the heart of the Southland. While a number of the selects were ordered to report at 5.30, it was after six before they all put in their appearance. The 14th Ward contingent was the first to reach Camden Station, and they were quickly followed by the 5th, 17th and the rest. They were a happy looking lot, and a fine, intelligent looking bunch. As they crowded into the four coaches reserved for them they called back messages to send to their wives, sweethearts and mothers.

These selects will form part of a group of about three hundred, who will take special training for three months at Atlanta University, and a number of them will probably receive commissions. Training will be given in radio engineering, electrical engineering, auto mechanics, blacksmithing and the operation of motor vehicles.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JULY 4, 1918

CALL NEGRO BRICKLAYERS.

All Who Apply Will Be Sent to Fort Wayne, Michigan.

The local draft boards of Kansas City have received orders from Lieut. Col. J. H. McCord, executive officer in charge of the selective draft at Jefferson City, to issue a call for negro bricklayers for immediate service at Fort Wayne, Mich. This call is to be answered voluntarily. Just how many negro bricklayers are needed was not stated in the order, but all who apply will probably be sent.

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Howard University will close May 8, to make way for a "Soldiers' School" to be established there about the middle of May. The present classes will finish up all their work and abbreviated commencements will be held. A contract has been signed by the War Department and the officers of the University by which the institution is to be ready by May 15 to house, feed and give proper instruction along the designated mechanical and scientific lines to men who are to be sent there for special training. Radio, electrical engineering and other subjects will be taught. It is expected that students will number not less than 300. Howard is admirably located for the work in hand and the opportunity offered to our boys in the scientific arms of the war service is highly appreciated by the race in general.

DRAFTEES WILL BE GIVEN TRAINING AT SCHOOL IN ALABAMA

Montgomery

Crowder Issues Call For Seven Thousand Registrants For Special Training in War Work

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Fifteen states were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder today for 7,000 draft registrants fit for general military service to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between August 1 and 15.

Registrants may voluntarily be inducted for this service until July 22. A special call also was issued for 399 draft men qualified as cooks, to move August 1 and to be accepted as volinteers until July 23. California is asked for 128 cooks; Louisiana for 36 and New York for 235.

The allotment for the school call includes:

District of Columbia, 100, to Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Kentucky, 219, to Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Louisiana, 200, to Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

North Carolina, 150 (colored), to Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

GIANT LIBERTY BELL FORMED BY 25,000 MEN AT CAMP DIX

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
JUNE 21, 1918

Photograph of Formation to Be Used in Fourth War Loan Drive.

LARGEST GROUP TAKEN

Total Length of Massed Body 560 Feet and Width 435 Feet.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., June 20.—A great human Liberty Bell, formed by 25,000 Camp Dix men, was photographed on the parade ground this afternoon under Government auspices and when the Fourth Loan drive opens the picture will be used as an appeal for subscriptions. The soldiers were grouped to resemble the bell suspended from the beam and with the historic crack showing across its face.

The bell will be a companion picture for the famous living American flag, formed by 10,000 bluejackets at the Great Lakes training school. It is the largest perspective group ever photographed and for several days, Arthur S. Mole and John D. Thomas, of Chicago, who also made the living flag picture, have been working out their diagrams on the parade ground from surveys on a seventy-five foot observation tower erected for the purpose and from which the remarkable photograph was made this afternoon.

To mass the troops for the picture required more than two hours after the organizations were on the scene. The total length of the bell and beam was 560 feet; of the beam across top, 350 feet; of each bolt across beam, 375 feet and the width of beam at ends, 435 feet.

Under the new plan to commission military band leaders, John N. Robinson, director of the 59th Pioneer Band, has been made a first lieutenant. Several additional promotions of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers are announced today among the Delaware men. These inolude Sergeant Herman T. Betts and Sergeant A. A. Wick, to be first lieutenants; Sergeants William Gell, Charles Geerard, Ronald Diefenderfer, Joshua Davis, Hugh McCaughan, James Powell, Benjamin Miller, George Schultz, Delbert Gallagher, Norman Wanner, William Spicer, Herbert Hartman, Herbert W. Weir, John J. Lafferty, Stephen Curtis, William A. Russell and Wagoner Herbert Hartman, to be second lieutenants.

The first of 500 negroes drafted from New Jersey reached camp this afternoon and will be attached to the 13th Battalion of the 153d Depot Brigade for training. A detail of 150 negro soldiers, who have been taking a course in special training at the Tuskegee Institute, reached camp today and go to the same battalion.

Arrangements have been made by leaders of Y. M. C. A. activities here to celebrate next week the first anniversary of the establishment of the "Y" work in Camp Dix.

"Camp Pike night" will be celebrated in the main Knights of Columbus building next Wednesday as a welcoming feature for the men of the 87th Division.

ARMY WORK ON HOWARD CAMPUS

Afro American
May 24 1918

Summer Course for 400 Registrants to Include Courses in Radio and Wireless Telegraphy.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Amid impressive ceremonies 300 representative young registrants were inducted last Wednesday into the national army as students of technical branches at Howard University. They embraced the quota of the District of Columbia and among them were a number of lawyers, doctors and teachers. Prior to the induction ceremonies a procession passed through the main thoroughfares, in which were the 300 student-soldiers, members of the District and local draft boards, Acting Adjutant General D. J. Donovan, the Red Cross auxiliaries of the colored high schools and Howard University, and a large contingent of citizens on foot and in automobiles. The parade was reviewed by Provost Marshal Gneral E. H. Crowder, who pronounced the aggregation a highly creditable one.

School Children View the Procession

By permission of the Board of Education the children of the public schools were dismissed from their classes and allowed to witness the spectacle. Many of the young people were in costumes characteristic of the war and most all of them, and their elders as well, carried flags—the stars and stripes and the banners of the allies intermingling beautifully. The procession was headed by the escorts the draftees wore citizens' clothing, with a band of white on the left arm. They will be uniformed in about two weeks. There was much enthusiasm all along the line of march. The immense crowd arrived at Howard University about noon, having started at the Dunbar High School at First and O streets northwest.

Dr. Newman Talks

The principal address at Howard University was delivered by Dr. S. M Newman, president of that institution The speaker called attention to the fact that the 300 men now entering upon a new work represented the best element of young colored manhood Not one of the number, he declared could have been included in the list unless he possessed at least the qualification of having graduated from a grammar school, while many of the men had also graduated from high schools and colleges. In addition, he said, they must have passed the rigid physical examination necessary for admission to the service; so that each of the noble 300 possessed the double qualification of a trained mind in a perfect body. There is an honor in being chosen as one of such a number and the entire race should appreciate the distinction at its full valuation.

Other addresses were delivered by Acting Adjutant General Donovan and Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, of the Board of Education, and the military authorities took charge of the men. Prof. George W. Cook acted as master of ceremonies. Francis Wells, of the Commissioners' Office, headed the committee on arrangements. The men will regain on the campus and will not be permitted to leave except by special order. Their food and lodging will be provided for on the grounds and they will receive the pay of privates in the national army. All of the 300 volunteered and the remainder were drafted through their questionaires previously submitted and by registration cards.

8,985 ADDITIONAL DRAFT MEN TO BE SENT TO SCHOOLS

The Monty Adv.

Alabama Quota to Be Sent to University of Alabama

380 Negroes From Florida Go to Tuskegee

May 2, 1918.

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A call for 8,985 additional draft men was issued today by the provost marshal general. They are to be sent to twenty-two institutions scattered throughout the country for a two months course of training in various mechanical studies.

The men will be mobilized May 16 with the exception of those from Virginia who will be called May 23. They will receive training as automobile mechanics and chauffeurs, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, general machinists, carpenters, electricians, radio operators, concrete workers and telegraphers. They will be unassigned until after the completion of their courses.

In the southern states the call was divided as follows:

From Alabama, 200 to go to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

From Florida, 380 negroes, Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, Ala.

From Georgia, 250, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

From Louisiana, 600, Tulane University, New Orleans.

From Mississippi, 460, Mississippi A. and M. College.

From North Carolina, 160, North Carolina College of Agriculture, West Raleigh, N. C.

South Carolina, 200, Clemson Agriculture, Clemson, S. C.

Texas, 200, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

West Virginia, 800, Richmond School Board, State Fair Grounds, Richmond, Va.

Also 100 to University of Akron, Akron, O.

5,610 Selective Service Men Called for the Engineering and Signal Corps—830 Negro Troops Among the Number

Daily Herald
April 18 1918

(International News Service.)

Washington, April 17.—A call for 5,610 selective service men for the Signal and Engineering Corps was issued this afternoon by Provost Marshall General Crowder. The movement will commence May and conclude May 9th. The largest number, 2,530, will be sent to Camp MacArthur. Of course, Texas will furnish 1,000; Oklahoma, 530; Arkansas, 500, and Louisana 500. Of the 836 to be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Kentucky, will furnish 336, and Indiana, 500. Colored troops numbering 830 will be sent to Fort Wayne, from Virginia, 461; North Carolina, 200, Kentucky 163; Maine, 4, and Vermont, 2.

MANY GEORGIA NEGROES FOR SPECIAL WAR WORK

May 16 1918

Seventy-seven Georgia negroes, skilled in special trades, were Thursday given an extraordinary opportunity to enlist for special war duties and men were asked to volunteer to make up the number.

Negroes properly qualified are permitted to offer their services at their local boards up to May 30, when no further volunteers will be accepted.

The call transmitted to Georgia local boards by Major Joel B. Mallet, selective service officer, requires ten locomotive engineers and firemen to go to Camp Meade, Md.

Four veterinarians are to be inducted and sent to Camp Lee, Va.

Fort Wayne, Mich., will be the destination of the greatest number of these men, 51 bricklayers and 12 carpenters being called to this place.

Instructions to local boards establishing rules for the induction of these men will be issued by Major Mallet. The provost marshal general's order asks that the induction be accomplished with least possible injury to the industrial condition of any community in the state.

SELECT RACE MEN WANTED FOR FIELD ARTILLERY AT CAMP DIX.

The Palatka Advocate
Feb. 7, 1918

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The Service of Skilled Men is Stressed by the Government for this Important Branch; Call is to Race Men.

Headquarters 349th Field Artillery,
Camp Dix, New Jersey,
January 24, 1918.

(Special to the Advocate, Rev. G. F. Ellison, Editor)

Dear Brother:—

At the suggestion of our Colonel, Daniel T. Moore, I am addressing you this letter. He desires that our people be informed and also aroused to the splendid opportunities now before them in the Artillery branch of the service. The 167 Brigade of Field Artillery, with headquarters at Camp Dix, N. J., is the first organization of its kind to be formed in this country for our people. And as such we cannot afford to let this organization fail in its purpose or even fall below the standard previously set. But in order to do this we must have immediately a large number of skilled men to enlist in the service. Our success will be determined by the men we can obtain for the various lines of work, namely, electricians, machinists, clerks, stenographers and experts in the care and handling of horses, and players of brass instruments.

At the present the men who apply must be over or under the draft age. They should go to the nearest recruiting office and enlist for service in the 349th Field Artillery at Camp Dix, N. J.

We have at present forty colored officers in this regiment and there is a splendid chance for promotion.

We, therefore appeal to you to give this matter as much publicity as possible in order that we may secure the needed men in this new field.

Very truly yours,
ARTH RUE. RANKIN,
Chaplain 349th Feld Artillery.

Rev. A. E. Rankin, B. D., the writer of this letter, and who is chaplain of the 349th Field Artillery, graduated in the same class with the Editor, at Lincoln University, Pa., and are staunch friends.

CHARLESTON S C NEWS-COUR
MAY 11, 1918

School for Colored Soldiers.

Orangeburg, May 10.—Special: The State College has been designated by the War Department as a training school for colored enlisted men. Beginning July 1 about 250 officers and privates will be sent here for instruction in the trades and industries of the college. This will add somewhat to the business of the city as the food supplies, facilities of instruction, and personal expenses of the men will pass through the college and the trade therefrom distributed among the merchants of the city. The discipline of the men will be under the authority of army officers.

Soldiers — 1918
Stevedores

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LABOR TROOPS BOARDING T ANSPORT

JACKSONVILLE FLA. METEOR
MARCH 11 1918

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

An American negro labor battalion entering a pier ready to board a trans port.

American Labor in France

"The spirit of American labor in France transcends anything that can be imagined on this side of the water. It enables our unskilled as well as our skilled labor to perform miracles.

C. Frank Reavis, representative in congress from Nebraska, brings this message from the battle front. In the seven weeks' tour from which he has just returned Mr. Reavis confined his attention to France, where he visited every American hospital, every American base of supplies and every part of the line in which American troops are engaged. He went overseas to study conditions, military, industrial and social. He talked to boys in every branch of the service. He saw our soldiers on duty in the humble as well as in the heroic tasks assigned to them.

OMAHA NEB BEE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

"Our industrial achievements have astonished the allies quite as much as our military attainments," said Mr. Reavis. "France is amazed as it beholds warehouses and hospitals rise as if by magic, railroads extended, many miles in a day, and bridges thrown across rivers in places where difficulties appeared insurmountable. The fact is that, at the beginning of the war, France had no labor-saving devices in common use, and although progress has been made in the introduction of machinery, our appliances that belong to our everyday activities are still a marvel to them.

"As an illustration of the situation even now, I think the unloading of ships furnishes a fair means of comparison between French methods and American methods, I watched the unloading of two big vessels at the docks of a port in France. From the French ship walked the blacks from Algiers and the Singalese stevedores, carrying on their shoulders heavy loads, to be sure, but after all little compared with the immense cargoes to be thus handled. Carts waited for the bundles dumped into them and when 1,000 pounds had been placed on them, the vehicles were slowly drawn up the street leading away from the wharf by five horses hitched tandem. Near the French ship one of our freight vessels was discharging its cargo by means of an electric crane that dropped a three-tonned burden, every time it moved, into a three-tonned motor truck, which speedily rolled away with its muffler wide open and an American negro driver at the wheel.

"This same difference in methods of work may be seen in all lines of industry, and right here I want to say that it looked as if every man working here in any form of labor had his duplicate over there. One felt this close brotherhood of toil for the war, this constant cooperation between the workers behind the army lines in France and the workers, who are just as much behind the lines, as they use all their energies in workshop and factory here at home.

CAMPAIGN TO GET RECRUITS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY IS PROGRESSING

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BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JUNE 5, 1918

Since March first, 137 men have enlisted in the United States regular army through recruiting stations in Florida, according to First Lieut. M. J. de Priest today. A record for enlistments was established last month, and Lieutenant de Priest is urging another record this month.

Men have been sent to all sections of Florida, appealing to Floridians to join. Short addresses were delivered in several cities this week. One of the features of the regular army now is the quartermaster corps, national army, only for negroes. Hundreds have responded during the last few months, and Lieut. de Priest is anxious to complete the Florida quota this month.

New Instructions.

Applicants for original enlistment for the regular army, national guard and national army must be between the ages of 18 and 40 years, both inclusive, persons who have attained their forty-first birthday are ineligible for original enlistment. Minors between the ages of 18 and 21 may be enlisted without the consent of parent or guardian. Minors under the age of 18 are ineligible with or without the consent of parent or guardian. Married men may be enlisted on same basis as single men. The enlistment in the army of registrants is prohibited. Under the head of registrants are included all persons who, on June 5, 1917, had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 31.

The only educational qualification necessary is ability to speak English. The acceptance of aliens not subjects of an enemy country or her allies is authorized, if otherwise eligible and qualified, without declaration of intention to become citizens. The acceptance of subjects of the enemy or her allies, including those who may be claimed as subjects by such countries, is prohibited, even though they may have taken out their first papers.

New Requirements.

The minimum height and weight requirements are 61 inches and 110 pounds, respectively. If an applicant is a few pounds under the prescribed weight (minimum), and is eligible and otherwise qualified, he can be accepted upon special authority from the Adjutant General of the army. Cases of this kind should be taken up with this office by mail before the applicant is sent here for acceptance.

White applicants are desired for all branches of the regular army and for the national army, engineer regiments, if authorized by the proper engineer official.

Colored applicants are desired for stevedore regiments, quartermaster corps, national army.

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM A SATISFIED COLORED SOLDIER

ROCK HILL S C RECORD
MARCH 1, 1918

"I have had it fixed so they will send you a check for $20 every month, and I will send $5 every month of the money I have left over," writes Henry Perry, a young colored man of Savannah, Ga., who is now a member of Company A, Stevadore Regiment 303, at Newport News, Va., to his mother, Lizzie Perry, of 116 42nd Street E. Perry's mother has just received the letter, which brings the news that her son is doing splendidly in the army, is enjoying life and is getting good pay for his services, and at the same time being able to see something of the world.

"I don't have to buy anything here unless I just want to," the letter from Perry read, "for they give me everything I need. We get plenty to eat. Get up every morning at 5:30 and go to bed at 9. This is healthy and I like it. Give Frank my best regards, tell Bunt to be a good boy and tell Richard he ought to be up here where there are just lots of colored boys and men."

Judging from Perry's and the many other letters received from colored boys in the Stevadores, they are evidently faring splendidly in the army. These letters from the boys in the service have caused many others at home to enlist, for they learn through the letters of what the army really is.

ARMY SUPPLY CORPS NEEDS STEVEDORES

PITTSBURG PA POST
MAY 11, 1918

Strong Men Asked to Enlist Here for Service in France.

A request from the war department for the enrollment of 20 stevedores for employment by the quartermaster's corps for service in France, has been received by the public service reserve, old city hall. The recruits may be white or Negroes, but must be strong men.

The reserve is enrolling mechanics for the overseas tank corps. This service takes in mechanics, radio, wire and telephone operators, acetylene welders, machinists, cooks, truck drivers, etc.

The ordnance department of the army has called for many trained men and women for positions such as office managers, expert accountants and statistical experts, mechanical engineers, inspectors of ordnance material, junior metallurgical and explosive chemists, inspectors of forgings, shells, etc., and for women in clerical positions on statistics, office and business administration, bookkeepers, etc. Men in Class 1 of the draft are not eligible for these positions.

The following enlisted in the service from 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Army—James Ryan and Gordon C. Harrett of Pittsburgh, Joseph Noss of

Hulger, John Morrison of Homestead, and Clarence E. Moser of Uniontown.

Marines—John J. O'Hare and Benjamin P. Schultz of Pittsburgh and Earl Roxby of Canonsburg.

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Soldiers — 1918

Stevedores

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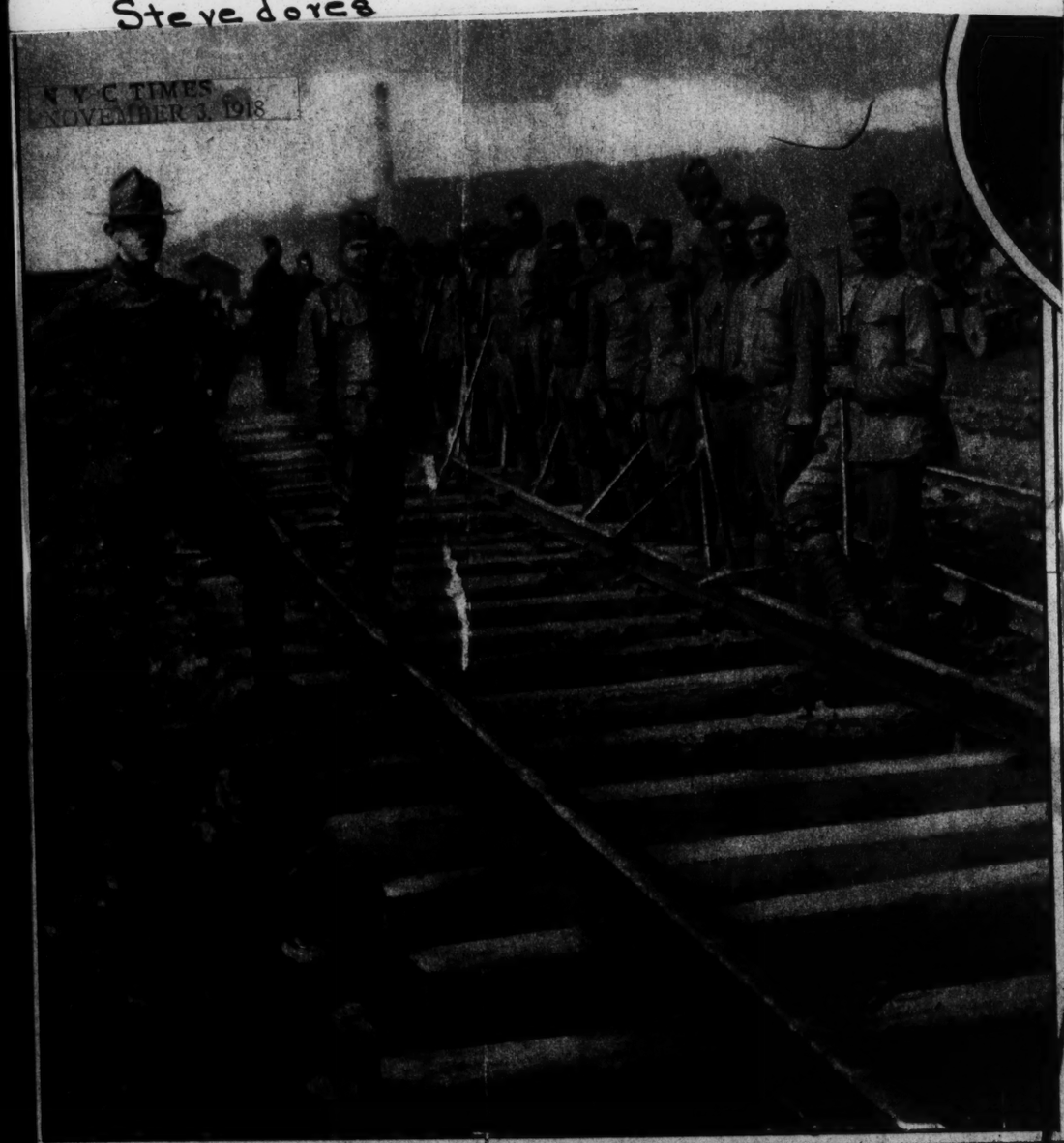

YANKEE "JAZZ BOES," AS AMERICAN COLORED TROOPS ARE CALLED IN FRANCE, CONSTRUCTING A RAILWAY BEHIND THE FRONT LINES.

With the Colored Boys At French Ports

FROM "STARS AND STRIPES"

Geographically, the A. E. F. may be described as a body of land entirely surrounded by a "No Smoking" fringe. In the interior it is something of a smoker's paradise. But it is emphatically defense de fumer at both fronts, battle and water. You frequently can't smoke in the first line because Fritz is watching, and you can't smoke at the other end because you would set the docks on fire.

Colored troops from Louisiana have a linguistic advantage over other American soldiers. Many of them, through living in sections where French still is spoken, are more or less familiar with the language when they get here. But they have their difficulties, nevertheless.

"It's dis way," explained one. "Ah talk French prfectly, but not de kind dey talk in dis country. You see, Ah learned French from mah fathah—de pure, classical, ole New Orleans French—and they don't speak dat kind ovah heah."

Henry Clay Smith feels the same way about that ocean voyage as a lot of the rest of us.

"When dis wah is ovah," he says, "you'll nevah see me goin' back across dat ovean. Ahm not goin' back to de United States dat way. Ahm goin' to return by de way of New Orleans."

There is no place in the world where Americans and mosquitoes can live together. In amplification of this, it may be said that when the Americans come the mosquitoes go.

The French civilian population in many localities noticed a striking absence of mosquitoes this summer. They couldn't understand it until they found out it was the work of the Americans.

The A. E. F. sanitary corps has been busy at points where Americans are stationed and all stagnant water nearby has been treated with the same oil composition which virtually exterminated the mosquito and overcame fever on the Isthmus of Panama.

"Chiggers" it is, then.

The plagues of the ol' swimmin' hole are true internationalists, it seems. Not only do they thrive in the cricks of the paw-paw and corn country back home, but a Latin branch of the family is in active operation in at least one corner of the S. O. S.

100 BRUNSWICK DARKIES ARE BACK FROM FRANCE

Brunswick, Ga., June 26.—(Special.)—Upwards of a hundred Brunswick negroes, who signed a contract for one year's work in the stevedore's regiment for service in France, and who were among the first Americans to go overseas, returned to the city yesterday, their contracts having expired. While the negroes are not permitted to tell where they were located or many of their experiences, their appearance shows that they have been well cared for and every one of them is high in his praise of the treatment he received while in France.

1100 COLORED SOLDIERS ARE QUARTERED IN CAMP

Newspaper

MACON, Ga., May 28.—Eleven hundred Negroe soldiers arrived at Camp Wheeler yesterday afternoon from Camp Gordon and are now encamped in Block 19, near the camp of the Negroes who have been working on the drainage system for several weeks.

While no definite statement has been issued as to the work of these Negro soldiers, it can be stated definitely that they will be organized as a labor battalion. The belief prevails in some quarters that Washington will give authority for the installation of a complete drainage system at the camp and the men will be used for this work. However, Major A. J. Doyle, construction quartermaster, said he has not received authority to arrange for installing sewers in the camp and up to last night the men had not been assigned to this department.

The 1,100 Negroes who arrived yesterday found their tents up and everything in good shape for them to adjust themselves to their new environments.

MANY NEGROES ARE NOW AT M'CLELLAN

Birmingham News

ANNISTON, Ala., Aug. 10.—Special.—The busiest place on the Camp McClellan reservation is the area set aside for the use of the negro recruits recently arrived on the cantonment, and with the two thousand men dressed in regulation hats and shirts and blue denim overalls they present an odd appearance indeed.

Medical examination and vaccination against smallpox and typhoid fever is the order of the day among the new recruits and as fast as the army medicos can perform these duties the men are being organized into companies with negro non-commissioned officers who are being instructed by about one hundred enlisted men from the development battalion.

The negro recruits are required to perform a minimum of military duty during their first few days in camp, and as the cooking and eating arrangement is perfected their satisfaction with army life increases correspondingly.

Recruits Like Army Life.

Here and there during the day, and while the men are awaiting their turn at the infirmary, a game of craps is sure to flourish, until one of the acting non-commissioned officers breaks it up. A spirit of general satisfaction seems to pervade the entire negro section of the cantonment, and at night the melodious voices of the men are heard resounding against the nearby hills.

The negro recruits are to be used in the formation of a stevedore regiment for service on the cantonment, and in addition to their other duties it is understood that they are to receive a full amount of initial military training.

Army Units of Negroes To Be Formed for Work

DALLAS TEX. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 5 1918

Washington, Sept. 5.—Reserve labor battalions of negroes, unfit for combat or other overseas service, are being formed by the War Department.

These men will be available for labor and fatigue duty at forts, camps, cantonments or on other stations, to relieve combat troops or where it is not considered advisable to use civilian labor.

One company of each battalion will serve as a training company, men of such organizations to have opportunity for promotion. Reports from the South show that industrial furloughs are being issued to certain negroes for sixty-day periods to relieve the demand for cotton pickers. The industrial furloughs will be extended to whites, physically unfit for overseas service.

In cases in which a man is furloughed to industry he will receive the prevailing pay of that service.

Whether such furloughs will be compulsory or voluntary is not revealed.

THE COLORED STEVEDORE IN FRANCE IS RECEIVING SPECIAL ATTENTION FROM THE Y. M. C. A. AND OTHER WAR WORK ORGANIZATIONS.

Chronicle
Chronicle Index

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The colored stevedore in the seaport towns of France deserves special mention and a popular appreciation. More than he will probably get. 11/21/18

He is not even the pride of his race. That pride goes out to the splendidly set up Negro regiments of the line, some of which have already won warm military applause by their good bearing in camp and their gallant behavior in battle.

But it is the stevedores who are receiving special attention from great war work organizations which are operating in France along every battle front to provide physical and mental comforts for the men and to sustain their spirit and morale. The Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, the American Library Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and the War Camp Community Service are combining to exert the best influence over these colored workers in the military service and the results are gratifying.

In the creation of the stevedore regiments only a certain class of Negroes from the cantonments were utilized. The crack regiments of colored infantry and artillery were formed by the persistent sifting of the Negro boys brought into concentration camps at home by the draft. The men of the best carriage and intelligence, best training and expereience, were shuffled out to be trained for the fighting line. What was left was the shuffling, grinning, happy-go-lucky Negro lad from the Southern plantation or from the streets of the Northern cities. He certainly gave little promise of ever getting to be a spruce active, hair-trigger soldier. So they used these colored men by making them into stevedore regiments and sending them to the shipping ports of France.

Now there are in the world immense hosts to people who would be apt to contract a bitter grouch from a turn down no more flattering than this. But did these Negro boys get miffed and surly? Not a bit of it. They just grinned and came along. Their white colonels and majors explained to them—soldiers with guns up at the front needed something to eat and they cuoldn't get it unless the stevedore hustled big boxes in a rush out of the holds of the ships lying in harbor and the stevedors struck up a song and hustled.

The stevedores heard with understanding nods how one big ship coming over the sea wasn't able to get away on her return trip for ten days; it took that long for white working men to coal her. When the ship came again the colored stevedores bent to the task and in five days the transport was ready to sail, "Fine work," said their officers and the next time the ship came to port she left in 3 days; then two days and a half and a record had been made.

Upon the front line it is quite military for officers to be heard boasting that their regiments and battalions and companies are beyond comparison with any thing else that marches and fights. But it might strike a stranger as rather peculiar to hear a white colonel declaring that he would rather command his regiment of Negro stevedores than any other units in the whole army. More than one colonel has said that and meant it with all his heart.

The Y. M. C. A. has placed at the service of these unarmed colored soldiers some of its very strongest men and one of the leading workers in the phase of the operations is a prominent Virginia clergyman who volunteered for the service with colored workers.

"This is foreign mission work," he says, "and the church is terribly wrong if it thinks it has anything too good to put into foreign missions."

Not less admirable appear a few Christian Negro men who have identified themselves with these brethren of theirs in order to help steady them in their activities.

Among them is a colored Methodist minister from Florida, who is serving as a battalion sergeant major in one of the stevedore units; it is of course imperative to have intelligent noncomissioned officers and this man got his appointment easily although over military age.

The colored stevedores are doing a work for the cause of the Allies that no man can underestimate, and when the history of the great conflict is written there should be no overlooking of their unswerving loyalty and whole hearted patriotism.

The colored people of America along with their white neighbors will have an opportunity of contributing toward the support of the welfare work among the millions of American soldiers during the financial campaign in November.

COLORED MEN ACCEPTED FOR ENLISTMENT

The Savannah Tribune May 4th 1918

Among the colored men accepted for enlistment in the army during the past week were the following from this section:

John F. Thomas, Charleston, S. C.
William Harris, 445 Wilson St. Savannah, Ga.
Jack Smalls, Charleston, S. C.
Richard Crosby, Branchville, S. C.
John Parson, Lake City, S. C.
Matthew Butler, Charleston, S. C.
Olend Holmes, St. George, S. C.
James Skurry, Lake City, S. C.
James Scott, Lake City, S. C.

These men, along with others from other sections, are now on duty at some Atlantic port in Stevedore regiments of the quartermaster corps of the national army. At the camp where they are wearing soldiers' uniform serving under the colors are many other young colored men of this section, who have volunteered some time ago. Some of those who volunteered some time past are now on duty at Atlantic ports in France, loading and unloading ships.

Army recruiting officials state that an unlimited number of colored men are needed in the army for these Stevedore regiments. Those volunteering must be between the ages of 18 to 21 and 30 to 40, not registered for service under the selective draft.

17 LIMA COLORED BOYS IN SERVICE ON FRENCH SOIL

LIMA, O., NEWS
APRIL 16, 1918

Seventeen of the 22 young colored men who enlisted at the army reruiting station here on November 7 are now holding non-commissioned offices in the stevedore regiment of the United States Army. Sergeant Staples who enlisted the men, said this morning: The entire 22 are in active service "Somewhere in France."

With the same information came word that Henry Jackson, one of the men in the group had recently been made a regimental sergeant, which is the highest office a non-commissioned officer can acquire in a regiment. The Lima men have made an unsual record since service. Fifteen enlisted in one day and at the end of two days the number grew to 22. From Lima, they were sent to Toledo and later to a southern coast cantonment.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE PLANTATIONS OF LOUISIANA

The Freeman 12—18

Soldiers Volunteer to Harvest Crops

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 23.—Saturday morning, 1,675 Negro soldiers, all of whom volunteerd for service under the war department, will leave Camp Beauregard in groups of varying sizes for the plantations and farms in Louisiana that need labor for the harvesting of crops. All these men, annoyices Adjutant General McCrory, who ordered the movement of the men to the farms, will be used as cane cutters.

PHOENIX ARIZ REPUBLICAN
MAY 9, 1918

FOR STEVEDORE REGIMENT — Five men are wanted for the stevedore regiment, and Maricopa county is called upon to furnish them. Colored men are preferred for this work, but white men will be accepted. This is an opportunity for an overseas service, the local board is informed, and as ten olored men will be inducted into the service shortly after the white contingent leaves May 25, this will be an excellent opportunity for five of those colored registrants to get into quick service in France.

SOLDIER FARM LABOR RETURNED TO CAMPS

Dublin, Ga., November 27.—(Special.)—All negro soldiers who have been furloughed to Laurens county for farm work left today for camp, having been called in by the military authorities. Most of them were sent to Camp McClellan, Alabama.

One hundred negroes were furloughed from Camp Gordon in September for the purpose of helping gather the crops. They were secured by Secretary N. G. Bartlett, of the chamber of commerce, and after they had been here thirty days an extension of furlough was granted and they remained in the county ninety days, most of them.

The men were all able farm hands, but rejected for overseas duty, and it is estimated that their labor in the county this fall was worth $50,000 in the way of crops saved which otherwise would have run close to being lost because of the scarcity of labor.

Soldiers—1918
Stevedores

Secretary Baker Interviewing Members of Stevedore Regiment in France.

The Afro American May 3, 1918.

Black Stevedores From South Make Great Hit in France

NYC GLOBE
AUGUST 12, 1918

They Do a Lot of Work, but They Spend Their Leisure Hours Absorbing New Ideas, New Words, and Old Wine—"Monte Joe" Invests in Wardrobe After Some Difficulties.

"The word 'picturesque' is all right in its simple, pastoral way, but it doesn't begin to describe the American Negro in France," said George Freeman, an American labor contractor, at the Marlborough Hotel today. "There are only one or two words that might do the situation justice," he continued, "and I've forgotten what they are."

Mr. Freeman was urged not to tax his vocabulary, but to proceed with the tale.

"I went to France early in the spring," he said, "with about 1500 colored stevedores, recruited in the south. I'm an old hand at handling Negro labor, and I was made a foreman at the port of Havre.

"Those Negroes made the finest workers you ever saw. The warehouses and docks along the waterfront began to rumble with old southern coon songs as soon as they got there, and they're still rumbling.

"A Negro can do four times as much work as a Frenchman and have fun while he's doing it. The French stevedores used to just stand by and look on in amazement at my hustling gangs. The way they handled a 100-pound crate made the Frenchmen's eyes bulge."

Ideas, Words, and Wine.

But the Negro was most picturesque—or whatever adjective Mr. Freeman wanted to use and couldn't remember—when he had finished his work and was engaged in absorbing French ideas, pronunciation, and wine. Then it was that his ingenuous and elemental mind contemplated the complexities of French civilization and struggled with ideas that never troubled his brain back in Birmingham.

Some Negroes are more backward than others in mastering French grammar, but there are two expressions that every one masters within a week or two after he lands, says Mr. Freeman. These are: "If you please," and "Say." For the first, "S'il vous plait," the Negro says "silver plate," and for the second, "didon," the dusky version is "ding-dong." These two phrases form a large part of the conversation between the stevedores and the natives as well as among themselves.

Mr. Freeman told the story of "Monte Joe" of Memphis, who had made a big winning in a crap game and wanted to get a suit of clothes. Mr. Freeman suggested that he take an interpreter with him to the clothing shop, but "Monte Joe" said no. On general principles "Monte Joe" distrusted interpreters. Sometimes, as he explained to Mr. Freeman, they interpreted for you, and then again sometimes they interpreted for the other fellow.

Joe Learns Some French.

So it was decided that Joe should learn from some competent teacher all the words, phrases, and sentences necessary in the purchase of a suit of clothes, from "good morning" to "Hurry up my change," so that he might fare forth to the leading clothes emporium of Havre and acquit himself with the honor and distinction that befitted his bank roll.

Under a patient tutor Joe mastered "Bon jour, M'sieu," and grappled in succession with the French equivalents of "I want to get a suit of clothes, American style. How much?" "I don't like that pattern, give me something a little bit more lively," etc.

Equipped at last with all the nomenclature of the French clothing store he set out. His bank roll of ten-franc and twenty-franc notes made his right hand trousers pocket bulge. He approached a store that had promising display windows and went inside.

A smiling clerk approached, rubbing his hands together with expectation. Somehow the sight of this beaming clerk was disconcerting to "Monte Joe" and the words of greeting he had rehearsed so carefully fled from him. In his confusion there was only one French phrase he could think of, and he sprang it on the clerk:

"Parley Fran-say?"

"Oui, oui, m'sieu, certainment!"

Under the baneful spell of that awful word "certainment," all of Joe's French evaporated. He gave up without a struggle.

"I want a suit of clothes," he said, in plain Alabama English. He got it, finally, but not until the French language had suffered heavy casualties.

Two Black Men of Fame.

Among "Monte Joe's" associates at the port of Havre are two famous Negro gamblers: "Gold Tooth Ed" of East St. Louis and Mose Johnson of St. Louis. These two, according to Mr. Freeman, went to France with the first boatload of Negro stevedores and have been waxing fat and prosperous ever since. "Gold Tooth Ed," it is said, will fade any Negro for any amount.

One day a Boston Negro, a newcomer, asked where he could find some "action" and was directed to "Gold Tooth Ed." He found the gambler reclining in a chair in the rear of a cafe. The Boston Negro called for a bottle of wine and opened the conversation about as follows:

"Is you this here Gold Tooth person?"

Ed moved the cigar from his mouth and smiled in the affirmative. "I'm him," he said.

The Boston Negro took a roll of bills from his pocket and laid it on the table. It was American money, with a $5 bill exposed.

"Ah comes f'um Boston," said the newcomer. "And we-all don't bother with none of this yere nickel an' dime crap shootin'. When we shoot, we shoot! Now what Ah wants to know is kin Ah shoot five bucks a roll?"

The "Gold Tooth" person with some difficulty pried loose from his pocket a mammoth roll of bills. One hundred-franc notes were in the majority.

The Right Kind of Play.

"Yo's a long way f'um Bosting, boy," said "Gold Tooth Ed." "Oveh hyeah we don't shoot nuthin' but hundred-franc notes."

Just what the Boston Negro said at this juncture Mr. Freeman did not

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learn, but it is on record that he folded up his bills like the well known Arab and as silently—perhaps a little more silently—stole away.

Perhaps the greatest of all enigmas to the Negro mind is the Sengelase. These colonials speak a native dialect and French, but no English. Their complexions and features greatly resemble those of the North American Negro, but they have no vernacular or recreation pastimes in common. A Negro who can't speak English is almost as incomprehensible to the American stevedores mind. At first they thought the Sengalese were "stuck up" and wouldn't talk English because they were proud of their ability to speak French. But later they learned that their black brothers were ignorant of the English tongue. The wonder of it has not yet been dispelled.

But France and its people, says Mr. Freeman, are no more of a mystery to the Negro than the Negro is to the Frenchman.

CAMP TO PLANT ITS OWN RATIONS

N Y EVG SUN
JUNE 6, 1918

Wadsworth Will Have Big War Farm.

Special Despatch to THE EVENING SUN.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 6.—Brig.-Gen. Guy Carleton, commanding the provisional depot for corps and army troops, is working to reduce the food and feed bill of the army. He has secured several hundred acres of land adjacent to camp free of rent from the owners, the consideration being that the land will be fertilized with the stable manure from the camp, and is having it planted in various crops. He will plant about 150 acres in fall potatoes and plans to turn over the product to the Quartermaster's Department for issue as part of the regular army ration. Enlisted men of various units have been doing the farm work so far and they are always eager for it, as it gives them a change from the routine of camp life. Later on most of the work will be done by the negroes of the Labor Battalion, which is to be sent here. The crops that will be produced during the year will go a long way toward reducing the ration bill, but Gen. Carleton says he has no idea of making Camp Wadsworth self-supporting, at least for the present.

Some time ago the War Department announced that several cavalry regiments would be organized here, but nothing has been heard of the matter since. While there has been no official statement, it is believed now that the War Department has decided that the cavalry regiments could be organized to better advantage at camps in the Southwest.

The clubhouse erected during the winter months by the 107th Infantry has been purchased by the Army Y. M. C. A. and is being remodelled to conform to the other Y. M. C. A. buildings in camp. The 107th Infantry was paid the cost of the building and the money will be used for regimental purposes while on oversea service.

Dr. Isaac J. Lansing of Brooklyn is scheduled to deliver addresses in camp next Wednesday and Thursday. He is making a tour of the country under the auspices of the National Security League.

NEGRO TROOPS ARE RELEASED FOR WAR WORK

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
NOVEMBER 5, 1918

They Will Be Employed by Private Contractors.

CINCINNATIAN NAMED

Captain Carl Basler to Be Adjutant at Camp Sherman.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

CAMP SHERMAN, CHILLICOTHE, O., November 5.—So acute has the labor shortage become in the country that colored troops in the development battalions will be released on indefinite furlough and allowed to engage themselves to private contractors. This word was brought here to-day in the form of an order which applied to all camps in the country. It is said that Camp Sherman's quota will be between 1,200 and 1,500. The furloughing of the men will begin immediately.

Captain Francis S. Wilson of the Judge Advocate General's department, War Risk Insurance division, has been assigned to Camp Sherman under a new arrangement to adjust war risk insurance claims at the camps where the claims are made. Heretofore, all claims have been adjusted at Washington.

Captain Carl E. Basler of Cincinnati, infantry, has been assigned as acting camp adjutant, succeeding Major James P. C. Duvall, who has been relieved from duty to report at Washington.

Four hundred men have arrived from Camp Custer, Michigan, and are being used to fill the ranks of the Sixth Pioneer infantry, colored. About 1,500 troops of the depot brigade are to be transferred to the pioneer regiment.

Iowa men to-day are voting, the main Y. M. C. A. building being used as the voting place.

PERSHING LAUDS NEGRO SOLDIERS AND STEVEDORES.

Commander Promises Colored Men at Base Port a Chance at Huns.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Gen. Pershing paid a fine compliment to American Negro troops in France in addressing 6,000 colored stevedores at a base port recently.

"When this expedition first started the question was asked, 'Do you want any colored men over there?' and I said, 'Yes, of course I want colored men,' he said. 'Aren't they American citizens? Can't they do as much in the line of fighting and as much work as any other American citizens?'"

The general said he was raised in a town where three-fourths of the people were colored; that he was proud to say he was raised by a colored mammy and equally proud to say he commanded a colored troop during the Spanish war, and that "they did splendid work then and they are doing splendid work now!"

"I used to wrestle with a colored boy named Dave Robertson," said Pershing, speaking of his boyhood days, "and Dave used to throw me as often as I threw him."

The general was cheered enthusiastically by the colored regiment and by the other service of supply men be addressed on his tour. The cheers were loudest when he promised to give the men at the bases "a chance at the boche" up at the front.

"I expect to come back here," he said, "and organize a few volunteer units and give you guns and let you go up to the front and try your hand at it."

ARMY SUPPLY BIG PORT TASK

N Y G GLOBE
OCTOBER 14, 1918

Ten Miles of Docks Form but the Finished Third of Great U. S. System in France.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

AMERICAN PORT, SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—Eighteen big steamships of 6,000 to 8,000 tons each were unloading American army goods at the rate of 10,000 tons a day along the three miles of American docks here to-day.

The spectacle was a stirring scene of activity. Crowds of enlisted men assisted at the hatches and manipulated the giant cranes as big steel motor trucks were lifted out bodily, along with parts of locomotives and railway cars, and all the miscellaneous freight of an army, while an army of Negro stevedores kept the steady stream of goods moving back to the nearby warehouses and trains.

Taking care of this avalanche of army goods coming from America is quite as much of a problem as taking care of the arriving troops. Here one obtains an idea of the mammoth proportions of the equipment which the Americans have been compelled to set up for this branch of the expedition.

Coming from a northern port, a succession of big American establishments was seen at every port along the western coast. At one port were fourteen American docks or berths, at another port eight, at a third four, another three. Here at this main port are American docks each with a thousand feet of frontage.

Ten Miles of Docks.

These forty-five docks at the five main ports represent a dock frontage of about ten miles, capable of unloading 30,000 tons of army goods every day, or an average of about fifty pounds per man for every one serving in France.

And yet, great as this present equipment is, it represents only about one-third of the vast installation which is moving steadily forward to completion in order to meet the needs of an army of several million men. The basis of calculation for this huge work is fifty pounds per day per man—this being an average covering the whole range of military supplies, individual and general, food, clothing, ammunition, guns, and all other army requirements.

On this established basis of fifty pounds per day per man, an army of a million requires 50,000,000 pounds of goods daily, or 25,000 tons. But as the American army in Europe has long exceeded the million mark, the scale of preparation must be far in excess of this 25,000 tons a day, reaching not far from the gigantic total of 100,000 tons daily, to be unloaded from ships, stored in warehouses and trains, and started on its way to the men at the front.

It is this colossal daily requirement which stirs into intense activity these miles on miles of American docks where three shifts of soldier workmen, working night and day, are unloading scores of steamships.

147 Huge Warehouses.

Seven miles back from the waterfront there is another huge American intallation, where goods from the ships are stored on their way to the front. It is gigantic, like everything in this vast military influx, and when we visited it to-day the one hundred and forty-seventh warehouse had just been completed. Each warehouse is 500 feet long and together they stretch along four miles of front.

In the neighboring camp were 7,000 Negro troops and laborers engaged in the warehouse work. An American railway system connects the waterfront direct with this storage plant and incessant streams of army goods keep moving forward to the warehouse plant. The whole place fairly throbs with animation, and besides the enormous industry there is the bustle and activity of countless camps with their khaki tents dotting the fields for miles along the railway.

Altogether on the waterfront and receiving plant the working force includes 13,000 engineer troops, 7,000 stevedores, 8,000 civilian laborers, 1,000 German prisoners, and 1,000 infantry, in all 30,000 men, carrying on the American activities at this [illegible]

COLORED LABOR UNIT IS SHIFTED TO CAMP HANCOCK

6-26-18

The colored labor battalion of the 157th Depot brigade has been shifted to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., it was yesterday announced by officials at camp headquarters.

Officers who attended the unit of negro soldiers to the Augusta camp have already returned to Gordon and assumed their old places in the 157th Depot brigade.

1,200 COLORED MEN AT SPARTANBURG

Will Be Organized Into Labor Battalion Under Major Grenstead.

SCHOOLS TO TEACH ENGLISH.

Many Foreigners In Camp Are In Need of Special Training.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., June 5—About 1,200 colored draft men will arrive in Camp Wadsworth in a few days from Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. The colored men, who are all from South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, will be organized into a labor battalion and will be under command of Major R. E. Grenstead, camp quartermaster. The officers of the battalion will all be white men.

The labor problem has been a serious one in Camp Wadsworth, as elsewhere, and as colored men are aptly suited for this work, they will be used for most part as laborers about camp. This will relieve men for their regular soldierly duties, and the regiments will be able to make greater progress with their military training.

There are several hundred foreigners in Camp Wadsworth, among whom are many Italians, Polish and Russian Jews, who are unable to speak the English language. Officers declare they are making excellent soldiers, but are greatly handicapped by their inability to speak and understand English. Orders are sometimes confused, and it is difficult at times to understand them.

Schools will be established in the regiments to which these men have been assigned, and soon they will spend all their time mastering the language of the country for which they are fighting. For the most part they are true Americans, and soon they will be able to advance with other men.

Soldiers — 1918
Stevedores.

VERSATILE MEN NOW IN THE RANKS

Persons From All Professions and All Parts of the United States Soldiering on Long Island.

TURN TO NEW TASKS WITH EASE AND SKILL.

Great Camps Go Up to Take the Place of Farm and Prairie Land.

(Special to The World.)

CAMP MILLS, Sept. 21.—Nowhere in the United States has the versatility of its former professional and business men been so apparent as in work accomplished in transforming Camp Mills and the various parts of the Long Island Provisional Aviation Wing from farm and prairie land to the largest and most complete cantonments and flying fields of the United States. The men who have effected these remarkable changes on Long Island were two years ago bankers, owners of newspapers, brokers, successful scientific farmers of New York State and those of the South, builders and contractors, international polo players, amateur riders and yachtsmen, lawyers, judges, retired business men, and last, but not least, ministers of the Gospel. Probably not one of these groups of men had ever been called upon to assume one-tenth of the manifold duties that they are now so successfully accomplishing week after week and month after month.

Just a year ago the broad Hempstead Plains stretched for miles in all directions east of Garden City and Hempstead. Some portions had never been turned by a plough since being purchased more than forty years ago by the late A. T. Stewart. Now on the westerly sections of the Hempstead Plains, at Camp Mills, is being built probably the largest cantonment in this country, with accommodations for 50,000 men, many of whom will be housed in wooden barracks within two months. To the north of Camp Mills is the Hazlehurst Flying Field, with complete comfortable barracks and hangars for scores of airplanes of the most approved types, including the great Caproni and De Haviland battle type, the Curtiss bombing machines and the speedy little Spads that dart hither and yon like hawks.

Same Feverish Activity.

The same feverish activity is also noticeable on the Mitchel Field, east of Hempstead, where scores of the most advanced flyers have assembled from all sections of the United States soon to be in active service in France. To the east for several miles stretch various other flying fields at Babylon, Comac, Riverhead, Wantagh and the Meadows of the Great South Bay, between Freeport and Bellmore, portions of which will be shortly converted into ranges for the testing of machine guns shot from airplanes speeding at sixty miles an hour or more from the mainland. French, British and Italian aviation officers, all former aces, are assisting the United States officers in the training of the advanced flyers. Probably the most notable of these instructors is Captain A. S. Boyriven, one of the greatest aces France has produced. Capt. Boyriven, who is of the same type of aviator as the late Capt. Sylvio A. Resnati, is at home in any type of machine. College men representing every college of this country and Canada are among the flying officers. There are also scores of professional men among Uncle Sam's flyers, and the world of amateur sports is well represented among the sky pilots.

Probably the most notable of these is Major Thomas Hitchcock, in command of all flying of the various Long Island fields. Years ago Major Hitchcock was a polo player of international fame and a yachtsman of ability. Of recent years he has been one of the best known amateur riders of the country, owning a stable of steeplechase horses with his brother, Frank Hitchcock. Major Hitchcock, although only fifty-seven years old, and the oldest flyer in service with any of the Allied nations, is a man of marked ability and in his executive work on the flying fields about New York has accomplished wonders. Major Hitchcock took up flying about three years ago. His rise from a lieutenant has been rapid. He has trained scores of flyers now in France and many have acquitted themselves with credit. Not once has he asked a student aviator to attempt an aerial feat which he himself has not accomplished with ease on many occasions.

Major John S. Phipps, formerly one of the crack polo players on the First Meadow Brook team, is now a flyer of ability and is executive officer of the First Reserve Aeronautical Brigade of Long Island. He took his preliminary training at Cornell and ended with flying on a Texas field.

Tennis Champion a Soldier.

Major "Bob" D. Wrenn, the former tennis champion, has also entered the ranks of aviators and is among the best. He is in command of Hazlehurst Field with Lieut. John R. McKee, a Pacific Coast athlete, as Adjutant and Lieut. James D. Cassels, son-in-law of Inspector General A. W. Brewster, as Assistant Adjutant.

Lieut. Col. Claude K. Rhinehart, also an amateur rider and poloist of ability, commands the Long Island Aeronautical Brigade with Lieut. James J. Gambs and Lieut. J. R. Homer Akers as Adjutants.

Lieut. Col. Archie Miller commands the Concentration Camp at the Mitchel Field, from which point the men leave for overseas duty.

Major Whitten J. East commands Mitchel Field, used as a reserve brigade and Capt. Hallen B. Peters commands the Hazlehurst Plateau where some exceptionally fine flying is seen daily.

Capt. William F. Banks commands the repair base. The consulting engineer who has the supervision of all the Long Island flying fields is Lieut. E. A. Wadsworth, who has placed the work of his department on a high standard.

Major J. J. Kimball commands Camp Mills, and Major Frank B. Darling is the camp adjutant. His assistant is Capt. William L. Gay, a former prominent resident of Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Clarke W. Tobin of Boston, one of the greatest football stars that New England ever produced, who as Captain of the Dartmouth team of 1907, defeated Harvard by a score of 20 to 0, and Princeton by 10 to 6, is Provost Marshal of the camp. Major Tobin, who is also a machine gun expert, has made a most efficient police force of detachments assigned him from various cities of the country. He has completely eliminated bootlegging, and of 150 arrested has convicted fully 125.

Building Permanent Barracks.

When work is completed on the permanent barracks at Camp Mills it will be the largest in point of troops available for housing of any cantonment of the United States. Attached to the Quartermaster's Corps are some of the most efficient men in the Government's service. These include Capt. A. S. Callan, in charge of transportation, Capts. Thompson, Coe, Crosby and Balleau.

Capt. John J. Cruikshank of Brooklyn, who is in charge of construction, has accomplished a seeming impossible feat, and with Col. Charles Henry Smith, the camp's Quartermaster, actually constructed ten miles of water and sewerage mains and made several miles of roads about and within the camp in less than six weeks. Contractors had declared this impossible owing to shortage of labor and materials. As a result of a successful experimental farm and piggery recently tried in connection with Camp Mills, it has been found such a marked success that numerous other camps of the country will install similar farms. The pigs not only consume all the garbage of the camp, saving thousands of dollars monthly in wood formerly consumed to burn the garbage, but fatten so quickly that for an investment of less than two cents per pound the pork is sold at a profit of nearly twenty cents per pound. With nearly one thousand pigs ready for market by Christmas, the experiment is one that has been so heartily approved of by inspecting Government officials from Washington that additional farms are likely to follow at many points. The piggery and farm adjoining, which is conducted by enlisted men from the colored troops, costs the Government not one cent to maintain and in addition to supply fresh pork and vegetables saves monthly large sums which the Government paid to carry away from camps its garbage.

Lieut. W. Alston Twitty, owner of a large plantation in North Carolina and a breeder of high grade horses, cattle and swine, has the supervision of this new project. Foreign officers connected with the reclamation service declare this one of the most interesting features of the camps of this country.

What has also been a great surprise to the visiting foreign officers at Camp Mills is the large auditorium costing over $50,000 which has been erected from the profits of the Post Exchange without any expense to the Government. All supplies are sold officers and enlisted men at but two per cent. profit. The new building, which is 70x170, has a seating capacity of over four thousand, and during the autumn and winter various entertainments will be held here. All the performers will give their services.

When large numbers of troops have been at Camp Mills the total assets of the various Post Exchanges have netter over $250,000 monthly.

DENIES NEGROES ARE NOT WANTED

Stevedore Regiments Are Still Open for Colored Men, Says Statement

MANY MORE ARE NEEDED

This is the Only Branch of the Army Now Open to the Negroes Here

"No instructions have been received," says a statement from the local army recruiting office, "to discontinue enlistments for the stevedore regiments of colored men," and Sergt. Adams wishes it known that he is still looking for negroes, who are needed badly for this branch of the service.

While it was said that no more colored men were wanted, according to information received by the headquarters for recruiting in South Carolina and the eastern part of Georgia, which is at Savannah, the station there has prepared an official denial of such an order and asks that the men in charge of the recruiting offices get as many negroes as they possibly can and are able.

While men are wanted and needed for nearly every branch of the service, certai nskilled men are wanted for certain skilled men are wanted for and promotes well.

The one branch of the United States army which is now open to negroes in Charleston are the stevedore regiments. It was stated that these regiments had been filled and that no more negroes were wanted, but now as this has been denied and a call has been made to get even more if it is possible, every effort of the recruiting officers will be put forward to increase the number of enlistments.

The statement from the Savannah office is as follows:

"No instructions have been received by the Savannah, Ga., army recruiting station, which is headquarters for this district, to discontinue enlistments for the stevedore regiments of colored men, as press dispatches from Washington stated yesterday, according to information received from the Savannah main station today. In reference to the press dispatches, which stated that the War Department will not prosecute further recruiting for this branch of the service in the Southeastern States, the recruiting officials stated that the article, as far as their knowledge of the facts is concerned, is erroneous and misleading. Attempts to obtain a verification from the War Department were of no avail.

"'Such statements are an injustice to the recruiting service' it was stated by the officials, 'especially at this time when extraordinary efforts are being made to recruit colored men for the stevedore and labor units. A special advertising campaign is now on, as may be seen by the hand painted posters in towns and cities throughout the district calling for colored volunteers for the army. An unlimited number of colored men are wanted for this work and any between the ages of eighteen to twenty-one and thirty to forty who are physically qualified may enlist at the nearest army recruiting station.

"'In order to clear up the doubt which such statements have caused,' the statement continues, 'the army recruiting officials request the newspapers, postmasters, and city officials of every town and city in South Carolina and Southeast Georgia to post in conspicuous places posters and notices informing colored men that they are still wanted in the stevedore regiments of the army.'"

NEGRO STEVEDORE REGIMENT HERE

CHARLESTON S C EVE POST
OCTOBER 24, 1918

New Organization Going Into Camp Near the Navy Yard

The newest improvement at the training camp, says Afloat and Ashore, and one that will no doubt bring joy to the hearts of more rookies than any other improvement for many months, is the formation of the new negro stevedore regiment.

The new regiment is located on the west side of Piney Grove, where many first, second and quite a number of third "shot" men have spent many happy (?) hours pulling grass, chopping trees and digging stumps.

The latest addition to the training camp will be composed entirely of drafted negroes, chiefly from the Southern States. They will be used altogether for stevedore work, such as coaling ships, loading and unloading cargoes, and in fact will take the place of the gobs whose nightmares recently have been caused by wondering if the morning's assembly will mean a working party.

Chief "Heinie" Rakow, widely known all over the camp and especially so by all the fellows who spent detention in the Fourth regiment (I mean those who came here with the idea that the quickest way to get "salty" was by shooting craps), will be the chief in charge and expects to have

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several complete companies of "colored gentlemen" stevedores in the near future.

All "gobs" who have seen service in Piney Grove and down at the Navy Yard, whether on day or night detail, and who fully appreciated the government's newest efforts, will meet at 7 o'clock Saturday night, October 26 at the Y. M. C. A. for a thanksgiving service.

200,000 NEGROES BATTLE FOR U. S.

JACKSON MISS. NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1918

Colored Soldier Says Blacks Are Glad to Die for America

Nearly 200,000 colored men from the United States are today in the American army on French soil, says a negro writer in The Stars and Stripes.

"They came cheerfully, yes, eagerly, to help fulfill President Wilson's declaration, 'We entered this war to make the world safe for democracy.'

"Among these nearly 200,000 colored soldiers are many 100 per cent families—families out of which every male, as in mine—my three sons are here at the front—is in the service. German militarism has been crushed beyond possible restoration, and, in consequence, the oppressed peoples of the world have had the yoke of oppression lifted from them. Now the colored American soldiers will as eagerly return to our country as they came here.

"Such as may fall on the field of battle will beam a smile of satisfaction, before reaching 'that bourne from which no traveler returns,' because they had the glorious privilege of dying for a righteous cause—of having served their own and native land even unto death.

"Colored men from the canebrakes of Louisiana, the rice swamps of the Carolinas and the cotton fields of Mississippi have as eagerly come to France to serve their country as those from my state, Ohio, where opportunities and privileges for them have but a minimum of restriction.

"The United States is our country, its flag is our flag, the only country and flag we know, for which we, as a race, stand ready to mingle our last drop of blood with the blood our white brothers are as cheerfully sacrificing for the honor and glory of the United States of America."

WHITE MEN WANTED FOR STEVEDORE STAFFS

By order of the Secretary of War army recruiting officers are authorized to accept suitably qualified and eligible white applicants, presenting certificates from officers connected with stevedore organizations, for enlistment as privates in the quartermaster corps, national army, for the white enlisted staff stevedore regiments, located at Newport News, Va.

Men so accepted will be sent as may be most convenient and economical, to depot, nearest post en route or direct to the station of the organization for enlistment.

FURLOUGH FOR 3,500 NEGROES

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 7, 1918

Half of Colored Troops at Camp Grant to Be Allowed to Go Upon Construction Work

(By a Staff Correspondent)
CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, Nov. 7.

Nearly one-half of Camp Grant's negro soldiers are to be given furloughs of six months' duration and farmed out to construction firms doing war department building or work essential to the propagation of the war. There are about 7,000 negro soldiers now quartered here, and according to estimates made from 3,000 to 3,500 of them will be released from military service for the half year beginning Dec. 1.

This number may be greatly increased if construction company officials can convince military authorities that the men can better serve their country by engaging in this class of work than in actual fighting.

No pay is to be given the soldiers furloughed by the government, but they will receive the same wages as are paid to civilians employed similarly.

To Cancel Allowances

The government also cancels all allowances made to the families of the soldiers who are sent to do this work, as the pay they will receive from the construction companies will be sufficient to take care of them, as they were previous to entering military service.

It is possible that the release of these men to civilian enterprises may be the beginning of the end of quartering these soldiers at Camp Grant. Should the number now planned on be increased greatly it is probable that the few remaining soldiers here would be sent to some other camp for assignment to units of greater strength.

Try for Commissions

Two more increments of Camp Grant enlisted men and noncommissioned officers have left here to report at officers' training schools for a try at the gold and black braid. The first increment to leave was sent to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., for entrance into the quartermaster training school at that place. Those sent to Meigs are:

Quartermaster Sergeants J. R. Colberg and J. O. R. Christianson, Sergts. J. T. Berta, Alexander Bear, C. C. Wimpress, V. A. Gualano, A. H. Somers, H. F. Foler and T. A. Graham, and Private A. S. Swanson. These men were selected from the camp quartermaster corps. The following men were chosen from the 161st depot brigade to attend the school:

Sergt. Majs. J. C. Hoglund and H. W. Held, Sergts. N. O. Peterson and O. J. Braun, and Corporals C. E. Sorenson and L. J. Martin.

Sent to Artillery School

Twenty-seven picked to attend the artillery central officers' training school at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., are as follows: Sergeants C. A. Eckhardt, P. E. Thomas, H. C. Jamison, H. M. Fuley, R. S. Greenfield, John C. Carroll, A. H. Nelson, P. B. Powers, P. B. Davis, W. E. McMahon and L. T. Parker; Corporals C. H. Thomas, P. F. Eckman, A. I. Hirsch, M. A. Wilk, A. L. Luce and Clement Coleman, and Privates G. W. Saunders, A. S. Cronvall, E. E. Griffith, L. E. McLinden, F. J. Bacon, A. J. Montgomery, Joseph Strassman, B. B. Becker, R. H. Boecker.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JUNE 24, 1918

N. O. NEGRO STEVEDORES RETURN FROM FRENCH DUTY

Completing Year's Service Abroad They Are Given Rousing Welcome Home

One hundred and thirty of the negro stevedores, who signed for a year's duty with the American army in France returned to New Orleans at 7:30 a. m. Monday. They were warmly welcomed by 500 or more negro men and women who crowded the L. & N. depot.

The negro element is agog with "What I done," and "What I seen," in France. The returning uniformed roustabouts were received with patriotic songs, music by a band, and joyful shouts by a multitude of friends.

The men enlisted for a year of service unloading transports and supply ships in France. Their year is up, and they arrived from France last week, went to Washington and got their money and hastened home to New Orleans.

News of the returning of the men spread rapidly and by 6 o'clock the L. & N. depot was crowded with eager faces. When the train pulled in and the faces of the soldier-longshoremen protruded from the rear coaches, the mad rush to greet them swept everything else in the depot aside. The emotional gave vent to their joy with revival meeting shouting.

LOWELL MASS EVE CITIZEN
APRIL 15, 1918

The Negro recruits at Camp Devens are to be organized into the 510th and 520th service battalions, to serve as laborers for engineer outfits in France. Possibly they would prefer to be fighting men and nothing else; but in this war infantrymen spend a considerable part of their time digging trenches, and engineers have twice figured in the fighting with distinction. It doesn't much matter what the regimental designation is of a man in uniform. He has his work cut out for him in France and sooner or later the fighting front envelopes him, and he is glad to know both how to use his rifle and bayonet and how to dig himself under cover.

UNLOADING OF AMERICAN TRANSPORTS CUT FROM FOUR DAYS TO FORTY HOURS. SPIRIT OF BLACK AMERICANS AT GREAT FRENCH PORT RIVALED ONLY BY SPEED AND DARING OF YANKS IN FIRST-LINE TRENCHES.

American Port, Western France, September 2—The spirit which animates all Americans here is the same as that of the front-line trenches, in the words of the general commanding. It is an inspiration of intense eagerness. This is shown by the fact that under the stress of haste to send American soldiers to the fighting front, the time required to unload the greatest of American transports bringing 12,000 soldiers, coal her and start her back to America) has been reduced from four days to forty hours.

This is the best deep-water port of western continental Europe, with a harbor capable of receiving the navies of the world, and yet up to the time the Americans came here six months ago it was practically undeveloped and unused. It was estimated then that the facilities might possibly permit the landing of 20,000 men a month.

But with 250,000 men a month coming from America, something had to be done on a gigantic scale and done quickly. Fortunately the emergency produced the men—an American brigadier general who has planned and executed some of the great engineering projects of the west, and an American admiral who has the reputation of accomplishing large things in a quiet way. Around them were grouped men of the same talents.

A large measure of credit for the high record in debarking troops is given by the general to the officer in charge of the several thousand Negro stevedores. This officer has had a remarkable career, which exactly equips him for the present huge undertaking. He was a Liverpool docker, who went to the united States with the Cunard company, and worked up to the position of terminal superintendent at Boston. As an expert and master of docking he was appointed a major in the army.

When the greatest of American transports first came over it took fifty-two days to unload her at Liverpool. The next trip was better—twenty-eight days. Then on the third trip it was decided to send her to this French port, where the Americans had begun to take things over. It was a risky experiment, they thought. But they failed to reckon on the major and his black stevedores, for this is the remarkable record of how the great vessel has been handled at this port:

First arrival 10,000 men and supplies unloaded and the ship coaled and sent back in FOUR days.

Second arrival, unloaded, coaled and sent back in THREE days.

Third arrival, unloaded, coaled and sent back in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Fourth arrival, unloaded, coaled and sent back in FORTY HOURS.

The magnitude of such an accomplishment may be judged by the fact that 5,000 tons of coal has to be put on the huge transport to send her back, and all this must be loaded from lighters, as her forty-one feet of draught keeps her far out in the harbor. And all this in forty hours, besides debarking 10,000 troops on lighters and several thousands tons of steel and emergency war cargo.

N. Y. EVE WORLD
JUNE 5, 1918

NEGRO LABOR BATTALION HEADED FOR SPARTANBURG

White Soldiers, Needed in Their Organizations, Will Be Relieved of Camp Work.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 5.—A labor battalion, consisting of negro draft men with white officers, will be sent here soon from Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and will be assigned to the camp Quartermaster. The labor problem here has been a serious one, and the coming of the negroes will relieve many enlisted men who are needed in their organization.

Schools are being established in the various regiments which were recently recruited to war strength with draft men. Many of the men are non-English speaking and come largely from the Jewish and Italian colonies in New York City. Most of them are foreign born.

The 10,000 New York draft men who recently arrived here are getting down to routine camp work. Some of them have not yet been equipped with uniforms and are rather conspicuous in their civilian clothing as they go about camp, but they are making themselves at home and will soon fit in.

HARTFORD CONN TIMES
MAY 3, 1918

House dresses to $2.00. Saturday [illegible] Dillon's.—[Adv.

A large number of negro laborers are being recruited for stevedore regiments in the quartermaster's department of the United States army, and Federal Director Leo A. Korper, of the United States public service reserve is authorized to secure the enlist[illegible] induction of good husky me[illegible] this class. Early service overse[illegible] promised. Men of draft age will be inducted for this branch of the army, and all others between 18 and forty will be enlisted. The rate of pay is the usual army scale, with the customary allowances for dependents.

Soldiers - 1918 219

Treatment of Negroes by Whites

ANOTHER TEST OF DEMOCRACY

The Freeman 2/1/1918.

Raleigh's democracy was given a practical test on April 9, when the city welcomed Mr. McAdoo and the mayor proclaimed a general holiday. A general patriotic mass meeting was held at the city auditorium to boost the third Liberty Loan. Schools, colleges and citizens in every walk of life, irrespective of color, were urged to be present. The colored attendance promised to be large and it was announced by the committee and through the press that the east side would be reserved for colored people.

When the young ladies of Shaw University arrived they were forced to wait several minutes before they were shown their places. At last the president of Shaw was told where they might be seated and as soon as they were seated they were ordered to hove into what is commonly called the peanut gallery, and in spite of the fact that is was announced that these seats would be reserved for colored people they were told that those seats were never intended for Negroes. While some of the students of the white State College hissed and jeered at the Shaw students, the president of Shaw insisted that the young ladies should keep their seats, but finding that the rudeness grew, he decorously led the young ladies not to the peanut gallery, but to the institution.

When St Augustine, a widely known school, learned of the action of Shaw she took similar steps.

The principle involved was not one of race or social equality, but one of civic rights, the rights which belong to every American citizen. Such things are particularly painful in a country which proclaims "liberty and justice for all" and in a patriotic mass meeting where banners bearing the inscriptions, "Stick Together," "Make the World Safe for Democracy" were flying. Up to the present date not a single white paper has mentioned the affair.

PROTEST MEETINGS HELD AGAINST ROWDYISM OF SOUTHERN SOLDIERS

New York Age 7/11/18

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Jersey City, N. J.—As a result of the unbecoming conduct of Southern soldiers toward colored citizens, a protest meeting was held at Bethel A. M. E. Church and a committee appointed to formulate plans for defensive measures and civic improvement.

The third in the series of mass meetings was held at Monumental Baptist Church Wednesday night of last week when the Rev. Wm. A. Byrd presided. Dr. Wm. Beck reported for the committee on organization and a vigilance committee composed of influential citizens was suggested as a directing body, with duties similar to the Committee of One Hundred.

Dr. George E. Cannon gave in his report on the soldiers account of Governor Edge's reply to his letter protesting against the Southerners' conduct and one from the commanding officer of the East requesting names of offenders and promising investigation.

Dr. G. Warren Hooper reported his committee's plan for building a community house and a committee, consisting of the Revs. Wm. A. Byrd and W. S. Smith, Drs. Geo. E. Cannon and Wm. Beck, and Mrs. E. B. Brown was appointed to confer with President Thomas J. Stewart of the Jersey City Negro Welfare League as that organization had already begun such work. The constant increase of colored citizens makes every citizen's co-operation requisite.

ONLY 25 PERCENT COLORED TRAINED TO FIGHT

Baltimore Afro-American 8-17-18

Remainder of Colored Men Called in World War Are in Labor Regiments—So Committee Report Who Got the Jim-Crow Officers Training Camp.

Every segregation move carries its marks and the printed report of the "Committee of Negro College men" who were chief factors in securing the separate Colored Officers' Training School at Des Moines, made to Secretary of War Baker shows that only 25% of the Colored draftees are trained to fight, and the rest are put in non-fighting work divisions. While over 230,000 have been called, the combatant units hardly equal 56,000, enough to cover only the 92nd and 93rd divisions, which is 25%.

Furthermore, after endorsing segregation to get Colored officers for Colored soldiers, yet the report finds right now shortage of 1150, and chiefly lacking are captains and 1st lieutenants in training. It may be the 80% of labor units will be given some military training.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
JULY 10, 1918

COLOR LINE ON THE MEADOWS.

It is not an unusual thing for soldiers from the Southern States, where Jim Crow cars are not a novelty and where the color line is rigidly drawn, to resent the freedom with which white and colored people mingle in public conveyances here in the North.

Some Southern soldiers, if reports from reliable sources are to be believed, have been guilty of rough conduct in dealing with colored people whom they found alongside of them on Newark Plankroad trolley cars crossing the Hackensack meadows, and the result has been some very regrettable encounters between Southern soldiers and colored women and their colored escorts. Some of the latest encounters of this kind are of such a serious nature that official attention would seem to be proper in the case.

An easy way out of the difficulty might be the transfer of the Southern soldiers.

Committee Reports on Government Discrimination

The Chicago Defender 7/12/1919

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The alleged discrimination in the mess hall at the quartermaster's depot, 39th and Robey streets, which was reported to the Chicago Defender last week and which caused considerable alarm on account of the large number of people who are employed there, was the subject of a conference this week between General G. D. Kniskern (white) and a committee composed of Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Chas. B. Travis, secretary of Draft Board No. 4, and Editor R. S. Abbott.

This committee called in response to a number of protests which had come to the Defender on representation that employes had been segregated in the mess hall by orders of Capt. T. G. Boniwell (white). The committee first conferred with Capt. Boniwell regarding the matter. He insisted that no discrimination had been practiced, asserting that certain rules and regulations had been adopted in order to promote harmony and decorum in the mess hall.

Committee Questions Captain

The committee, speaking through Alderman Anderson, questioned the captain at length regarding the manner and method of enforcing the rules and insisted that any rule which in effect segregated the employes in the mess hall on the basis of color was un-American and certainly ought not to have sanction of government officials. The committee assured the captain that the purpose of their visit was to assist in the promotion of efficiency and harmony among the employes, but they did not propose without protest, even if it became necessary to go to Washington, to permit race segregation to go unchallenged. Captain Boniwell assured the committee that he was carrying out orders as he interpreted them, and suggested that the committee wait upon General Kniskern, who is the chief officer at the depot.

General's Attitude Chilly

When the committee was ushered into General Kniskern's office they met with a typical cold, military reception. After explaining their mission the general went into a lengthy discussion of certain conduct on the part of one or two of the employes in the messroom which caused him to order Captain Boniwell to see that no further disturbance happen. He, however, assured the committee that the government did not sanction any race discrimination, and that if Captain Boniwell had carried out his orders in the manner and way complained of by the committee it was a wrong interpretation of them. He wished it understood that he had no such idea in mind when he asked Captain Boniwell to see to it that order and good conduct prevail while the horde of employes in the depot were at mess in the hall provided for that purpose.

Conditions Change

Reports from a number of employes to the Chicago Defender since the committee waited on the general reveal the fact that there was some ground for the complaint. These reports are to the effect that since the conference conditions have greatly changed, and that now no semblance of discrimination is seen in the mess hall.

"I am glad that the committee went out to the depot," said one of the employes out there, "because it has had a very gratifying effect. Our people should be thankful that we have men in the community like the gentlemen who compose this committee, willing and ready to go to the front, and see to it that the cancer of race discrimination and segregation does not eat its way and become a permanent institution in Chicago."

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SIX NEGROES WHO KEPT HUNGRY SOLDIERS OUT

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
AUGUST 14 1918

Enlisted Men On Train Resent Action Of Darkies Who Delayed Their Dinner.

NEGRO DREW PISTOL

Then It Was, Sheriff Rector And Deputies Were Summoned to Get Cooks.

A near-riot occurred in the Southern Railway yards here early yesterday afternoon between soldiers on a train passing through the city bound for some point to the south and six negro employes of the dining car attached to the same train. The timely interference of officers resulted in the negroes being rescued and the train's proceeding on its way without them.

The six dining car employes were brought before Magistrate John M. Daniel immediately after their arrest, tried, found guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced. Their names are: William Johnson, Edgar Smith, Graham Ross, John Nail, Harry Washington and Candy Smith, all of Charlotte. The first four named were sentenced to pay fines of $25 or spend 30 days on the chaingang. Harry Washington got off with $15 or 30 days and Candy Smith drew a sentence of $10 or 30 days. It developed during the course of the trial that Washington and Smith were not as much responsible for the disorder as were the other four the the sextet.

The soldiers on the train, it was brought out at the trial, had been complaining because dinner was late in being served by the negroes. They made several visits to the dining car to hurry things up. The last visit they made they found the dining car door locked, the negroes grouped together and one of them, who could not be identified at the trial, exhibited a pistol. The men in uniform got the impression that negroes had barricaded themselves and were going to use firearms to prevent invasion. At this the soldiers became infuriated and all kinds of trouble might have resulted had not some one telephoned the sheriff, who with his deputies and Rural Policeman Bramlett went and brought the negroes to trial.

The officers testified that some of the negroes acted far from peaceable when arersted. None of them would tell who had the pistol and the authorities had some trouble in gaining admission to the car, the negroes refusing for a time to unlock the door. The conductor on the train testified that it was he who locked the door and that he did it because the dining car would accommodate but 40 men at a time and that many more than that number were seeking entrance simultaneously. The soldiers did not know this and thought the negroes locked it and intended to resist with pistols entrance by them.

Judge Daniel gave the convicted negroes a stern lecture on the danger of exhibiting pistols in the presence of white men and especially hungry soldiers and told them that they were getting off light by having to pay fines or serve a month on the gang, for had they not been rescued from the dining car just when they were they might not have been on earth to face an earthly court.

When the judge said he woudl fine Candy Smith $10, Candy reached for his pocket and the money was forthcoming. The other five went to jail but said they could "touch the wire to Charlotte" and get the money to pay out.

Emmett J. Scott Curbs Prejudice In Students Army Training Corps

The Chicago Defender
10-12-18

Washington, Oct. 11.—With the purpose of stamping out personal prejudice that may impede the progress of the government's war aims, Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, has issued an official warning to all schools and colleges where the Students' Army Training Corps has been instituted. The statement was prompted by a telegram received from George Munday of Ohio State University, Columbus, O. The effort to prevent students of our Race from registering at the Ohio State University as members of the Student Army Training Corps has been disapproved by the War Department, as stated in the following bulletin:

"The War Department has not issued any instructions preventing Negro students from joining Student Army Training Corps at Ohio State University or any other institution. Any student mentally and physically qualified and accepted by the school officials is eligible for admittance into any student army organization."

Students Rejected

The case of Joseph B. LaCour, of Omaha, Neb., who sought admittance into the training school at at the University of Nebraska, will cause a sweeping investigation to be made in that state regarding the rights of students to matriculate for war work. The officials of the University of Nebraska have condemned the practice of discrimination and segregation ofr an unlimited time, but the facts are that Capt. Zillman (white), is affected with the virus of Southern prejudice, and has attempted to cripple the operations of the government in the state of Nebraska. Mr. LaCour and Sanford Fallings, university students, enrolled, but were denied admission on account of the ruling set forth by Capt. Zillman. Mr. LaCour was forced to go to Howard University to obtain admittance to the training corps. However, he will present his case to Senator Gilbert Hitchcock and Congressman Lebeck of Nebraska and Emmett J. Scott for a general review.

University Has Clean Record

The followinx letter from the officials of the University of Nebraska demonstrates that the school stands for true democracy:

"University of Nebraska, Chancellor's Office.—Mr. Joseph LaCour.—Dear Sir: Replying to your application for admission to the S. A. T. C. and your inquiry as to the reasons why it has been denied, I wish to say that it is done under instructions received by telegram from Capt. Zillman, inspector of this district, sent to me from Minneapolis, Minn. Capt. Zillman's telegram was in response to an inquiry addressed to him by Commandant McIvor of our S. A. T. C. unit, as to the admission of Colored applicants. The telegram is in these words, 'Not in a white unit.' There is, of course, no distinctively Colored unit possible in this institution. My information is that there are seven Colored applicants. I do not myself personally know of so many.

"The policy of this institution has always been to regard its privileges as public and designed for all citizens of whatever color or ancestry. So far as I know, there has been no difficulty in the application of such a rule, and the Colored students have been uniformly a credit to the institution in their characters, bearing and progress. The only authority, however, which the university has in this matter is that which is derived from the War Department at Washington. Its direct representative in this district is Capt. Zillman, and so far as we are concerned his decision in the matter is final.

"I know of no reason for anticipating any more trouble with Colored members in conjunction with their white fellows in our S. A. T. C. unit than we have had in the past in our university classes, but I can easily understand that there are localities where such association would be impossible, and apparently the War Department has adopted a uniform rule.

"Regretting that I can give no more satisfactory reason than the above for what you deem an injustice, I remain, very truly yours,

"W. C. HASTINGS,
"Acting Chancellor."

Placed Under Arrest for Disobeying Orders of Colonel

The Chicago Defender
April 5, 1918.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Advices reached Washington that Capt. E. C. Rowan of Atlanta, who is commander of the Twenty-third Company of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Depot Brigade, National Army, at Camp Pike, Ark., is under arrest at that camp awaiting trial by court-martial for refusal to obey orders.

The incidents leading to the arrest of Captain Rowan are sensational, in that he is perhaps the first company commander in America who has drawn the color line in what he declared to be in the interest of the pride and morale of his own men, and the outcome of the trial will be watched closely by army men throughout the country.

Col. F. B. Shaw, commander of the regiment to which Captain Rowan's company belonged, issued an order, it is said, to the effect that beginning immediately roll call would be a a formation on the drill area, the formation to be a line of battalions in numerical order from left to right, and that companies having both white and members of the Race should form with those of the Race on their left, all organizations to be marched to their positions and be ready to fall in promptly at the assembly, etc.

To this order, it is alleged that Captain Rowan replied in writing that if "white men and Negroes" were put together in the same organization as privates and forced to stand retreat, making reports to the same officers, he considered it a violation of the spirit of military law. He declared further the formation would cause his men shame, and that if the order was held as issued his men would stand retreat in the company streets. Thereupon, Colonel Shaw ordered the arrest of the Atlanta commander and placed the first lieutenant in command of the company.

This case will probably develop into a national issue on the question of handling white and soldiers of the Race in the same formation in the training camps.

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Treatment of Negroes by Whites

"COLOR LINE" TIGHTLY DRAWN AT CAMP DIX, DRAFTEES ASSERT; AN INVESTIGATION TO BE ASKED

New York Age 5-18-18

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Complaint is made by colored draftees from New York and New Jersey that various forms of race discrimination are being practiced at Camp Dix. Radical Southern customs are being religiously observed in this Eastern cantonment, it is charged, and little effort made to promote good-fellowship between the white and colored soldiers.

Colored rookies from New York and other Eastern points who are not used to "Jim Crowism" declare that prejudice on account of race and color is rampant here. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, is to be called on to use his influence to make the cantonment a more democratic institution.

Numerous incidents have been recited to substantiate charges made by Eastern drafted men that a well-organized effort is being made to segregate the colored men. When colored draftees from the North are sent to Southern camps they are told to adhere to Southern customs. Now to their chagrin they find that Eastern customs have been discarded for Southern customs in an Eastern cantonment.

"Jim Crowed" at Ball Games.

A ball game was played several afternoons ago between a white and a colored team at Camp Dix. Colored men from New York who, all their lives, have been sitting in any and every section of the grandstand they desired, were surprised to learn that the white soldiers were seated in one section and the colored soldiers in another.

Inquiry as to why soldiers in uniform should be segregated brought forth the explanation that this plan of seating was adopted in order to prevent trouble between the races.

When the New York drafted men went to Camp Dix many for the first time in their lives saw a "Jim Crow" sign. On Cafeteria No. 2, which is used as a mustering in station, the sign "For White Men" met their gaze.

Although the War Department has decreed that the obnoxious term "nigger" be tabooed from the Army, "nigger," "coon" and "darkey" are not infrequently heard. A few days after the New York draftees reached camp they were insulted in what is known as "Psychological Hall" by someone in authority getting up and saying: "Now, you New York 'darkies' show these 'darkies' from Florida and Georgia how you can sing."

Referred to as "Darkies."

This needless use of the term "darkey" aroused the resentment of several of the registrants, who did not hesitate in getting up and asking that more respectful consideration be shown them.

There are thousand of colored and white drafted men here from the South, but at Camp Dix and Camp Upton up to last May there were thousands of Southerners at both cantonments, and yet it was not found necessary to draw the color line as advocated by the "Vardamans" and "Hoke Smiths" now at this cantonment.

During the stay of the 367th Infantry at Camp Upton the best of feeling existed between white and colored soldiers. While the old 15th from New York was at Camp Dix there was no "Jim Crowing," and up to the time the colored artillery regiments left Camp Dix for France there were no such drawing the color line as now resorted to here.

It is rumored that the few colored officers remaining here are to be transferred to other cantonments, and that all the officers of colored regiments, for some reason, will be white.

Colored citizens will call upon the War Department, through Mr. Scott, to ferret out who is responsible for conditions not to the liking of colored draftees in the habit of being treated as men among men.

WHITE SOLDIERS TRY TO FLIRT WITH COLORED GIRLS.

Are Ordered Out of Pythian Mutual Parlor.

Louisville News 5-25-18

Despite the fact that two white soldiers were severely trounced Saturday night for "getting gay" with colored girls at Tenth and Chestnut streets, two others, ignorant of their fate, came down Monday and tried the same thing.

These fellows stood on the corner and gazed in the Pythian Mutual Parlors trying to get the "eye" of some brown skinned damsel. Having no success they entered and ordered sodas, under cover of which they made a proposal to a waitress who reported the same to Mr. Dillon, the manager. Mr. Dillon went to them at once and told them they would have to get out their trade nor presence not being wanted. They apologized and disavawed any harm and left.

The question arises, why do white men trail after colored women?

They are strong for the color line when men are concerned but apparently want equality with a big "E" when the women come along. White men should recall that beautiful ballad, "Honey stay in your own back yard," especially when around Tenth and Chestnut streets.

Negro Private Shoots White Soldier When He Resists Arrest

(Associated Press.)

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 15.—Private John A. Boyle, of Sharon, Pa., a member of the military police at Camp Lee, but stationed in Hopewell, was shot and killed in a restaurant there early yesterday by Sergeant Charles E. Wright, a negro soldier of the development battalion at Camp Lee. Boyle was trying to arrest Wright on the charge of being absent from camp without a pass. Wright had two revolvers and showed fight, but was overpowered by the military police.

Chicago Defender

NEGROES PROTEST AT SOUTHERN TROOPS

WANT THEM SENT AWAY

TO PREVENT RACE WAR HERE

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN APRIL 26, 1918

Armory Guard Commander Says Nobody Is Proved Guilty of "Persecution" Yet—Statements of Both Sides

Leading Negro citizens are organizing a stern protest to Washington against the conduct of soldiers in the United States armory guard here. Following two open clashes in which they claim soldiers from the South set upon Negroes and following a number of lesser difficulties, the Negro civic league to-day will begin circulating a petition among both black and white citizens of prominence. The petition, probably asking that these troops be moved, may be directed to Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking him to go to the war department with the matter. They are taking action, Rev Dr W. N. DeBerry, recognized Negro community leader, says, before something worse than street fist fights occur.

"When any of my men are wrong they will be punished, and when they are right they'll be strongly backed up. None have been proved guilty yet," said Capt Bonham, in command of the armory guard. "I have nothing to say about this trouble in which Daniel Faniel was hurt, for it was officially brought to my attention only to-day." Capt Bonham said he "had not the slightest interest" in a letter to the public printed here, written yesterday by Rev Dr DeBerry, setting forth the whole situation from the standpoint of his race.

Soldier Uses Whisky Bottle

The Faniel case, which was the last outbreak of race feeling, occurred Monday night. Negroes hold that a soldier struck Faniel down with a bottle of whisky without provocation. Faniel claims that he with two other colored men was going north on Main street. Three soldiers, coming south, met them under the railroad arch. Faniel states that their failure to give the soldiers full sway on the sidewalk led one of the troops to push him off the sidewalk. On remonstrating, he says, one of the soldiers drew a bottle of half-filled liquor and knocked him on the head.

This is Soldiers' Version

According to the police, the soldiers have another version. They claim that a sergeant and two privates were in the party. On passing the three colored men under the Main-street arch, Faniel brushed shoulders with one of the soldiers. The soldiers claim Faniel called them a vile name and inquired whether they wanted the whole sidewalk. Faniel, it is claimed, pulled the bottle from his pocket, which was promptly grabbed by one of the soldiers, who struck Faniel on the head with it.

Following are Rev Dr DeBerry's statement and a letter from Miss Christiana Park of 71 Wilbraham avenue. Miss Park urges the people of Springfield to reserve unfair judgment and prejudice against the 17th infantrymen. Admitting that a few might commit acts which might not be proper, she maintains that the entire organization should not suffer in the judgment of the people for the misdeeds of a few. "Become acquainted with the young men and welcome them into your homes," she advises.

The Negroes Case

Rev Dr DeBerry's letter follows:—

In behalf of the colored people of Springfield, I desire to enter an indignant protest against the lawless conduct of members of the regiment of southern soldiers now stationed at the armory in this city. On various occasions since their coming to Springfield, these soldiers have given vent to their race prejudice in going out of their way to humiliate and abuse colored people. They have done so by insults offered to colored girls and women, by objecting to the presence of Negroes on street cars, in theaters and restaurants, and by beating up defenseless individuals in the streets. They have adopted the cowardly method of gang assault upon a single Negro at a time and then fleeing behind the screen of their numbers and the army uniform which they disgrace. It is therefore very difficult to identify the guilty parties.

On the evening of April 8 two of our young womn were insulted and a young man who accompanied was severely beaten by a gang of these soldiers on State street, and the affair was smoothed over and little or nothing done about it.

Again, on Monday evening of the present week, another inoffensive colored man was the victim of a similar assault on Main street. After being roughly pushed from the sidewalk he was set upon by one of these ruffians, who broke a whisky bottle filled with liquor over his head, inflicting painful injuries from which he may never fully recover. The victim in this case, who is now disabled and under the care of a physican, is a hard working man with a wife and several small children to support, and has a worthy record of industry and good conduct.

We are sure that this sort of thing cannot continue much further without causing serious trouble and we are determined that it must cease.

Is there no protection in Springfield for peaceable, law-abiding colored people against the violence of these southern Negro haters in khaki uniform? Will Springfield citizens stand for this ruthless overriding of law and order and the efforts of these men to overturn the standards of justice and fair play which are characteristic of this community and which have fostered the friendly relations that have existed here for so long between both races?

Does the donning of khaki give to any man the freedom to commit crimes and violate the civil rights of American citizens and render him immune to detection and punishment? If so, we have come to a deplorable state of affairs in which the life and limb of no citizen can be safe, it matters not what his color.

Several regiments from other sections of the country have been stationed at this post since the beginning of the war, but from no one of them have we suffered insult or annoyance. Why should we be the special targets of this group?

The colored people of Springfield are on the whole an industrious and law-abiding class, and as a people we are contributing our quota of men and money in the struggle for world freedom. But it is no incentive to patriotism nor to good citizenship

either to be singled out for violent assault for no other reason than the fact of our color and to have it passed over lightly by those who have the power to stop it. We are taking the matter up firmly with the proper higher authorities and we appeal to all fair-minded people in Springfield for co-opeartion in our efforts to protect ourselves and to check what is certain to result in bitter race antagonism and a most regrettable stigma upon the good name of this city.

Negroes Barred Admission by Police Officer to Patriotic Concert in Which Negro Military Band Participated

The Daily Herald April 16, 1918.

"You can't go in; step to the side and let these other people pass in," was the blunt salutation hurled by a burly policeman, at the several hundred Baltimoreans, who sought admission to the patriotic entertainment held at the Garden Theatre, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, of which Sergeant Landers and the 368th Infantry Band, Camp Meade, who took Baltimore by storm in the military spectacle staged here April 6th, were the chief participants.

Thus it was at a concert where a Negro drum major, a Negro band leader and Negro musicians, all of whom being members of the U. S. Army, were the features; a meeting which was held to create more patriotic feeling among the people, and to add impetus to the War Savings Stamp and Thrift Stamp campaign, that Negro citizens were denied admittance, even though the colored men, women and children stood ready to purchase Thrift Stamps in order to gain entrance, as same as the whites; it being required that all persons who entered the theatre buy stamps.

It was the general feeling even among a large number of the whites that the admission of Negroes should not have been denied by a city police officer, and that they should have been pushed on into the auditorium with the rest of the crowd. There were only about two or three hundred colored people who sought entrance as compared to about 11,000 whites.

The concert was all that the daily papers have said about it, and then some more. It was a hugh success. Over $17,000 worth of Thrift Stamps were sold, it is reported.

After playing two patriotic airs, the band struck up that ever-popular "Over There," and on the stage appeared that six feet or more of Drum Major Landers, gliding, sliding, steppin, prancing and godness knows whatnot and twirling and throwing his festooned baton into space, to the tune of the music of that war song—to the tune of the air that he covered himself with glory before President Wilson and 400,000 spectators of the monster military review on April 6th. Landers had more than repeated his success of eight days ago. He had increased his popularity in Baltimore at least a hundred-fold. At times the applause was so thunderous that the music could not be heard.

Rev. P. P. Samuel Discusses Treatment of Negro

The Daily Herald April 19, 1918

Editor of The Daily Herald:

Along with the other red-blooded men of the United States of America of color, I am so stirred with righteous indignation about the brutal treatment of this Government and its agents to my people that I cannot longer hold my peace.

A great world war for World Democracy, as is proclaimed by the above-named institutions. Here in this broad land, America, can be seen and heard in every nook and corner, white men and women foaming and raging with world democracy and patriotism for America and its citizens or subjects; i. e., whites. And with gun in hand and blood in their eyes—including ropes, tar and feathers and all of the necessary paraphernalia to arrest or crucify or slaughter anyone for the slightest indication of non-patriotism for the country. And in the meantime the stream of crocodile tears shed for the down-trodden weaklings across the sea and near them in the churches and halls sending up their prayers and petitions to God for the protection of the down-trodden nations across the sea, and especially the outraged and raped Belgians, would make one feel that they would not harm even a poisonous insect. But see the woeful and dreadful treatment that is being accorded the people of color in the midst of all of this pretention. Thus rushing from the sublime to the ridiculous.

My brethren, black, can we longer exist under these conditions?

If so, how and why? I feel safe in saying that since the United States declared war against the Central Powers notwithstanding of the great sacrifice that we have made from start up to the present, there has been more slaughtering, insults, segregating and publicly denouncing, including officials of the law, who have covered themselves with honor and glory by maliciously murdering, burning and throwing our wives, mothers and children into the fire alive; such as the East St. Louis affair.

And now, in reading your splendid editorial on General Ballou's treatment to the colored soldiers, it is enough to make a hog spure out flies, and while, Mr. Editor, your editorial is a masterpiece of real, true manhood and patriotism, I stop, pause and wonder about just one statement therein. In it you said you questioned whether the Government or War Department knew of such treatment to our soldiers. I do not question your sincerity, sir; but may I quiz the public, through you, by making the following statements and asking the following questions?

Do you think the War Department knows that Negro officer, who was arrested and denied passage on a passenger train in Oklahoma, although he wore the United States garb?

Do you think that the War Department does not know that a Negro soldier cannot ride from Baltimore to Annapolis without being Jim-Crowed?

Do you think the War Department does not know that as Negroes were denied the admittance to the Garden Theatre on last Sunday night to a patriotic meeting in Baltimore?

And do you think that a police officer could drive the Negroes away from a theatre door who wanted to buy War Stamps to help win the war for America in conjunction with hearing that splendid band play, especially a band composed of men of their kith and kin?

The sun is too high in civilization for a people claiming to be Christians to stand for such treatments, for it it written, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." And just here I am reminded of a police officer, colored, last week who arrested a drunken brutal white man for cursing the American flag on South street in front of Dr. Davis' drug store in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and during the attempt to arrest said white man, he bawled out with a damn that no Negro officer could arrest him, and just as he made an attempt to do the officer bodily harm, this Negro officer split his head with his mace and dragged him to the police box and landed him in the lockup, but during the transaction too rich white women, who had recently stationed themselves just across the street in their large fine automobiles selling Liberty Bonds; threw their Liberty Bonds to the wind and ran up to this officer of the law and attemped to stop him from performing his duty.

They screamed to the top of their voices and said: "You Nigger, how dare you strike a white man?" We will follow you to the station and have you discharged.

And may I say that this is not an exception to the rule of white folks in this country, but they expressed the conviction of 98 per cent of that class who think they alone possess red blood. And this is their interpretation of World Democracy.

Those noble Shaw students, who left that Jim-Crow hall and went back to their classroom, I am informed, that the president of the school demanded that they leave.

You will remember that Shaw University is a Negro school, and I want to commend the president for withdrawing his students from such a Jim-Crow hall, especially when the secretary came down to speak for all the people.

I wish to conclude by saying that the lifting power of every individual or nation is within, and unless we as a race and a nation have that lifting power within us, all of the leadership of the white races on earth can never give us liberty. But we are thankful to Providence that there can be a Negro found here and there who possesses lifting power within, who dare to do and die.

P. P. SAMUEL.

Office, 1649 Lombard St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

RACE-MIXING REPORT BRANDED UNTRUE

The Advocate April 13, 1918

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Reports of indiscriminate mixing of white and Negro soldiers at Camp Pike, Arkansas, were declared by war department officials today to be unfounded.

Formal protests made by members of the Mississippi congressional delegation were referred to Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding at Camp Pike, who has explained that the situation complained of was only temporary. Steps already have been taken to correct it, Gen. Sturgis reported.

* * *

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—The charge of race mixing, which has been under investigation by the war department, arose when Capt. E. C. Rowan, 162d depot brigade, was arrested for refusing to obey orders.

He had been ordered to arrange his company according to a numerical order which would have placed Negro troops with his company and he refused. He was released later.

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Treatment of Negroes by White

COLORED AMERICAN TROOPERS "OVER THERE"

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FORTY YEARS IN THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD

New York Gal

On Sunday, August 4, in St. Benedict's Church, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke held the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. Thirty-five of these years have been spent in working for the colored people, first as the founder and pastor of the church of St. Benedict the Moor and then as secretary-general of the Board for Missionary Activities.

In this latter office, which he has filled for eleven years, it has been his duty to go through the Northern states collecting money from church to church, and between times to visit the field in the Southern states and establish schools and churches wherever the need for them might appear. He came back to his own church to celebrate the day, which celebration however by his emphatic orders was very simple indeed. He said a low mass at 11 o'clock, at which the children's choir sang some of his favorite hymns.

The church was packed not only by the members of St. Benedict's congregation but also by friends from all parts of the city, who had heard the rumor about his being present. In the upper church no reference was made to the event of the day except what was contained in a few words during the sermon, when Mgr. Burke thanked the people for having come to felicitate him and begged them to pray for the success of his labors on the Colored Missions. Afterwards, in the hall down stairs a most enjoyable hour was passed in general conversation and well-wishing.

The coming of the fortieth anniversary had been known and under consideration for many months. Some were planning a big formal celebration, but before these plans had taken any shape at all Mgr. Burke made an announcement which knocked their plans into the proverbial "cocked hat." He would have no formality, would listen to no congratulatory speeches, and would receive no gifts of any kind whatsoever. However one thing he would accept, not for himself, but for the missions among the colored people, and that was donations in money, large ones or small ones, checks, Liberty Bonds, greenbacks, silver, nickel or copper as long as they were given for the schools of the South.

So the idea suggested itself that a fund of forty thousand dollars might be collected for this purpose, and immediately contributions began coming in from all over the country and kept on coming till at present there is every confidence that in a very short time there will be in hand a thousand dollars for every one of the forty years.

St. Benedict's people, led by that ever faithful and efficient society, the Mission Helpers Association, got busy with their collection books and worked so zealously that on that Sunday morning they were able to hand Mgr. Burke $1,100 to be added to the fund, which he has facetiously called the "Ruby Fund."

THE NEGRO'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER NOVEMBER 6, 1918

Fervid Plea for Justice to Colored Soldier, Worker and Citizen

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—America has posed herself before the world as the apostle of democracy, justice and fair play. I, for one, among many millions, desire that she shall do nothing to cripple her moral influence with the world. Unquestionably the yardstick by which we may take the measure of democracy here at home is the way we treat the negro. The black man's loyalty to the ideals of democracy has never been questioned, nor has his loyalty and work for the nation ever been lacking.

In the war prior to 1860 he fought for the nation which enslaved him, and the wealth of the South was built upon his bowed back. Perhaps 100,000 colored men died in the Civil War in order that the Union might be saved. Today there are 300,000 American negroes in France, to say nothing of nearly a million blacks from Africa. Colored people at home are buying bonds, subscribing to war-chest funds and aiding in Red Cross work. I myself am a turned-down volunteer for overseas service in the dental corps, a draftee, a bond buyer and a Liberty Loan speaker.

It would seem as if the time had come, in the light of these facts, for the white race to lay aside the injustice of race degradation and the insanity of race bigotry and treat the negro, not as a super-animal, sub-human, but as a man and a citizen. On the contrary, race prejudice seems to grow apace with our efforts to serve the country. Let me instance a few points to prove it.

Contrary to all of the elementary rules of English, Latin, French, Spanish or German grammar, the American press continually shows its contempt for the great negro race, one of the oldest and hardiest of the races of men, by beginning the name of that race with a small "n." There is absolutely no excuse except in ignorance and prejudice for such a violation of one of the elementary rules of grammar.

The negroes helped to hold the Germans at Château Thierry. Their blood is soaking in the hill slopes of Flanders and mingling with the waters of the Marne and the Ourcq. All of our newspapers carry a hero section. Do any of the faces of colored men appear in the hero sections of these papers? No. How is it that Raymond Carroll and other American correspondents fail to mention any negro heroes? Is it a conspiracy to rob the race of that meed of glory it deserves so as to keep its prestige down at home? Why are no negro soldiers ever shown in the "movies"? Why are not the negro casualties published as are the white casualties? Are negro husbands and sons less dear to the folks at home than are white husbands and sons? Why are there no colored faces in any of the loan advertisements? Why are negro physicians denied commissions in the army? During the recent influenza epidemic the papers invited preachers to publish sermons for their flocks in the Sunday editions. Why was no colored preacher invited to speak to our 100,000 negroes here through the press?

Recently southern sailors and northern hoodlums were permitted to mob peaceful colored citizens here in Philadelphia. A colored delegation sent notice to the Mayor of an intended visit. When they called the Mayor was out on the golf links. Nero was also fiddling while Rome burned.

The president of Dickinson College recently dropped two colored boys, according to press reports, from the school because some southerners were scheduled to come to the school to take military training. I believe Oberlin, one of the oldest schools of the West, and even before emancipation one of the most liberal to the negro, this year refuses to receive negro students at all.

The woman-suffrage amendment was defeated in Washington largely through southern Senators. John Sharp Williams, representing not the people of Mississippi—for half of them are black—but that fetid posthumous thing exuding from the grave dumps of slavery which calls itself "white supremacy," sponsored a bill to give only white women the vote. The race issue will be the old everlasting bogie in the South as long as the southern people elect to high positions not men of breadth and clearness of vision, though they stand out there like trees on a Sahara, but her little, pig-headed politicians. These peanut politicians would make us believe that they are astride the necks of the blacks, not, forsooth, because they want to be, but because the blacks are the better for being ridden. They have not even advanced to the twilight of democracy. On every hand we behold the dwarfed life that is bred of tyranny. We are becoming too adroit at seeing ills that are afar, but too callous of reeking injustices and a decadent kakistocracy at home.

Democracy means political and civil rights, mutual respect for the rights of all people, equal opportunity to work and use—a man's chance for a man. It is idle to think that I shall go 3000 miles to break a lance with kaiserism and return home to tolerate it. They who think so think futilely.

The African negro should demand at the peace table the right of "self-determination" of his own people. He has earned that right on the bloody battlefields of France. If he is human these principles that are good for humanity are good for him. The American negro fights for justice, which he does not get, and he should ask for a strict application of our world policy of justice to home conditions. To deny him this right is to fail to keep faith with the 300,000 colored fighters in France, and is a slap in the face of the countless hordes of black women here who toil and spin that their sons may fight for the Stars and Stripes. The 100,000 negroes who died in the Civil War cannot sleep in peace if this nation, which they fought to make a real democracy, denied to their progeny the heritage of civil and political liberty. In America at least, "in the long run, we all must go up or down together."

J. MAX BARBER,
President National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Philadelphia, November [illegible]

THE GARDEN THEATRE "PATRIOTIC" CONCERT LAST SUNDAY.

The Daily Herald April 20, 1918.

"Well, Many Whites Could Not Get In Either."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN:

Sir—I quote the following from your editorial in THE EVENING SUN of Monday, April 15. 'It was also a tribute to Sergeant Landers and his colored band, and the colored troops of Uncle Sam, whom they represent.' Now I wish to ask was it also a tribute paid the colored troops when members of their own race were denied admission to the Garden Theatre to hear them on Sunday night?

I am a Caucasian, and I felt ashamed for those of my race who were responsible for this outrageous lack of humane feeling. Where is their patriotism? Where is their Christianity? Such actions defeat any patriotic propaganda among colored people of this community.

I must tell you of the impression it left on my colored maid, who went to the Garden Theatre at my solicitation. On her return she told me that all of her race had been turned away, and added, it had been the most "cutting and humiliating feeling" she had ever experienced. Do you think

she left there determined to buy Thrift Stamps? —Mrs L. S.

Baltimore, April 16."

The above letter to the Evening Sun from a white lady in Baltimore touches a vibrant chord in the hearts of Negroes in this city.

The stressful and critical situation which impends over the nation moves the Negroes of this country to endure much without losing patience and exhibiting their disturbed and pent up feelings by violent protest.

The outrageous treatment of Negroes on Sunday last at the "Patriotic" concert in which the 368th Infantry Negro Band starred, burns and rankles but they have remained silent.

Men and women of the race were shoved and pushed and insolently ordered to get out of the waiting line by a burly, officious and insulting police officer whose salary is paid in part by the taxes of people whom he so brutally insulted and humiliated.

The Sun headlines the letter with the statement that "Many whites could not get in either." Negroes make no complaint because they could not get into the theatre. It was well known that the capacity of the theatre is limited and those who were not able to enter before the limit was reached could not expect admission. But no white person was driven out of the line or insulted within the building after entering it while Negroes were. They were driven and pushed out of the line and told to give place to whites. And this at a time and upon an occasion when every citizen was asked to show his patriotism and help the cause of Liberty(?) and Democracy(?) by purchasing Thrift Stamps and patronizing the patriotic concert.

If it is undesirable, displeasing or annoying to the white people for Negroes to be patriotic and loyal, in common decency, they should be told so and counseled to observe and maintain an attitude in regard to the war that will not give offense to their white fellow citizens who hold the reins of government.

On the other hand, if loyalty and patriotism on their part is deemed needful and helpful to the government, and the Nation which it represents, then their exhibition of willingness to serve and support the government should be encouraged and they should be stimulated to greater effort by decent and citizenlike treatment.

And it is high time that Negroes should begin to inquire into, if they do not know, the duties of police officers ofthe city of Baltimore, whose salaries are paid out of the taxes levied and collected from all of its taxpayers, black and white. Whence does a police officer derive authority to insult, berate and push taxpaying citizens out of a line formed to enter a public building for a public exercise when those taxpayers are orderly and violating no city ordinance? If Negroes are to be dis crimi nated against, insulted and brutally treated let the owners of the building in which the exercises are staged, or the promoters of the public function do their own dirty work and let the responsibility lie where it belongs. It is not one of the functions of police officials to oppress and maltreat taxpaying and law abiding citizens nor to insult and degrade the most humble and helpless.

CAPTAIN ROWAN DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Star-Herald 7-19-18

Captain Rowan is a former white army officer stationed at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., who sprung into the limelight several months ago by refusing to draw up his company in troop formation in line with Negro troops.

His commander issued the order and the Captain's refusal to obey was flat and flagrant insubordination.

The Captain was from Georgia where the will of the white man is law in dealing with Negroes—soldiers or comon, every day human beings. Not being a West Pointer he was unschooled in the lesson and practice of obedience to law, and believed, in his Georgia ignorance and crudeness, that in the military department of the Federal government as in every department of the Georgia State, county and municipal governments there was a double standard of law interpretation and obligation, one for white men in their dealings with white men and one for Negroes and for white men in their dealings with Negroes.

Any departure from the double standard is "social equality" and highbrows of Captain Rowan's standing could never submit to such degradation.

He expected of course, that he would have been made a hero because of his maintainance of white supremacy in refusing to permit his white soldiers, the elect of God, to stand in line with Negro soldiers who also, it is true, are to die for freedom's cause.

His forceful reminder and the covert rebuke of his superior officers which it conveyed, that Negro and white soldiers should under no circumstances breathe the same air or stand or march to-gether or commingle in any way as equals, was expected to win nation wide plaudits for him and promotion to boot.

It is well for the country that his dreams have been rudely shattered and the lesson of military law and duty has been sternly taught him and others whose unfortunate surroundings really unfit them for services which require absolute obedience to law.

Negroes can well pity rather than despise such men because they know that the fault lies not so much in the men themselves as in the atmosphere in which they live and which they did not create and for which they are not entirely responsible.

REFUSAL TO MIX RACES IN DRILL BRINGS A TRIAL

Advertiser 4-24-18

(Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 23.—Captain Eugene C. Rowan, of Canton, Miss., was placed on trial before a courtmartial at Camp Pike today on a charge of disobedience to the command of a superior officer. Captain Rowan commanded a company at the depot brigade, where part of the troops are white and part negroes, although the races are said to be in separate companies.

Several witnesses testified today that Captain Rowan refused to order his company out for dirll on the ground that he would not order his men, all of whom are white, to drill with negroes. The order for drill was given by Colonel Frederick B. Shaw, commander of the depot brigade, who was one of the witnesses against Captain Rowan today. The trial will be continued tomorrow.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 28.—By virtue of telegraphic communication from the War Department received at Camp Pike today, Captain Eugene C. Rowan, late of the 162nd Depot Brigade, was dismissed from the service and Lieutenant Robert H. Hall, was dismissed and given a sentence of 25 years' hard labor at the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Captain Rowan's case attracted attention while it was before general court martial several months ago. Captain Rowan's offense was that he refused to obey an order issued by the brigade commander calling for a troop formation because both negro and white soldiers were included in the formation. He is a native of Georgia but has recently resided in Mississippi. Captain Rowan left Camp Pike this evening and said that he will go to Russia to assist in the re-organization of the Russian army if he can secure passports. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and a graduate of the first officers' training camp.

Lieutenant Hall was mess officer of the 348th Infantry and deserted late in February. Several days afterwards a check-up of the mess funds revealed shortages amounting to about $7,000. He was arrested in San Francisco. A part of the fund, placed to his credit in a Little Rock bank, was secured through civil court proceedings. Hall was stripped of his insignia today and placed in the camp stockade. He will be taken to Leavenworth tomorrow. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Soldiers—1918

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Treatment Negroes by Whites

A DEMOCRATIC SPECIMEN.

The Houston Observer April 30, 1918.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo spoke to fully 7000 American citizens at the City Auditorium Monday night, his visit to the city being in the interest of stimulating the purchasing of bonds of the third Liberty Loan.

Being Americans and having contributed their bit for the Republic, several members of the race were present and secured whatever point of vantage was available.

In that number was Prof. W. L. Davis, grand secretary of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten of Texas, president of the Civic Betterment League of Harris County, former teacher Houston public schools and secretary Baptist State Sunday School Convention.

Prof. Davis, pursuing a custom that the white hearers were doing, took a seat and along came a white man and, posing as an officer, ordered Prof. Davis out of his seat.

Believing him to be an officer Prof. Davis got out of the seat and immediately the white man sat down in it. Noting his actions Prof. Davis remarked that he did not think that the fellow treated him fairly, whereupon the white hoodlum struck him on the head with his fist.

Not caring to create any disturbance at such a democratic meeting Prof. Davis left the Auditorium and secured three patrolmen and when the man passed kindly asked them to arrest him. This they flatly refused to do, stating that if they would arrest him nothing would be done to him.

Not being satisfied with their action in the matter Prof. Davis acosted another officer and pointed out the man to him, whereupon this officer informed him that he (the officer) was on special duty at "that saloon across the way" and hence no arrest was made or attempted.

This assault occurred right under the eyes of Secretary McAdoo, as he was pleading for unity, harmony and the united support of the American citizens and was perpetrated upon one of the best behaved and most loyal citizens in America.

Of course such attacks are likely to occur at any moment, but the thing that gets The Observer's angora is the unwillingness and refusal of peace officers thus implored to arrest the assaulter, especially since he was pointed out to them by Prof Davis.

While Prof. Davis was not seriously injured, that is not the question. It is the principle involved and the action of the officers of the law.

If such a leading and representative citizen as Prof. Davis is to be assaulted and intimidated without cause in the City Auditorium, in speaking distance of such men as Secretary McAdoo, Governor Hobby and leading white citizens of this city, what can a more humble member of the race expect?

"If we were to arrest him, they wouldn't do anything with him." Thus spoke one of the officers to Prof. Davis and while he uttered the truth, nevertheless it is a serious indictment against the type of justice that the courts of this section are wont to mete out to white men for maltreating colored men.

Prof. Davis is to be complimented for his cool-headedness under such a trying situation and it is up to the authorities to see to it that when such incidents occur that the guilty party or parties receive the deserved punishment.

N. A. A. C. P. STARTS CAMPAIGN

The St. Louis Argus 10/18/18

Emmett J. Scott Says War Department Has Not Issued Instructions Preventing Negro Students From Joining Training Corps. Colored Women Now Admitted To Curtis Aeroplane Plant. Movie Plays, Which Stir Up Race Antagonism. Have Been Placed Under The Ban.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, Jno.. R. Shillady of New York, has sent the following circular letter to its branches concerning the rejection of Colored student applicants to the Students' Army Training Corps in certain colleges and universities:

"Certain college authorities, acting under a misapprehension of War Department regulations, denied the privileges of the Students' Army Training Corps to Colored students of Ohio and Nebraska colleges. In one case this action was taken upon instructions of the regional director of a section of the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, and in another case by direction of the War Department's District Inspector. In the Ohio case inquiries were addressed to the War Department by the students themselves, by the National Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by the Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, branches. These branches and the students arranged for conferences with the college authorities on the matter. The following telegram on the subject, signed by Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, under date of September 25, 1918, is self-explanatory:

The War Department has not issued any instructions preventing Negro students from joining Student Army Training Corps at Ohio State University or any other institution. Any student mentally and physically qualified and accepted by the school officials is eligible for admittance into any Student Army organization.

EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant to Sec. of War.

"It is apparent from a reading of this telegram and from the statements of Mr. Scott made personally to the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, while in Washington, on September 28, that the War Department had made no ruling requiring a separation of Colored and white students in barracks or dormitory arrangements in the colleges, and that the acceptance of a student by a college under the terms and conditions usual to such colleges qualifies the student for admission to the Students' Army Training Corps provided he is able otherwise to qualify.

"The branches and the members of the Association generally are requested to put this matter clearly before the Colored students who may desire to enter the Students' Army Training Corps. This will serve as a guide to appropriate action in case any colleges deny admission to Colored students under a similar misapprehension to that alluded to above."

Curtis Co. Admits Colored Women

The National Associaiton has been advised by George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, United States Department of Labor, that as a result of action taken by the Adjustment Division of the Department of Labor, and the Industrial Relations Department of the War Department's Aircraft Production Bureau, an understanding has been reached with the Curtis Aeroplane Company of Buffalo, N. Y., by which Colored women will not be discriminated against by the employment department of the Curtis Company. The original complaint, that the Curtis plant refused to employ Colored women was made by the Buffalo Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through a committee composed of Mr. Frank C. Ferguson, chairman; Rev. Richard W. Boynton and Rev. W. H. Boocock, and taken up by the Association's National Headquarters at the request of the local branch.

Trouble Movie Plays Must Go.

The National Association announces that in the interests of national unity it has begun a nation-wide campaign against certain movie plays which serve to stir up race antagonisms between white and Colored people and against unduly offensive caricatures of Colored people. "The recent patriotic action of Governor James M. Cox of Ohio and that of the Council of Defense of West Virginia in accomplishing the withdraal from the movie theaters of their respective states of the objectionable film, 'The Birth of a Nation,' is a very gratifying evidence of the kind of result the Association wishes to see made nation-wide," says the Association's statement. "At the request of Governor Cox the producers of 'The Birth of a Nation' have agreed to withdra the film for the period of the war. In West Virginia the Council of National Defense considered that this movie film should not be shown at the present time and prohibited its appearance." Similar action has been taken in one or two other states, and in some cities, both north and south, and efforts are being made to bar the film from cantonments, the Association declares.

An appeal has been made by the Association to the State Councils of National Defense and to the Governors of all the states to follow the example of Ohio and West Virginia and secure the suspension of the production during the war, either by the voluntary action of the producers or by legal mandate, if necessary. The Association asks the public, particularly Liberty Loan and war workers to refrain, as far as possible, from unduly offending the sensibilities of Colored people by thoughtless caricatures of Negroes. "Some of the movie caricatures objected to appear in patriotic films in which the offensive result is due obviously to lack of imagination and not to malice." says the Association.

"We do not believe it to be an unreasonable request," continues the appeal, "to ask those responsible for movie and poster art to remember that a new type of Negro has long since, except in the backwoods stage, supplanted the shuffling, flat-footed, watermelon-eating, hat-in-hand stage

monstrosity, as indeed the best artists and illustrators have long ago discovered. But particularly vicious at this time," the Association concludes, "are the shameless appeals to race prejudice, which by playing upon the meaner hatreds of a baser sort, stir up passions which can only result in repetitions of such outbreaks as the recent Philadelphia riots."

SOLDIER SHOOTS COLORED GIRL

RAN FROM SENTINEL INSTEAD OF HALTING

April 27, 1918 The Freeman

Newport News, Va. April 18, 1918.
Gen. Grote Hutchinson,
U. S. Army Headquarters,
City.

Dear Sir—I am calling your attention to a matter that has caused great excitement and much bitter feeling in Norfolk county, by reason of the shooting and killing of a little colored girl named Sarah Washington, by a sentinel stationed near government property in that locality.

I would furnish you his name, if I knew it, but I was informed yesterday at the inquest that the soldiers had positively refused to give the name of the sentinel.

The killing occurred Monday, April 15, 1918, about twilight, near Tanner's Creek, in Norfolk county, under the following circumstances:

The little girl, eleven years of age, was running along the road leading to the property which the government owns or intends to occupy, when she was ordered to "halt," by the sentinel. She became frightened and turned to run, whereupon she was shot down by the soldier, whose name I have not yet been able to obtain.

On yesterday the justice granted a continuance until Wednesday, April 24, 1918, because of the condition of the mother, who was hysterical and unable to appear, according to her physician, Dr. Read. The motion for a continuance was resisted by the officer in charge of the investigation, who later told me that the defendant would never be surrendered to the civil authorities. It may be, that as a matter of law, he should be tried by court martial, but it is my opinion that there should be an investigation of this matter so full and open as to leave no doubt upon the minds of the people that the government will not stand for the reckless taking of human life of our civilian population, and particularly the life of a mere child eleven years of age.

I write this letter to you because I know from the splendid record which you have made in this community that you have not only the interest of the soldiers at heart, white and black, but are equally interested in the people of the entire community.

I do not know where to direct this letter, but I have been advised that if it is directed to you that you will see to it that the matter is brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Very truly,
J. THOMAS NEWSOME.

Copy for Secretary of War.
Copy for U. S. Commanding Officer, Tanner's Creek, Magisterial District.
Copy for Justice C. W. Rockafeller.
Copy for Sheriff L. C. Ferebee.

The above letter is by J. Thomas Newsome, a colored attorney of Newport News, Va. A copy was forwarded to The Freeman to insure publicity of the very regrettable occurrence. It is to be hoped that the soldier was not so regardless of life as to shoot down a child because it knew nothing about waiting.—The Editor.

White Soldiers Forbidden From Entering Colored Sections at Jacksonville

Cleveland Advocate - 6-8-18.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 1.—Clearly defining certain limits of the city of Jacksonville which may be considered taboo for white soldiers and specifically laying down the law to the effect that white men in uniform shall preserve the customary respect and consideration for the uniform when it is worn by Colored men, Lieut. Charles L. Willard, commanding Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Wednesday, in General Orders No. 143, established boundary lines for white soldiers in the city forbidding them to enter sections inhabited largely or wholly by Colored people.

An txtract from the order dealing with this subject follows:

1. It having come to the attention of the Commanding Officer that soldiers have annoyed Negroes, both in the city of Jacksonville and elsewhere, the following are his orders on the subject:

(a) After this date no white soldier shall enter the dwelling house, habitation, store or other place of business or building belonging to a Negro, either man or woman, under any pretext whatsoever.

(b) White soldiers are forbidden to talk to, walk with or associate with Negroes, either men or women. They are also forbidden to enter districts inhabited wholly or largely by Negroes, the limits of such districts to be established by the Chief of the Police Division.

(c) Soldiers, white or Colored, shall not loiter in or about the premises of Negroes, nor shall they loiter about sections of the city of Jacksonville or other localities inhabited wholly or partly by Negroes.

(d) Disorderly conduct with Negroes, or failure to comply with the above provisions, or failure to promptly comply with the orders of the Military Police in relation thereto will be considered exceptionally serious offenses punishable under the 96th Article of War.

(e) White soldiers are specifically forbidden to jeer at or taunt Colored soldiers or civilians and all officers are enjoined to take immediate cognizance of any and all such acts. Colored soldiers guilty of the reverse conduct will be dealt with severely under the Articles of War. In this connection attention is called to the fact that soldiers in uniform represent law and its enforcement, and any breach of this paragraph is a breach of law and decency and will be considered seriously reprehensible.

(f) The Police Division and its branches are exempted from the above provisions while in the proper discharge of their duty. All orders of the Military Police must be obeyed promptly and without question. The Military Police have full instructions in relation to this subject and their decision as to what constitutes a Negro quarter shall be and is binding upon all soldiers who receive orders from them.

MILITARY OFFICER "FROM THE SOUTH" STRIKES COLORED WOMAN

Washington D. C. July, 29—A few days ago while a Colored Woman was on her way to work in one of the departments of the government and quietly seated in one of the street cars an Army officer who came into the car deliberately stepped upon her feet. She asked him what he meant. He replied by striking her in the face and added: I am from the South, where we don't allow Niggers to insult white people. Quick as a flash the young woman arose to her feet and threw her lunch in his face and kicked the bully with all her strength. Just then a colored man stepped up and said to the gentle man from the South: If you put your hands on that woman again I will teach you a lesson that you will never forget as to what we do up this way with bullies who insult ladies, white or colored.

WHITE SENTRY SHOOTS COLORED GIRL

Cleveland Advocate 6-8-18

WASHINGTON May 27. — Disregarding the challenge of a sentry caused the shooting and serious wounding of Thelma Thornton a fourteen-year-old Colored girl, living at 2211 T street, N. W., last night. The girl, in company with two others, was walking in Potomac Park near the new Lincoln Memorial, shortly after 6 o'clock. They turned from the road, intending to cut across the grounds where the construction of the new temporary office building for the war and navy departments is in progress when they were challenged by Private Herman Tinsley, the sentry guarding the new work.

Either not hearing or not heeding, the trio continued. Tinsley raised his rifle and fired, the bullet striking the Thornton girl in the hip and coming out of her back. Tinsley was arrested by the military authorities. The girl was taken to the Emergency Hospital. Her wound is said to be serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Tinsley said that he had not intended shooting the girl. His intention was merely to scare them from the place, and he says the shooting was accidental.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
JULY 10, 1918

NEGROES HERE ATTACKED BY DIXIE SOLDIERS

Guards at Shipyards Seek to Enforce "Jim Crowism" on Trolley Cars.

Dr. George E. Cannon of Pacific Avenue announced this morning that the colored people of Jersey City are taking steps to put an end to affronts to which they claim to have been subjected repeatedly at the hands of the Southern soldiers who are on guard duty at shipyards and other important places on the Hackensack meadows.

The trouble generally occurs on the trolley cars on the Newark Plankroad when a Southern soldier who is not used to traveling with colored people finds that a colored man or woman is sitting next to him instead of in a separate compartment, as is the rule in many of the Southern States.

Dr. Cannon stated to-day that on one occasion Mrs. Florence Jerome, active in the Lafayette Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, was insulted by a Southern soldier on a Plank Road car.

Dr. Cannon says that on another occasion Miss Amelia Downs of Storms Avenue, also colored was insulted by a Southern soldier who objected to having her sit so near him. Miss Downs' escort, who took her part, was badly handled by the soldier.

"The colored people of Jersey City," said Dr. Cannon to-day, "feel that the time has come for action. We shall take this matter up with the army officers and with the authorities at Washington if necessary. It appears that many of the Southern soldiers do not get used to the fact that here in the North there is no such color line as there is in the South and that Jim Crowism has no place here."

ST LOUIS MO STAR
MAY 9, 1918

Respect the Negro Soldier.

Editor The St. Louis Star: After a recent conversation with a young negro volunteer, I feel ashamed of the patriotism of our great city. I was told by this young man that my home city had shown more disrespect to the colored soldier than any city in the south, where race prejudice is strong. St. Louis women are very bold in passing this remark: "There goes a nigger soldier." I am not taking his word for this. I have heard the same thing time and time again. If we are going to be loyal citizens we must respect our country, our flag, our uniform. No matter what race of mankind wears it, he is worthy of our respect, because he is fighting for us, America, and for the greatest country the world has ever known.

"I was really the man without a country," said the soldier, "until Uncle Sam adopted me and so help me God, I'll die a most noble death if it is for fighting for the Stars and Stripes. Our race is the most loyal in the world, born fighters, and our blood has flowed heavily in the past wars, and our reward has been lynchings, hangings and burnings. Even after all of this, we hung close to the U. S. A. There is no place on record where the colored man has been convicted of being a spy. The black man has never been a traitor. In the Civil War we won honor, in Cuba, in Mexico, and our lips are closed, but we think to ourselves what will happen when Sambo goes to France."

Now, let us look in this matter seriously, St. Louisans, and as the country knows that we are 100 per cent liberty bond, 100 per cent Red Cross, 100 per cent loyal, now let us get 100 per cent respect. Some black mammy worries as much about her boy, who is over there, as much as the mothers of our race do. It is for us they are shedding their blood, so from today on let us greet the black soldier as the "American soldier."

A LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN

Soldiers—1918

Treatment of Negroes by Whites.

COLORED STUDENTS TURNED DOWN AT CARNEGIE TECH.

The Freeman 11/9/18

Race Segregation at Carnegee Tech—Colored Army Students Turned down—Herded in One Corner of the Sleeping Quarters and Their Matriculation Decidedly at Pitt University

It must be patent to the most callous observer of the trend of Democracy, so ardently preached by the demagogues in this country, that the powers that be in Washington or their subordinates in charge of the Student Army Training Corps, purpose to extend the principles of segregation, so prolific in the government departments there till it thoroughly envelopes and permeates the educational system in the colleges in the different states where in order to meet the demands of the army for officers, these schools have been established. Even outside the pale of officialdom, the slimy serpent of an unjust and degrading prejudice, has projected its tentacles and intruded its flat head in circles, where of any place on earth, it was least expected and our women have been made the victims of its venomous sting. We had always been taught to believe that here in Western Pennsylvania where we benefit by the generous appropriations of our legislature of the people's money—our money—for educational purposes that her institutions of learning were open to all without regard to race or color who could qualify. And up until the government took hold of our colleges and schools, we believe this principle obtained. Yet, at Pitt University it is said the colored students are herded in one corner of the sleeping quarters and their matriculation at this institution is positively discouraged. Carnegie Tech which institution owes its existence to the beneficence of that great philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, the friend of the immortal Booker Washington, has gone Pitt one better. The officials of this school are alleged to have told our boys who presented themselves for admission that they were not "enrolling colored students this year," and in the case of Mr. Chas. Polk, who had already been pursuing a course in electrical engineering for the last two years, he was summarily dropped from the rolls, it is alleged, after being told practically the same thing and he is now finishing up at Pitt, where it is claimed the colored students are segregated. This nefarious policy is in direct conflict with the following telegram sent out by the Committee of Education to all commanding officers of the Student Army Training Corps, section A, according to special Assistant Secretary Emmett Scott:

"No color line will be drawn in inducting men into section A. Colored men eligible for induction will be inducted at institutions which they attend, and will not be required to transfer to other institutions. Use tact and discretion in providing mess and quarters for colored men, and arranging such segregation as may be necessary under local conditions, co-operating with college authorities."

The treatment of Mr Polk was then a direct violation of this military order, for he actually was required, it is said, to transfer "to another institution" and was refused "induction in the institution," where for the last two years he had been enrolled

Even the injunction to "use tact and discretion in providing mess and quarters for colored men and arranging such segregation as may be necessary under local conditions, co-operating with college authorities" was not adhered to here, because Pitt has never been known to impose segregation upon its colored students

Carnegie Institute of Technology,
Pittsburgh, Pa,
September 11, 1918.

Miss Emma F. Roy,
551 Lowell St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Miss Roy:

Your application for our fall war course in stenography has been referred to me for reply. We have decided not to take any colored applicants for this war course, principally for the reason that the Civil Service Commission finds it difficult—practically impossible—to find positions for colored stenographers. We can take only a limited number of students in this course and we have so many applicants that we turn away a great many of the white applicants. The purpose of the course is to furnish stenographers for the Government and we do not therefore feel that we can allow colored girls to occupy space in the course.

I note your request about the night courses. This year our night classes are all to be war courses and there will be the same limitations there in regard to colored applicants. I am very sorry that I cannot give you more encouragement, but, on the other hand, it is very unusual to find a woman over thirty who is able to learn shorthand successfully, and I question very much the wisdom of your undertaking such a course. If I were advising you, I should urge you to keep on in work in which you are already successful.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MARY B. BREED,
Dean.

The attention of our director of the Urban League was called to this letter, to which he replied as follows:

September 27, 1918.

Miss Mary B. Breed, Dean,
Margaret Morrison Carnegie School,
Schenley Park,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Miss Breed:

We have had several inquiries from colored girls coscerning the war courses given in your school and were on the verge of writing you when we saw a letter which you wrote to Miss Emma F. Roy, who made application for your fall course in stenography.

I am writing this letter, not with the idea of debating the issue, but giving you some needed information which the tone of your letter indicates that you are unaware of.

I presume that your institute is a private one and that you have the right to deny the colored or any other class of girls entrance into courses that they desire to pursue, but your reasons for denying Miss Roy entrance are not well grounded, because colored girls are in many of the branches of the Federal Government at Washington doing stenographic work.

These are very unusual times for a person to write a person over their signature expressing views that you expressed. I am thoroughly disappointed, but I suppose that in the course of time even views like yours will be a thing of the past.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. CLARK.

This prejudiced dean outdoes the U. S. Civil Service Commission, for The Courier wrote them upon this very subject as follows:

United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
Attention M. John A. McIlhenny.

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your circular letter enclosing poster showing urgent need of stenographers and typists in Washington, D. C., which we are giving space in the present issue of The Pittsburgh Courier.

Inasmuch as we have received numerous complaints from young colored men and women who have qualified themselves for the service you seek, that they have been discriminated against with regard to government employment; we take this occasion to ask you to be kind enough to write us fully on this score as we wish to have this letter as a matter of record.

Your poster will be given first page publication and assuring you of our earnest desire to stand behind the government in its war aims to the fullest degree, and hoping to hear from you by return mail, we remain,

Sincerely yours,
The Pittsburgh Courier Pub. Co.,
IRA F. LEWIS, Managing Ed.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1918.

Mr. Ira F. Lewis, Managing Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier Pub. Co.,
518 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir:

The Commission acknowledges with thanks the receipt of your letter of September 10, in which it is stated that you will insert in The Pittsburgh Courier, an announcement of the Governments need for stenographers and typewriters. At this time, when the demand for labor of all kinds is so great, assistance such as this is especially valuable.

In reply to your inquiry, you are informed that in its examination and certifications, this commission has never discriminated against Negroes.

By directions of the Commission:

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. McILHENNY,
President.

The Secretary to Chancellor McCormick in the absence of the chancellor when approached by a Courier representative, had this to say: "All classes of Pitt are open as usual to all who pass the entrance examinations without regard to race, color or creed. It is traditional with Pitt to be always anxious to serve and to help all who apply." But he asserted that he could not speak for that part of the school under military control and that at the mess and in the barracks their rule would be supreme. Their rule is supreme and it spells segregation.

Summed up, then, the situation here is this: Carnegie Tech is on record as having told our boys that they were not enrolling colored students this year and we have their words in black and white that "we have decided not to take any colored applicants to this war course," from the dean of their "Margaret Morrison" School, to one of our lady applicants, while at least one colored student already on the rolls for the past two years is compelled to withdraw and finish his training at Pitt, where a few colored students have been accepted and segregated, while others are discouraged from applying. It appears, then, that this policy either originated in Washington or that the commanding or subordinate officers with southern prejudices, of their own volition and on their own initiative, took the bull by the horns and imposed their will upon an unsuspecting and lethargic community. It is inconceivable that the big hearted Andrew Carnegie, the friend and patron of Booker Washington, has any knowledge of the base prostitution of the intent of his magnificent philanthropy here has been put

ATLANTA CAPTAIN PUT UNDER ARREST

Constitution

Captain E. C. Rowan Is Awaiting Trial by Court-Martial as Result of Drawing Color Line at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

3—30—18

By J. A. Hollomon.

Washington, March 29.—(Special.)—Captain E. C. Rowan, of Atlanta, who is commander of the 23d company of the 162d Depot Brigade, National army, at Camp Pike, Ark., is under arrest at that camp awaiting trial by court-martial for refusal to obey orders, it was learned in Washington tonight.

The incidents leading to the arrest of Captain Rowan are sensational in that he is perhaps the first company commander in America who has drawn the color line, declaring this step necessary in the interest of the pride and morale of his own men. The outcome of the trial will be watched closely by army men throughout the country.

Colonel F. B. Shaw, commander of the regiment to which Captain Rowan's company belongs, issued an order, it is said, yesterday to the effect that beginning immediately after roll call would be a formation on the drill area, the formation to be a line of battalions in numerical order from left to right. Regiments having both white and colored men, it was ordered, should form with the colored on their left, all organizations to be marched to their positions and be ready to fall in promptly at the assembly.

To this order it is alleged that Captain Rowan replied in writing that if white men and negroes were put together in the same organization as privates, and forced to stand retreat, making reports to the same officers, it would be, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of military law. He declared further, it is said, the formation would embarrass his men and that if the order was held as issued, his men would stand retreat in the company streets. Thereupon Colonel Shaw ordered the arrest of the Atlanta commander and placed the first lieutenant in command of the company.

The case will probably develop into a national issue on the question of handling white and colored soldiers in

the same formation in the training camps.

REPORT FROM CAMP FUNSTON

The Freeman 9-21-18

IN THE CHARGE THAT COLORED SOLDIERS ARE IMPROPERLY TREATED BY WHITE OFFICERS—COMPLAINING LETTER SENT TO FREEMAN.

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Washington.
September 12, 1918.

Mr. Elwood C. Knox, Manager of The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a memorandum of the Inspector General of the Army, dated August 27, 1918, regarding the treatment of colored soldiers at Camp Funston, Kansas, which has been approved by the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
J. W. RILEY,
Adjutant General.

War Department, Office of the Inspector General.
Washington, August 27, 1918.

Memorandum for The Inspector General:

Subject: Treatment of colored soldiers at Camp Funston, Kansas.

1. The conditions alleged to exist are referred to in a letter to Honorable Emmet J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of War, dated July 13,1918, signed W. C. Houston, of Kansas City, Mo., and an anonymous letter, dated June 10th, addressed "Special to The Freeman" signed "Soldiers." The following allegations are made:

(1) That colored soldiers at Camp Funston are improperly treated by white officers.

(2) That on July 10th a serious race riot was narrowly averted when a Private Scales of the 325th Q. M. C., Labor aBttalion (colored) was arrested for peeping through a hole in an air dome, and was later shot by a member of the Military oPlice.

(3) That the strained feelings existing were first caused by a white lieutenant, by name of Cole, Company B, 325th Labor Battalion, striking and beating up a private on July 10th, and then knocking down one or two other privates. That Lieutenant Cole has been in the habit of calling members of the company vile names, and striking them whenever he gets ready.

(4) That it is the policy of white citizens of Junction City, Kansas, that only white troops be assigned to Camp Funston, in the future, and that there might be some connection between the white citizens of Junction City and the treatment of colored soldiers at Camp Funston by white officers, hoping that the colored soldiers would become unruly and thus give the War Department an excuse for moving them from Camp Funston.

(5) That the best interest of the country demands that colored soldiers be kept in various cantonments in the West and North.

(6) That colored soldiers have been discriminated against in the matter of issuance of clothing, in that one Private Virgil Ryland, of the 325th Labor Battalion had not been issued any shoes, blouse or pants.

2. This investigation was made August 5th and 6th, 1918, by Lieut Colonel R. C. Humber, I. G. D.

3. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Titus Alexander, Secretary of the Knights of Columbus, and other representative colored civilians, that the treatment of the colored soldiers at Camp Funston is excellent, and that the men are well treated by their white officers.

The evidence shows that, on July 10th, Private Scales, colored, of the 325th Labor Battalion, was shot by Private Leman B. Johnson of the 60th Company, 164th Depot Brigade, Military Police, and that Private Scales subsequently died from his wound.

On the date mentioned a large number of soldiers were in Army City, adjoining Camp Funston, and they were making a loud noise and disturbing a performance taking place at a colored airdome. A member of the Military Police, on duty at this place, ordered these men to desist and disperse. He placed under arrest one of the men, who was peeping through a crack in the wall. This man, assisted by the colored soldiers who were making the disturbance, effected his escape from the Military Police. At this time one Private Henry Scales assumed leadership of the crowd of colored soldiers, started a small riot and dared the Military Police to arrest him. The member of the Military Police on duty stepped over near Private Scales and told him that he was under arrest. This Private Scales admits in his testimony taken prior to his death. Private Scales, however, refused to submit to arrest and started through the crowd. The Military Police was reinforced by a corporal and a private and attempted to apprehend Private Scales. They were set upon by the colored soldiers, and rocks, bottles and other things were thrown at the Military Police by this crowd.

The evidence shows that Corporal Michaelis succeeded in catching up with Private Scales, placed his hand upon Scales' shoulder and said "you are under arrest!" Private Scales then assumed a threatening attitude, armed with a rock which he held in his hand as though to strike the Military Policeman, and again started through the crowd. At this time the crowd of colored soldiers were still throwing stones, bottles, etc., at the members of the Military Police, and yelling that they (the members of the Military Police) would never get away from them alive. About this time Private Johnson called to Scales to halt and fired a warning shot in the air. Just as Private Scales started to enter a door, Private Johnson, seeing that his prisoner would escape, fired a shot which struck Scales in the shoulder. The testimony shows that an investigation was made of the shooting of Private Scales, and that Private Leman B. Johnson was exonerated from all blame in the matter, as it was considered that he had fired on Private Scales in the execution of his duty.

The investigation establishes the fact that First Lieut. Henry A. Cole struck Private Adam Mason, colored, in the side with a piece of iron, about the latter part of July, and that Private Charlie Carnelius and Private Herman Johnson were witnesses to this; that Lieut. Cole struck one Private Preston Gardner, colored, Company B, 325th Labor Battalion, with his fist, and that Sergeant Robert O. Hundley, the company clerk, was a witness to this act; that Lieut. Cole kicked Private Charlie Canilius, colored, Company 3, 325th Labor Battalion, and that Private Herman Johnson was a witness to this.

The testimony of a number of the members of the different companies of the 325th Labor Battalion stated that they did not know of any other incident where colored soldiers had been ill treated by the white officers.

During the investigation, Lieut. Cole was given an opportunity to make any statement he desired, or to testify, but he declined to do either.

The evidence shows that there is no ground for the allegation that the white citizens of Junction City, Kansas, have, in any way, influenced the white officers to illtreat the colored soldiers under their command. In fact, the evidence shows that, except in a few isolated cases, the colored soldiers have received excellent treatment.

Whether or not the best interests of the country demand that colored soldiers be kept in various cantonments in the West and North is not discussed in this investigation, as this is a policy for the War Department alone to decide.

The evidence shows that the colored soldiers have not been discriminated against in the matter of the issuance of clothing. With reference to the specific instance quoted, that of Private Virgil Ryland, the evidence shows that this man is of unusually large proportions. As an illustration, he wears shoes size 16-EE.

It is true that this man was not properly clothed, due to the fact that there was no clothing in the Quartermaster's store house that would fit him, and owing to lack of knowledge on the part of his company commanders, as to the proper means of securing clothing for him, or to lack of due diligence on their part, this soldier was not properly uniformed. As soon as this case was brought to the attention of the commanding general by the inspector, the Chief of Staff in the Inspector's presence issued orders to the Quartermaster to immediately requisition the proper depots for clothing of suitable size for Private Ryland.

4. Conclusions:

(a) That colored soldiers at Camp Funston, Kansas, are not discriminated against in any way. On the contrary, their treatment is excellent and there is not the slightest evidence of race trouble existing between the white and colored soldiers at this camp. Both officers and men give to the colored soldiers every consideration possible. That there are no grounds for complaint of ill treatment to colored soldiers in this comp, other than isolated cases, which are promptly dealt with when brought to the attention of the Commanding General.

That it is the policy of the Commanding General to make immediate investigations into any matter relating to colored soldiers to the exclusion of other investigations.

(b) That Private Henry Scales, colored, Company B, 325th Labor Battalion, was shot on July 10, 1918, by Private Leman B. Johnson, of the 60th Company, 164th Depot Brigade, Military Police in the proper performance of duty, and that Private Scales subsequently died from his wound. That this case was investigated at the time and Private Leman B. Johnson was exonerated from all blame.

(c) That First Lieut. Henry A. Cole, Q. M. C., N. A., has been guilty of ill treatment of members of his organization in the following cases:

(1) In striking Private Adam Mason, colored, in the side with a piece of iron.

(2) In striking Private Preston Gardner in the face with his fist.

(3) In kicking Private Charlie Canelius.

(d) That there was one other case of ill treatment of colored soldiers mentioned in the statement of Captain F. J. McCaslin, Camp Inspector, Camp Funston, Kansas, and that this case was promptly investigated on orders of the Commanding General, and suitable action was taken.

(e) That the officers at Camp Funston are not influenced in their treatment of colored soldiers by the citizens of Junction City or elsewhere. That they are actuated by the highest motives and that the colored soldiers under them are well treated.

(f) That Private Virgil Ryland had not been issued proper clothing, due to inexperience of his various Company Commanders, and not through any discrimination on account of his color or race. That orders have since been issued to secure proper clothing to uniform this man.

5. Recommendations:

(1) That First Lieut. Henry A. Cole, Q. M. C., N. A., be brought to trial, before a general court-martial, for the offenses set forth in paragraph c (1-2-3) above.

(2) That Lieut. Thomas E. Touser, Q. M. C., N. A., and Lieut. Richard W. Arnett, Inf. R. C., be admonished by the Commanding General, Camp Funston, Kansas, for their neglect to take proper steps to secure the necessary clothing for Private Virgil Ryland.

NEGROES PROTEST TO COMMISSION, ASK FAIR PLAY

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH NEW
APRIL 18, 1918

Petition Alleges Police Were Inactive in Case of Assault on Negro Boy and Girl

COMMISSIONER SCHEID DENIES ACCUSATION

Negroes Ask That "Democracy Be Made Safe in Salt Lake and Not Land of Autocracy."

On behalf of the negro citizens of the city, the Rev. George W. Harts, negro minister, appeared before the city commission this morning, with a protest against alleged inactivity on the part of the police department for its failure to apprehend the soldier or soldiers who April 9, 1918, attacked a negro boy and girl at Second South and Main streets.

The Rev. Mr. Harts declared that had the police acted promptly the soldiers could have been apprehended upon reaching Fort Douglas, but instead the boy and girl were kept waiting at the police station for some time before anything was done. Then it was too late, he said, and subsequent efforts to identify the soldiers have been futile.

The boy and girl assaulted were Wallace Thurman and Thelma Steward. When the two young people were attacked no police officer was in sight, the minister declared. Also, he explained that the protest filed with the commission was the outcome of a mass meeting of the negro population of the city.

In concluding, the petition pleaded for a "Democracy that will be safe for all men in Salt Lake City, and not a land of autocracy."

At the request of Karl A. Scheid, commissioner of public safety, to whom the petition was especially addressed, the commission referred the matter to his department.

Commissioner Enters Denial.

That there had been any inactivity on the part of the police department was vigorously denied by Mr. Scheid in an answer to the Rev. Mr. Harts. Mr. Scheid declared that the police department had done everything that could be done to apprehend the men, but had not been successful. He asked that the matter be referred to him stating that he wished to go into it further.

The Thurman boy alleges that a soldier, who appeared to be drunk bumped into him violently and when he remonstrated, he says, the soldier knocked him down. When the girl took his part she was struck several hard blows, it is alleged.

N Y C HERALD
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

Segregation of Negro Soldiers Causes Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Protest against segregation or distinctly different treatment of negro troops in training camps was made to President Wilson and Secretary Baker to-day by a committee of negro and white educators. After the conference at the War Department it was said that a unanimous opinion was manifested, and that Secretary Baker soon would make an announcement concerning treatment of negro soldiers. The committee expressed the belief that the War Department's attitude would be agreeable to them.

The negro leaders promised to co-operate to eliminate as far as possible danger of race riots near negro concentration camps. They made no definite objection to the movement of negro troops to Northern States, where this danger probably would be lessened, other than to object generally to different training or treatment of the negroes.

White members of the committee which called on Secretary Baker included Oswald Garrison Villard and George Foster Peabody, of New York; Dr. James H. Villard, trustee of the Jeanes and Slater funds; Professor E. C. Branson, of the University of North Carolina; Bishop W. P. Thirkield, of New Orleans; Dr. H. Paul Douglass, of the American Missionary Association, and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

The negro delegates included Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. E. Moorland, Bishop G. W. Clinton, Dr. A. S. Jackson, educational secretary of the A. M. E. Church. Later some of the committee called at the White House.

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Treatment of Negroes by Whites

Captain, Charged With Refusing to Obey Orders, Released From Prison

The Advocate April 13, 1918

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Captain E. C. Rowan of Atlanta, who is commander of the 23d company of the 162d Depot Brigade, National army, at Camp Pike, Ark., is under arrest at that camp awaiting trial by court-martial for refusal to obey orders, it was learned in Washington tonight.

The incidents leading to the arrest of Captain Rowan are sensational in that he is perhaps the first company commander in America who has drawn the color line, declaring this step necessary in the interest of the pride and morale of his own men. The outcome of the trial will be watched closely by army men throughout the country.

Colonel F. B. Shaw, commander of the regiment to which Captain Rowan's company belongs, issued an order, it is said, yesterday, to the effect that beginning immediately after roll call would be a formation on the drill area, the formation to be a line of battalions in numerical order from left to right. Regiments having both white and Colored men, it was ordered, should form with the Colored on their left, all organizations to be marched to their positions and be ready to fall in promptly at the assembly.

To this order, it is alleged, that Captain Rowan replied in writing that if white men and Negroes were put together in the same organizations as privates, and forced to stand retreat, making reports to the same officers, it would be, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of military law. He declared further, it is said, the formation would embarrass his men and that if the order was held as issued, his men would stand retreat in the company streets. Thereupon Colonel Shaw ordered the arrest of the Atlanta commander and placed the first lieutenant in command of the company.

(Editor's Note—Captain Rowan was later released as a later report from Washington indicates.)

PROTEST IN BEHALF OF NEGRO TROOPS

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

White and Colored Educators Ask Baker Not to Differentiate in Treatment.

BELIEVE HE WILL COMPLY

Objections from South to Sending Negro Troops There for Training Considered at Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The widespread protests against quartering negro military units with white troops or quartering negroes anywhere in the South was the basis of a conference which the Secretary of War held this afternoon by his invitation with a party of men interested in the negro question, most of them educators. These men, eleven of whom are in Washington attending a meeting to consider negro educational methods, were in Secretary Baker's office for nearly two hours. President Wilson is deeply interested in the problem, rendered acute by the recent outbreak at Houston, Tex., and no action will be taken by the War Department until he has been consulted.

After today's conference those who participated said they had been bound to secrecy by Secretary Baker. One of them said, however, that the opinion of the delegation had been unanimous. Secretary Baker declined to make any statement.

It is understood, however, that a protest against segregation or distinctly different treatment of negro troops in training camps was made to President Wilson and Secretary Baker by the white and negro educators. After the conference it was said that Secretary Baker shortly would make an announcement concerning treatment of negro soldiers. Members of the committee expressed the belief that the War Department's attitude would be agreeable to them.

The negro leaders promised to cooperate to eliminate as far as possible danger of race riots near negro concentration camps. They made no definite objection to the movement of negro troops to Northern States, where this danger probably would be lessened, other than to object generally to different training or treatment of the negroes.

While the conference was in progress Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as President of Tuskegee Institute, went from the War Department to the White House to keep an appointment with President Wilson. They discussed the negro troop question. No statement as to their exchange of opinions was forthcoming either from the White House or Dr. Moton.

Spartanburg, S. C., has sent a protest to Washington against having the Fifteenth New York Infantry, a regiment composed of colored men, encamped at that place with the other contingents of the New York National Guard. At the War Department it was said that the place to which the Fifteenth would be sent had been determined, but it was not Spartanburg. Department officials declined to tell where the Fifteenth would go.

In addition to Dr. Moton, those who attended the conference with Secretary Baker included Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va.; Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, George Foster Peabody of Lake George, N. Y.; Jesse Jones of the United States Bureau of Education, E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina, Gilbert N. Brink, representing the Baptist Home Missionary Society; Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of New Orleans, William H. Baldwin of New York, Dr. H. Paul Douglass of the American Missionary Association of New York, L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York and State Superintendent of Education Harris of Louisiana, besides a number of negro educators.

CAMP FUNSTON SOLDIERS.

Elsewhere in this issue is a communication from the war department which deals with the report from Camp Funston, the nature of which will be seen in the article. In short it was to the end that colored soldiers were being treated improperly at that camp.

The charge was made through an anonymous letter to the Freeman office. We at once forwarded same to the war department—to Emmett J. Scott—thinking that the proper place for it rather than airing the situation through these columns, something of which we knew nothing. We had the statements of one of the soldiers, and who, owing to excitement, may have overstated his side of the story.

We did not doubt that there had been some misunderstanding, but it may have been of a trivial nature, and indeed, if serious, it would not have been strange under the circumstances. Misunderstandings are common to all people; if it were not so we would not have gone to the great expense by way of court houses, judges and so forth in anticipation of them. The writer would have it that southern officers had come in charge of the camp, and that they were following some of the practices known to the South as it concerns the treatment of colored people by white people.

When Secretary Baker called Emmett J. Scott to Washington as his special assistant he had such and similar possible conditions in mind, showing plainly that a sort of court was to be established beforehand to adjust such matters. This fact was a fine evidence of earnest intent on the part of the government to keep friction down to the minimum.

The investigation, as will be noted, was prompt, and which did not support the theory that methods were being introduced to belittle colored soldiers. The incident, whatever it may have been, was simply an incident, and we are only too glad to say so. We are willing at all times to await governmental investigation and because we wish only to know that it is in for a square deal. The ten millions and more of us know that there is considerable race feeling among the citizens—in fact, on both sides. But we can manage to get along, even if we do know it, and feel it. We would not, however, appreciate the fact that the government recognized the difference in races any more than it was absolutely compelled to do.

Most of us know when the government is up against it owing to race feeling, and as a rule govern our feelings and expressions accordingly. There are some matters such as have been referred to that yield to immediate pressure. In such cases we confidently expect the government to step in and stand up for itself.

Whatever may have been at Camp Funston is quieted now, and that's what we want; not a long string of whereases and therefores, but an instant and an effectual squelching. Emmett J. Scott has proven watchful, wary, sleeping with eyes open so to speak, seeing to it that proper treatment is accorded in all the great military centers of colored soldiers of which include colored soldiers. Nor could this be without the thoughtful government—the war department—its efficient head, Secretary Baker.

O. SOLDIERS FROM MASS.

To Avoid Race War in Mass.—Springfield Mass. Negro Civic League Fears Serious Trouble if White Southern Draftees Continue to Insult and Beat Colored Citizens.

(Springfield Republican, April 26, '18)

Leading Colored citizens are organizing a stern protets to Washington against the conduct of soldiers in the United States armory guard here. Following two open clashes in which they claim soldiers from the South set upon them and following a number of lesser difficulties, the Negro civic league today will begin circulating a petition among both black and white citizens of prominence. The petition, probably asking that these troops be moved, may be directed to Congressman F. H. Gillett, asking him to go to the war department with the matter. They are taking action, Rev. Dr. W. N. DeBerry says, before something worse than street fist fights occur.

"When any of my men are wrong they will be punished, and when they are right they'll be strongly backed up. None have been proved guilty yet," said Capt. oBnham, in command of the armory guard. "I have nothing to say about this trouble in which Daniel Faniel was hurt, for it was officially brought to my attention only today." Capt. Bonham said he "had not the slightest interest" in a letter to the public printed here, written yesterday by Rev. DeBerry, setting forth the whole situation from the standpoint of his race.

Soldier Uses Whisky Bottle.

The Faniel case, which was the last outbreak of race feeling, occurred Monday night. Negroes hold that a soldier struck Faniel down with a bottle of whisky without provocation. Faniel claims that he with two other colored men was going north on Main street. Three soldiers, coming houth, met them under the railroad arhc. Faniel states that their failure to give the soldiers full sway on the sidewalk led one of the troops to push him off the sidewalk. On remonstrating, he says, one of the soldiers drew a bo[illegible] filled liquor and knocked [illegible] head. The soldiers, of cours[illegible] another version.

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CALL 'EM COONS

TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL
OCTOBER 31, 1918

Nick Chiles Says Funston Negroes Are Mistreated.

He Wires a Complaint to President Wilson.

Nick Chiles, president of the Kansas Defense society, a negro organization of Kansas, asserts that the negro soldiers at Camp Funston are not receiving fair treatment at Camp Funston at the hands of General Wood and his officers and today sent a telegram to President Wilson, complaining of deplorable conditions and discriminations that he says are made against negro troops.

A copy of the telegram Chiles sent to the president was also sent to the Topeka State Journal this afternoon. It is as follows:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Commander-in-Chief, Army and Navy, President United States.

My Dear President:

I have just returned from Camp Funston, where several thousand colored soldiers are quartered at Detention Camp No. 1. They volunteered the information that they are being woefully mistreated. After heavy rains, water stands in pools under their bunks, making "Taps" a call to torture. In dry weather several inches of dust add to their discomfort. They complain of white commissioned officers addressing them as "nigger," "coon," "shine," and other odious names that should not be applied to any man, selected to carry democracy to an oppressed people in a foreign land. In the last few days a few colored second lieutenants have been brought to camp, used as an ordinary policeman would be used in any city, with no hope of promotion.

Colored soldiers afflicted with a loathsome disease die of neglect. Yet there are 300 commissioned negro physicians and dentists that have not been called to duty, and as many trained nurses. From information received, we believe these conditions prevail in other camps where colored soldiers are located. We are at a loss to know why these outrages are being perpetrated among these soldiers when they are putting up as brave a fight against the kaiser as any other race opposing him on the western front. We believe that you are not aware of these conditions. We would like to see a committee of fair minded white men, with Col. Chas. Young included, investigate these conditions that we may know the truth. We had hoped that every man who proved his efficiency would be promoted. This it seems is confined only to the white soldier and officer. Our soldiers are still being "jimcrowed" on trains and at lunch counters, other places besides in the south. At Camp Funston, the soldiers are refused canteen service at the only canteen in the vicinity, and are compelled to walk a mile where they can be served. We have called the attention of the secretary of war to the same facts complained of.

Yours truly,
NICK CHILES,
President Kansas Defense Society.

Captain Frances Root Tells of Oberlin College Discrimination

The Chicago Defender
11-2/18

Oberlin, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Oberlin College and government officials locked horns when Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, issued the order that no college or university had been given the right or instructed to discriminate against students who desired to matriculate in the students' army training corps. In view of the fact that an order was issued reading, "that no color line must be drawn in inducting men into section 'A,' Colored men eligible for induction will be inducted at institutions which they attend and will not be required to transfer to other institutions," the Oberlin College authorities state that they are abiding by the rule established by Francis M. Root (white), who has been placed in charge of the Ohio district of the S. A. T. C. Mr. Root when interviewed was firm in his stand to reject all students of color, and said that his instructions to the Oberlin College officials must be complied with to the letter.

Ridicule Official Order

Following the publication of the telegram sent to the various institutions that were discriminating by Hon. Emmett J. Scott, which read: "The War Department has not issued any instructions preventing Negro students from joining student army training corps at Ohio State University or any other institution. Any student mentally and physically qualified and accepted by the school officials is eligible for admittance into any student army organization," Ohio college officials, along with the Oberlin people, ridiculed the telegram and in defense of his stand Capt. Francis Root issued the following explanation:

"Hg. S. A. T. Unit, Oberlin College.—The State Com. of Investigations on Nonadmittance of Negro Students in Ohio Universities.—Dear Sirs: In the absence of definite orders from Washington addressed to myself, I can take no official notice of any communication addressed to any other commanding officer of an S. A. T. C. unit.

"My own instructions relative to Negro students so far are as follows:

"On the visit to this school by the inspecting officer under orders of the divisional inspector, he informed me that Negro students were to be quartered separately from white students. Since the committee on education and special training requires that students be quartered in large groups and there were only 6 or 8 Negro applicants for admission, I advised the acting president to recommend to such students that they attend some school where there are a large number of Negro students.

War Department's Telegram

"Later I received a telegram from the committee, which read in part as follows:

"'Colored men eligible for induction will be inducted at institutions which they attend and will not be required to transfer to other institutions. Use tact and discretion in providing mess and quarters for Colored men and arranging such segregation as may be necessary.'

"Neither of these instructions seems to me to warrant my changing my previous view that Negro students will be better satisfied themselves and will be enabled to secure more satisfactory accommodations and treatment at schools where there are more than a dozen or so Negro students in the institution.

Would Separate Students

"In this view no discrimination against Negro students is intended. It is simply carrying out the general policy of the army, that Negro and white troops are both better satisfied if they are not mixed together. If enough Negro students had applied for admission to this institution I should have certainly advocated the formation of a Negro company, messed and quartered by itself, and should have considered it my duty to make sure by constant inspections that the Negro students were treated in exactly the same manner as the white students in every respect.

"(Signed), FRANCIS M. ROOT,
"Capt. Inf."

The president of Oberlin College has stated that he is willing to accept students of our Race, but has directed them elsewhere because of Capt. Root's suggestion, thinking the college was obligated to do so.

Thousands of Southern White Draftees Arrive and Start Many Fights With Colored Until Military Police Stop Them

7-25-18

Camp Upton, L. I., July 22.—A near riot broke out at Camp here yesterday between white and colored draftees because some of the former threw one of the latter out of a Y. M. C. A. window. White visitors were prohibited to enter colored places until further orders from General Bell. The colored soldiers were relieved of their rifles and sticks. A few of the instances of these fights during the past week are narrated as follows:

1st.—Colored man enters L. I. station to get a drink of water and just before he finishes drawing a glass an Alabama white soldier hits him over the head and says, "I'll be damned if I drink after a colored man."

2nd.—Colored soldier enters Y. M. C. A. to buy a stamp. On entering finds that said Y. M. C. A. is crowded with whites. The whites picked up the colored soldier and threw him out the window and said, "This place will not be tolerated with colored men while white men are here."

3rd.—A white band was playing on First Ave. and 14th St. cor., where there was a vast crowd around them. Among the crowd were a few colored soldiers and the white soldiers went over and asked what did you colored soldiers stop here for, this is a white band playing. There was a big fight in the result St. ——— came out and stopped the music and made the crowd scatter.

Military police reserves were called out to stop the fight. When Capt. Fink, of the M. P. arrived, the fight was stopped in a jiffy and he lectured to the whites, in part he said, "If you Southern men came here looking for trouble you're going to find it. These colored men have gotten along here with white soldiers since October last, and don't think you all are going to have things your way." After his talk to them he made them scatter out and stationed about a dozen M. P.s in the block.

Colored men have been accustomed to stopping in any Latrine near them, but the other evening one stopped in at 12th St. and 2nd Ave., and it was all he could do to get out without being killed by those Alabama Crackers.

So now the orders are use only Latrines provided for colored use at the Y. M. C. A. at 11th St.

Springfield (Mass.) Union, April 18.

April 13, 1918

Protests against the treatment of Colored people by Southern soldiers of the 17th Infantry, stationed at the United States Armory, were made at police headquarters last night by Rev. Garnett R. Waller, pastor of Third Baptist Church, as the result of a number of insults he said had been offered Colored girls recently, causing them to be in fear of their lives and afraid to go about unaccompanied after dark.

The trouble culminated last night in a fight in which 25 Southern soldiers from the Armory camp are alleged to have beat up one Colored man, insulted four Colored girls with him and struck one of them in the back. According to what could be learned, the soldiers not only beat the man once but followed him in constantly increasing numbers and assaulted him two or three times.

As related by some who saw the affray, the soldiers met the Colored people at State and Oak streets and threw some peantus at the girls in fun. Golson did not take this kindly and protested. Then one of the soldiers pitched onto him, but he put up a good fight and his opponent had his hands full. Other soldiers came to the first one's assistance, however, and the Colored man was thrashed. More soldiers gathered and, following up the Colored party ,pitched into Golson again in May street, having the argument all their own way this time. An investigation of the scrap will be made by officials at the Armory camp, it is understood.

Rev. Waller's Charges.

The story told by Mr. Waller follows: "Talmadge J. Golson, aged about 25 years of age, of 64 Green street ,an employe at the Armory, had been attending a meeting of a young people's society in the Baptist Church in William street. After the meeting he left the church at about 10 o'clock with four Colored girls whom he was escorting home. When they reached Oak and State streets they encountered two or three Southern soldiers from the Armory camp, who assaulted him and struck one of the girls in the back with his fist. He remonstrated with them and they struck him again. A fight ensued. Finally he left them to take the girls home. They walked out Bay street. About 25 of the soldiers followed hectoring the Colored people, and finally jumped on him again and tried to kill him.

"My wife was walking along in the same direction and came up to the crowd. When she discovered what was going on she hunted for a patrolman, but could not find one. She telephoned the police station. She them came running back to get me. Rev. D. W. Johnson, Dr. William B. Jones and myself were walking up Union street. When we heard of the affair, we rushed to the spot. The men were talking with a captain and a police officer. I took Mr. Golson to the police station and made a protest to the officer in charge. Meantime my wife had seen the soldiers return to the Armory camp and stand around the camp fire discussing the matter.

Police Claim Inability to Find Culprit.

At the police station it was said that Golson came in and reported he had been beaten by Southern soldiers. As he was unable to identify his assailants none of them was arrested last night, but the case was turned over to the detective bureau for investigation.

SPRINGFIELD MASS NEWS
APRIL 26, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS

The continued break in relations between the colored people of the city and the Southern troops now on guard at the United States armory is sincerely to be regetted and it is earnestly to be hoped that some form of neutrality will be entered into before the disagreement gets any further. We have no sympathy for any member of the battalion who, bringing Southern prejudices against the Negro with them to the North, make it unpleasant if not worse for the colored people with whom they are temporarily thrown into contact. At the same time the entire battalion should not be condemned for the actions of a few of its members.

We doubt that the officers at the armory will permit such offenses against the colored people of the city as have been complained of to go without punishment for the offenders if these charges are proved against them. Obviously, however, it is not to be expected that an entire battalion should be made to suffer for the reprehensible tactics and practices of any limited number of its members, even when these offenses are actually proved. Such a course of action would be manifestly unjust to the battalion as a whole.

Caution and a little patience is to be advised on both sides. The Southern soldiers must learn that here in Springfield we have no deep rooted prejudice against the colored race and that its representatives are permitted to go their way unmolested so long as they behave themselves like the rest of us. Their numbers have greatly increased during the past few years and new sections of the city have been opened to them. We stand by them pretty well.

At the same time we doubt that the entire battalion of Southern soldiers now doing guard duty at the armory is guilty of wantonly insulting and assaulting colored people and it would be the hight of injustice to make them all suffer for the errors of a comparatively few. It is quite conceivable that in a body of Southern soldiers of this size there should be a number who look upon the colored man with contempt. For that matter, the same circumstances might be found in connection with as large a body of troops taken from any other section of the country. For this reason it is to be hoped that the offenders will heed the warning already given, that guilty members of the battalion will be punished when there is evidence against them, and that it will not be found necessary to discipline an entire battalion because certain of its members abuse privileges and carry prejudice too far.

Soldiers — 1918 218 218

Volunteers

ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO VOLUNTEERS AUTHORIZED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Daily Herald Feb. 13, 1918.

Volunteers to be Transferred to 92nd Army Division

SPECIALLY TRAINED MEN OF RACE URGENTLY NEEDED

Splendid Opportunity for Men Technically Trained and Skilled in Handicraft

HEADQUARTERS
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION
N. A., CAMP FUNSTON,
KANSAS.

February 9, 1918.

Dear Sir:

We are pleased to announce that authority has just been granted by the War Department whereby colored men of suitable ages may enlist voluntarily for military service and be transferred to the 92d Army Division. This authority will greatly facilitate the proper organization of this Division and bring our technical units up to the desired standard. Up to this time we have been handicapped by a woeful shortage of specially trained men—men skilled in the various trades—such as civil engineers, stenographers, typists, auto repairers, electricians, telegraph and radio operators, linemen, cable-splicers, draftmen, plumbers, pharmacists, harness-makers, clerks, etc. During a brief publicity campaign we secured a number of such men, but the need is still far greater than the supply. Under the authority referred to above we hope to secure a full quota of men of this class, and in furtherance of this object we ask your earnest co-operation.

It is requested that you make an appeal through your estimable paper presenting our needs to your readers. It may also be shown that the 92d Army Division is the Negro Army Division—the Race's offering in the "War for Democracy and World Liberty"—and it is officered largely by men of their own race, whereby the obligation devolves upon the race to insure a maximum of efficiency for the Division without which we cannot discharge fully that duty of patriotism and loyalty we all owe to home and country.

The strength of the Division as a whole must depend upon the strength of its component parts. Our highest purpose is to make every arm and branch of this Division as strong as the best material in the race will make it. In addition to the native pride of the Negro in his country and race, there are other strong incentives which should lead the qualified Negro to answer the call of his country at this time. Splendid opportunities are open to men of special training, such as many of our young men possess, in the army. Brains and ability are at a premium in the army more so than in civil life. Rapid advancement and promotion invariably fall to the lot of men of ability ~~whether they enter~~ as drafted men or as volunteers. The great advantage, however, to the man of draft age who volunteers is that he begins and fast aims, he said, but is ready his advancement sooner than the man who waits to be drafted. Large numbers of men of proper qualifications are needed for commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Men who were drafted only two months ago are now candidate-students in the Officers' Training Camp. These camps are open to men of proven ability. The FIRST STEP IS TO ENLIST.

The National administration, the War Department, the officers directly in charge of the Division, the Negro Race, the United States and the world at large are watching to see how we shall play our part. Those who know us best believe WE WILL DO OUR FULL DUTY. The past record of the race, whether as civilian or soldier, indicates that they will not be disappointed. At the same time it must be impressed upon the civilians—the members of the race who are not in ranks—that there is much they can do to bring the Negro Army Division up to the full measure of the Nation's expectation, and there is no doubt that a full and just measure of appreciation will be accorded the race in proportion to the manner in which it responds to the country's need in this emergency.

We shall be very thankful for any publicity you may be able to give this matter, directing that all correspondence be addressed to: "Personal Officer, 92d Division, Camp Funston, Kansas.

Very respectfully,
T. T. THOMPSON,
First Lieutenant, Inf., N. A., Assistant Personnel Officer 92nd Division.

PUPILS MAY ENLIST IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.

Tribune May 11, 1918

Pupils in the senior class of the Ga. State Industrial College of Savannah may be enlisted in the English Reserve Corps of the Quartermaster's Department of the army and still remain at their studies. Instructions to this effect have been received by the Savannah army recruiting station. Those enlisted in the reserve corps would continue their work at the college and be placed in class 5 in the draft.

The following paragraph from a telegram sent the governor of the state by Provost Marshal General is self-explanatory:

"Under such regulations as the Quartermaster General may prescribe, students pursuing a course of agriculture, in the senior year, in landgrant agricultural colleges, whose class standing places them in the upper third of the senior class as determined by the school authorities, may enlist in the English Reserve Corps of the Quartermaster Department, and therefore, upon presentation by the registrant to his local board of a certificate of such enlistment, such certificate shall be filed with the Questionarie and that registrant shall be placed in class 5 on the ground that he is in the Military Service of the United States."

All seniors at the institution who are enlisted in this manner will be enlisted at the local army recruiting sta.

SELECTS MAY VOLUNTEER FOR SPECIAL SERVICE

LOUISVILLE COURIER HERALD
MAY 14, 1918

Draft eligibles qualified for general military service are now given the opportunity to volunteer for work in some branch of service in which they are especially fitted. Notice to this effect was received by local draft boards yesterday from the state selective service headquarters at Frankfort.

The call is for both white and colored men between the ages of 21 and 31 years of age, or who were required to register for military service last June. White men will report at the engineers' barracks, Washington, for duty as railroad brakemen, firemen and conductors; to the Veterinary Corps, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for service as hostlers and stablemen; at the Quartermaster's Corps, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for service as mule packers. Negroes will report to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., for service as bricklayers, carpenters and carpenter helpers.

Eligible men may volunteers for any of these branches of service, thru their draft boards, until May 20. They will not be inducted into service tho until an order comes from the office of the chief of the selective service department of Kentucky at Frankfort.

MUSKOGEE OKLA. PHOENIX
MARCH 23, 1918

RELEASED FROM JAIL, WILL SERVE IN ARMY

County Attorney Dismisses Charges Against Five Negroes That They May Join Uncle Sam's Forces

Five negro prisoners from the county jail enlisted in the United States army yesterday afternoon after charges against them had been dismissed by the county attorney.

"We'll get the kaiser just to show our gratitude to you," the quintet of dusky warriors declared as they left the county attorney's office to enter the service of Uncle Sam.

The recruits were Eugene Senior, charged with receiving stolen property; John Barnes, sentenced to six months in the county jail for receiving stolen property; Glenn Trimble, charged with vagrancy; Banard Bohannon, charged with vagrancy; and Ed Jackson, in whose case of robbery a mistrial was declared in the superior court Wednesday.

Negro Buglers Are Wanted For Army

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
MAY 4, 1918

If there is a negro in Beaumont within the draft age who can toot a horn Uncle Sam wants him badly, toot and all. Friday evening the local board received a wire from Maj. Townes stating that Texas was expected to furnish five colored buglers and requested that stock be taken and see if the board had such an article registered. A reply was sent stating that several colored registrants were musicians and Saturday morning a reply was received saying that if they could blow a cornet they should make first class buglers in a short time. Judge Duffey, secretary of the local board, will round up all those who have given their occupation as being musicians, and make a thorough examination into their qualifications to play "On to Berlin" with a simple bugle.

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COLORED MEN OF FLORIDA SHOW MUCH PATRIOTISM IN ENLISTING

JACKSONVILLE FLA. METEOR
APRIL 15, 1918

While white men of a high type are enlisting daily in the regular and national armies at local headquarters for recruiting in Florida, located over Bettes' drug store and in command of Lieut. M. J. DePriest, many patriotic negroes from all sections of the state are also entering the service, their preference being for the quartermaster corps and stevedore regiments, in which good wages are paid and the best of treatment accorded.

From the Revolutionary war down to the Spanish-American fracas and the recent trouble with Pancho Villa in Mexico, the American negro has always shown that he is a patriot and first-class fighting man, and the colored man of today is making it evident that he is just as much of a man-sized American as his forefathers were. Thousands have volunteered for and been assigned to service, while still other thousands have cheerfully submitted to being drafted, and white soldiers are not any more determined to do their best to wipe out the menace of Germanism. The attitude of the colored men, and colored women as well, is indeed creditable and it is deeply appreciated at Washington and throughout the nation.

The army offers fine advantages for the colored men, whether he be a skilled mechanic or day laborer. In addition to all expenses, privates get $30 a month; first-class privates, $33; corporals, $36; sergeants, $39, with pay increases every fice years. The government also gives $15 a month to a wife or other dependent. $10 to the first child; $7.50 to the second and $5 each to others up to $50. Insurance up to $10,000 is also provided for at the most reasonable rates.

There is special need for colored men in the various branches of the army, and Lieut. DePriest asks that those of enlistment age, from 18 to 21 and 40, apply at the recruiting stations in Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Tampa, Orlando or Miami, to their nearest postmaster or traveling recruit agents of the army for enlistment or further information.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
MAY 16, 1918

Name City Streets for First Negro Volunteers

Some person literally inclined, who goes by the city directory, has brought to light the fact that in Shreveport there are at least two streets bearing enemy alien names—Berlin and Bismarck. When their existence was brought to the attention of the city fathers, Commissioner R. H. Ward was authorized to draw up a resolution, which will be passed by the council at an adjourned meeting Thursday, providing that these thoroughfares will henceforth be known as Chester and Christopher streets.

Berlin and Bismarck are short streets in the negro section of the Eighth Ward. Their new names will serve as a memorial for the two first negroes to volunteer for military duty under the selective draft. Chesetr Jones and Christopher Turner, who went before the local exemption board October 7, 1917, and volunteered for immediate service.

NO RESPONSE IS SO FAR RECEIVED

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE
APRIL 24, 1918

As yet no applicants have applied for enlistment in the Twenty-fourth regiment of colored infantry. Sergeant Fred Albright of the local army recruiting station needs these six negro men at once to fill the quota which was alloted to him. Sergeant Albright stated that on numerous previous occasions he has had application from many young and able-bodied negro men for a chance to serve in the army through voluntary enlistment but has heretofore been unable to accept any colored recruits.

Chief Gunners Mate McKibben of the local navy recruiting station also has a vacancy for fifteen colored men as mess attendants for the naval reserve. These men are needed at once, but he also has had no applicants for enlistment. Any young negro man who desires to enter the navy in this capacity had better report to the local navy office at once, as this order is liable to be withdrawn and, according to Chief Gunners Mate McKibben, it is not likely that the navy will be open to colored men for many months if the quota is not filled.

One recruit was obtained for the army yesterday afternoon. He was Henry J. Deppe of Galveston and he joined the field artillery of the regular army.

NEGROES WANTED IN REGULAR ARMY

JACKSONVILLE FLA. METEOR
MARCH 21, 1918

Men for the United States regular army are wanted by First Lieutenant Melvin J. de Priest, in charge of recruiting in Florida. The Quartermaster Corps, National army is open for negro enlistments who are anxiously wanted by Lieutenant de Priest.

The United States navy, last week secured three men. They were sent to Newport News, last night. Chief Quartermaster T. Kyle, today stated that men for the aviation corps, enlisting as mechanics are wanted. Firemen, cooks and apprentice seamen are also desired.

Applicants for original enlistment for the regular army, national guard and national army must be between the ages of 18 and 40 years, both inclusive, persons who have attained their forty-first birthday are ineligible for original enlistment. Minors between the ages of 18 and 21 may be enlisted without the consent of the parent or guardian. Minors under the age of 18 are ineligible with or without the consent of parents or guardian. Married men may be enlisted on same basis as single men. The enlistment in the army of registrants is prohibited. Under the head of registrants are included all persons who on June 5, 1917, had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 31.

The only educational qualification necessary is ability to speak English. The acceptance of aliens not subjects of an enemy country or her allies is authorized, if otherwise eligible and qualified, without declaration of intention to become citizens. The acceptance of subjects of the enemy or her allies, including those who may be claimed as subjects by such countries, is prohibited, even though they may have taken out their first papers.

Negroes Are Wanted

The minimum height and weight required are 61 inches and 110 pounds, respectively. If an applicant is a few pounds under the prescribed weight (minimum and is eligible and otherwise qualified, he can be accepted upon special authority from the adjutant general of the army. Cases of this kind should be taken up with this office by mail before the applicant is sent here for acceptance.

White applicants are desired for all branches of the regular army and for the national army, engineer regiments, if authorized by the proper engineer official.

Colored applicants are desired for stevedore regiments, quartermaster corps, national army.

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
JUNE 4, 1918

NEGRO RECRUITS WANTED

Field Artillery Regiments Open Enlistment Station Here

Several hundred negroes are wanted at once to enlist for service with field artillery regiments now at Camp Meade and Camp Dix. Lieutenant Everitt W. Johnson, of the 167th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, arrived in this city today to enlist the necessary men.

A recruiting station was opened in the southwest branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Seventeenth and Christian streets. Men who are required to register for service with the national army tomorrow will be accepted up until tomorrow night. Negroes between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, even if within draft age, will be accepted.

COLORED DRAFT MEN SOUGHT AS MECHANICS

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
MAY 7, 1918

"I wish," acting Adjutant General Donovan said today, "that the 300 colored graduates of grammar schools would come forward with volunteering to fill the call for men as mechanics in the army.

"Of course, we can go ahead and draft them, and that we shall have to do unless they respond to the request by coming to the District building of their own accord. But how fine it would be, if the word could be taken to President Wilson and Secretary Baker and General Crowder that the National Capital has 300 of the best patriots in the United States.

"The call is for young men, colored graduates of grammar grades of the public schools, who have had some mechanical experience, and who are twenty-one to thirty-one years old. The Government will take them to Howard University, give them a good education, and train them so that after the war they will be able to earn good wages."

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
JUNE 29, 1918

COLORED MEN DON'T RUSH TO ARMY JOBS

Colored registrants are not taking advantage of the opportunity to volunteer in the National Army, according to District Boards.

For more than a week the boards have been accepting applications from colored grammar school graduates to be sent to Wilberforce University, where they will be instructed as cobblers, gas engine operators, locomotive firemen, machinists and blacksmiths. Few have applied.

Permission to volunteer will remain open until Tuesday, when if enough men have not volunteered the draft will be resorted to.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ASKS 500 WHITE, 180 COLORED MEN VOLUNTEER

MUSKEGAN MICH CHRONICLE
JUNE 24, 1918

Washington, June 24—Provost Marshal General Crowder today directed Wisconsin to furnish 500 white grammar school graduates, and Ohio 180 colored grammar school graduates qualified for general military service, for special training at army schools. The entrainment date is July 15. The call probably will be held open for volunteers until about July 1.

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
JUNE 4, 1918

Need Colored Recruits for Artillery

A call was issued today to colored men of the city to enlist in the Field Artillery. Lieutenant E. W. Johnson, who has been detailed here on recruiting duty, has opened an office at 17th and Christian sts. Recruits will go to Camp Dix and Camp Meade. The failure of a large number of selected men to pass the right physical examination for overseas duty has made it necessary to resort to recruiting, he says.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
MAY 8, 1918

NEGROES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED ANY LONGER FOR 24TH INFANTRY

No more negroes will be accepted for the Twenty-fourth Infantry, regular army, according to a communication received by Sergeant Fred H. Albright, local army recruiting officer. Three negroes have been accepted for this regiment since enlistments were authorized about three weeks ago.

Fred J. Pratali of Galveston was accepted for enlistment in the quartermaster corps as a clerk yesterday. He was sent to San Antonio.

BEAUMONT TEX ENTERPRISE
MAY 8, 1918

Yesterday was a big day at the army recruiting station. Three white men and four negroes enlisted. The white men were Grady McNeil and A. Feinhardt, both of Beaumont, and S. Taylor of Triplett, Mo., all going into the infantry. Clifford Andrew, Tom Adam and Arthur Gullet, all of Port Arthur, and all going into the quartermaster corps, were the new negro recruits in addition to C. Maple of Big Sandy, who will be sent away today.

HOUSTON TEX POST
APRIL 23, 1918

COLORED INFANTRYMEN WANTED.

Captain Lowe of the army recruiting station received a telegram Monday from the war department authorizing him to recruit at once 33 colored men for the 24th U. S. infantry. This is an opportunity for patriotic colored men who have been deprived of the privilege of enlisting for the past few weeks.

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
JUNE 6, 1918

Making Drive for Negro Recruits

A drive for negro recruits for the army has been started in this city and recruiting headquarters opened at the Southwest Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Seventeenth and Christian streets, under direction of Lieutenant E. W. Johnson. Men above and below the draft age and some men within the draft age will be accepted. They are to be placed in the field artillery.

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A MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT AND CONFIDENCE

Daily Herald Feb. 13, 1918

"ONE'S OWN FREEDOM IS SAFEST WHEN THAT OF OTHERS IS EQUALLY SAFE"

Says Secretary of War Baker in Letter to Chicago Branch of National Security League

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker wrote the following letter, which was read at a mass meeting held in the Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., last night (Lincoln's Birthday), under the auspices of the National Security League, with the co-operation of representative colored citizens of Chicago:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1918.

National Security League, Chicago Branch—Mr. H. H. Merrick, President; Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, Chairman, Executive Committee.

On Behalf of the Colored People—Rev. Dr. A. J. Carey, Dr. George C. Hall, Rev. W. D. Cook, Rev. N. J. McCracken, Major R. R. Jackson and Mr. Morris Lewis.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your telegram inviting me to be present and to deliver the principal address at a mass meeting to be held at the Coliseum in Chicago on the afternoon of February 12, 1918, under the auspices of the Chicago Branch of the National Security League in connection with the representatives and leaders of the patriotic colored citizens of your community.

As stated to you in the telegraphic reply which Mr. Emmett J. Scott, my Special Assistant, forwarded to you at my instance and request, I sincerely wish it were possible for me to be present on the occasion referred to, for I would then have a splendid opportunity to tell of the fine spirit with which the great test of the quality of America is being met by the colored people of Our Country. But the pressure of my official duties here compels me to forego this pleasure.

I wish, however, in view of my enforced absence to send, especially to the colored Americans of your community and elsewhere, just a few words of encouragement and confidence.

In our Reserve Officers' Training Camp, recently held at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, representative young colored men presented themselves for training. They devoted themselves with zeal to the task and they are now imparting to the men under their charge the military lessons which they themselves learned. But more than this, they are teaching to their fellow men the principles for which America is in the war—those vital principles which are the foundation of the hopes of free people, and the keystone of National Security.

After all, what is this thing we call "Democracy" and about which we hear so much nowadays? Surely it is no catch phrase or abstraction. It is demonstrating too much vitality for that. It is no social distinction or privilege of the few, for were it that, it could not win the hearts of peoples and make them willing to die for its establishment. But it is, it seems to me, a hope as wide as the human race, involving men everywhere—a hope which permits each of us to look forward to a time when not only we, but others will have respective rights, founded in the generosity of Nature, and protected by a system of justice which will adjust its apparent conflicts. Under such a hope nations will do justice to nations, and men to men. Nor can I believe that this democracy will be attained as a finished and complete thing, but rather with increased education and knowledge, its application will enlarge and new meanings be discovered in it. It is not the philosophy of disorder, but of progressive order, not the doctrine of restraint by force, but rather of self-restraint imposed by man who realize that one's own freedom is safest when that of others is equally safe.

In a most encouraging degree, it is being regarded by colored civilians throughout the country, as a privilege and as a duty to give liberally of their substance, of their time, of their talents, of their energy, of their influence, and in every way possible, to contribute toward the comfort and success of our fighting units and those of our Allies across the seas.

The colored men, who were subject to draft, are to be commended upon their promptness and eagerness in registering their names for service in the National Army, and likewise mention is made of the relatively low percentage of exemption claims filed by them. Those in the service of their country, I am sure, will prove faithful and efficient, and will uphold the traditions of their race.

It is, indeed, most fitting that you should hold your patriotic meeting on the day set apart in honor of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, whose name is synonymous with Freedom and true Democracy.

Hoping that your meeting and all of your worthy efforts may be crowned with success, I am,

Cordially yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

NEGRO SELECTMEN WANTED IN STATE TO PLANT CROPS

Montgomery Advertiser 2/26/18

Gen. Hubbard Attempts to Hold Up Entraining of First Quota

An attempt is being made by General Hubbard, Alabama adjutant general to have the negroes in the first draft, not sent forward but ordered to be entrained March 29 held up until after the crop planting season on the farms of the State.

There are about 2,500 or 3,000 negroes in this contingent, who were called in the first draft but not sent forward. Recently orders were received to forward these men to Des Moines, Iowa, where the negroes are being trained.

Nearly All From Farms.

General Hubbard has ascertained that almost all of these negroes are employed on farms in Alabama and has been petitioned by plantation owners that taking these men would work a great hardship on the State.

Word has been sent to Provost Marshal Crowder asking that the order to entrain these men be delayed until after the crops are in.

First Quota Not Included.

Orders have been sent out to delay sending men working on farms included in the second draft, but this order did not include the first quota and it is hoped that the ruling may be made to cover this contingent.

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War Relief

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OUR NEGRO WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR WAR WORK

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 23, 1918

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By ELENE FOSTER

"FIFTEEN minutes from Times Square" and we are in the midst of the largest negro settlement in the world, a town of over 70,000 inhabitants, lying in the district between 125th and 145th streets on the east side of the city; a town with its own social and club life, its own churches (and it rivals Brooklyn in the number of these!), its theatres, its newspapers, its doctors and dentists, lawyers and architects, its own armory for colored troops and its own corps of women workers who are looking after the comfort and welfare of these troops.

It has already sent to France its crack regiment, the 15th, which became the 367th Infantry in the National Army, and those of us who saw these men as they marched down Fifth Avenue to the strains of Professor Europe's famous "jazz" band will not soon forget the spectacle.

Judging from the glowing reports that are coming daily from the Western front of the work that these colored troops are doing in the great drive, it would seem that they are keeping up to the splendid standard set by the men who fought so gallantly under Colonel Shaw, in the war of the rebellion, and under Colonel Roosevelt, at San Juan Hill. Small wonder that Harlem swells with pride at the mention of the gallant 15th! And small wonder, too, that the women of Harlem are thoroughly aroused, at last, and are bending every energy to stand in a solid phalanx behind those men.

Loyalty and Labor to Back Their Men's Courage

I say "at last" because for various reasons it was extremely difficult at first to organize these women for war work, and a great deal of credit is due to the women, both colored and white, who finally accomplished this, for theirs was a tedious and discouraging task. Their perseverance, however, finally won the day, and it would be difficult to find a more patriotic, loyal and hard working circle of women than those who meet and work together from morning until night, day after day, at the tables in the four Red Cross auxiliaries in Harlem.

In order to understand the conditions in the Harlem colored district one must know a little of the character of the people who live there. They are for the most part in very moderate circumstances—many of them are really poor. There is a small minority of what we might term the "well-to-do," and there is, so far as I know, only one person who could be classed as "rich," the famous Mme. Walker, of hair tonic fame.

Their mental status is analogous to their financial position, for while there are highly educated, intelligent people among them, the great majority are the negroes whom we know in our kitchens and laundries, who serve as porters on Pullman cars and in the various menial positions in our hotels and office buildings. A simple, emotional people, with an inherited suspicion of the motives of "white folks" and, until recently, very little sympathy or interest in what they considered a "white folks' war." Old injustices have been insidiously revived and new ones invented or magnified, with the object of intensifying this feeling.

With this feeling in the atmosphere one can easily understand that it was no easy task to organize the negro women of Harlem for war work. To Mrs. Genet, of the National League for Women's Service, is due the credit of establishing the first Red Cross auxiliary. She got together the little handful of women who formed the nucleus of this group, and taught them to roll bandages and make surgical dressings.

The workers were faithful in their attendance, but there was no great enthusiasm and very few new members until the first colored regiments left the Harlem armory for the training camp. Then a change came over the women of Harlem; they woke up to the fact that this was *not* a "white folks' war," that their own boys were about to play a part in it, and there was no longer any need to beg for workers for the Red Cross.

There are to-day four workrooms in Harlem, one of which is pointed out with pride by the Red Cross as one of their model auxiliaries. It has 150 members, with more coming in every day.

Three canteen units have been formed already, one of which served the colored troops for the first time at the armory, after the parade on Memorial Day.

The Circle For Negro War Relief, Inc.

But the largest and what promises to be the most helpful of the negro war relief organizations is a national association which was formed last January by Mrs. Norman Hapgood, called "The Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc." Mrs. Hapgood is the president of this society, and Harrison Rhodes is its treasurer. It numbers among its directors Governor Whitman, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, the editor of "The Crisis"; Colonel Charles Young, Ray Stannard Baker, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, George Foster Peabody and Arthur B. Spingarn.

Although only six months old "The Circle" has already units in almost every state in the union—fifty in all—and many more are in process of organization. The membership at present numbers 2,000 women.

"The Circle" is buying ambulances, making knitted garments for the soldiers at home and overseas, sending entertainers to the camps and doing all the hundred and one things that add to the comfort and happiness of the colored troops. And beside all this, it is making a special effort to care for the families of these fighting men, and this, I assure you, is no small task, for the great majority of these people have no income outside of the pittance which the soldier is able to send home and that which the woman of the family earns by "going out by the day."

By making its connections with the pastors of the colored churches "The Circle" will reach not only the family of the man in the Harlem apartment or the Baltimore tenement, but the wife and children of the man from the loneliest little cabin in the depths of the cotton belt.

It proposes, also, to interest the teachers in the public schools and to organize through them little bands of "Junior Colored Patriots," who will do all sorts of war work. But all these plans call for funds, and money is very hard to raise in a community composed almost entirely of working people. Wouldn't you like to help? Think of what these black soldiers are doing for us on the Western front and send a substantial token of your gratitude to Harrison Rhodes, 223 West Fifty-ninth Street.

With the help of the War Camp Community the women of Harlem hope soon to open a service club for their soldiers. Two houses will be thrown into one and fitted up with reading and writing rooms, a hall for dances and entertainments, sleeping rooms for the men and a large dining room where a canteen will be established.

Colored Women as Nurses—Why Not?

All this work is very necessary and very useful, but the one branch of service for which the colored woman yearns and for which to those of us, at least, who have known the care of a Southern mammy she seems unquestionably best fitted has thus far been closed to her. For while the Red Cross has enrolled colored nurses for the last year and has repeatedly declared its intention of sending them to the hospital as yet not one of these women has actually been called to the service.

The colored women cannot understand this situation. They cannot understand why when their men are sent to fight on the battlefields of France their women are not sent to nurse them. I confess I can't comprehend it, either; can you? It can't be that there is any question of their competency, for the graduates of the training schools of the colored hospitals are required to pass the selfsame examinations as those of the white schools, and added to this is their natural aptitude for the work, for a colored woman is a "born nurse," just as she is a "born cook."

There are between 5,000 and 6,000 graduates of colored training schools all ready and anxious for war service—nearly a quarter of the 25,000 for whom the Red Cross is calling. What in the world is the answer?

The superintendent of the training school for nurses of the Lincoln Hospital, which is graduating this month twenty-three nurses, all of whom have volunteered for war service, in discussing the question the other day, said to me:

"We are not looking for social equality with the white women; we don't care for social position; we are merely asking to be allowed to do our share as women and as nurses to help to ease the pain and sufferings of our own brave boys who are fighting for us. Why are we not allowed to do this?"

And echo answers, "Why?"

Washington Deliberates While "Mammy" Prays

The feeling of the entire feminine portion of the Harlem colony on this subject was expressed by an old mammy, who when I asked if she were not proud of her boy who is fighting in France, replied:

"Honey, I'se proud, sho' 'nough, but I'se mighty worritted, too. I was glad to give my Ab'ram, but when I thinks o' that boy a layin' out on the bare ground in pain an' suffrin' I jes natchully loses mah mind, 'cause I know mighty well that no white nurse that's a comin' along a lookin' fer the wounded ain't never goin' ter see that boy. You see, honey, his face ain't gwine ter shine out uv that mud like a white boy's ud do, an' so she'll jes' natchully pass him by, an' he'll lay there an' suffer, an' die maybe on that foreign sho,' with nobody to ease his pain. I jes' can't sleep in mah bed

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a thinkin' uv it, honey, an' I prays to Gawd night an' mohnin' ter put it in the hearts of the white folks that's runnin' this 'ere wah to send our own colored nurses over there to watch out for that boy."

And let us hope that mammy's prayer will soon be heard. The prospects are that it will, for Emmett Scott, who was the late Booker T. Washington's confidential secretary, has been in Washington for some time past with this one object in his mind, the recognition of the colored nurses and the acceptance of them by the War Department for service with the colored troops.

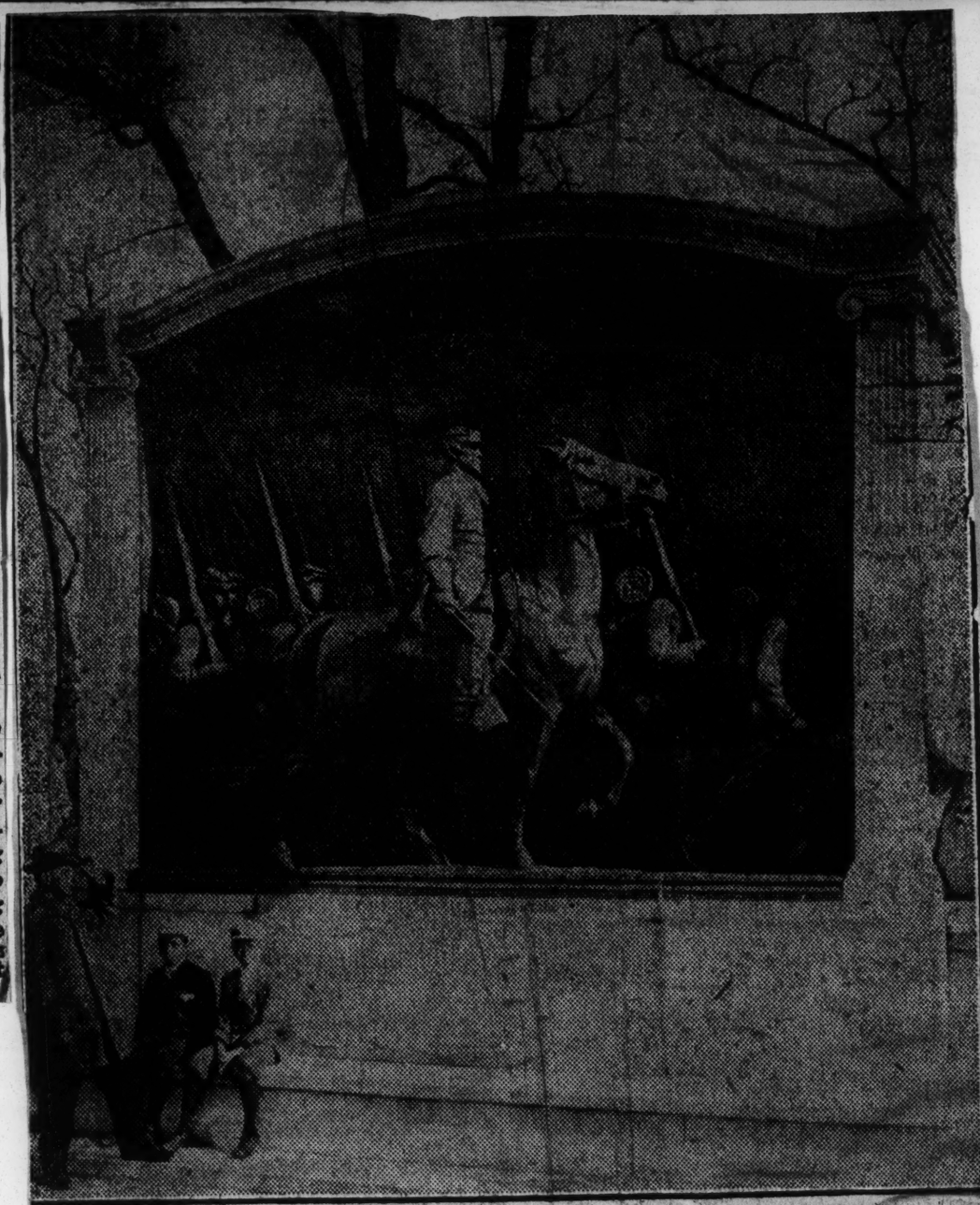
There are already two colored women serving as canteen workers in France, and four others are ready and awaiting transportation. They are all women of mature age, particularly efficient in their own line of work, and they speak French fluently. It is a matter of pride with the colored people to send only those whom they are quite sure will be above criticism of any kind. They realize that a great deal is at stake, and they are going to be very particular about the kind of women who represent the race in any capacity both here and overseas.

And so little by little the negro women are gaining recognition among the real war workers, little by little because of race prejudice and fear of social complications, and little by little the authorities are beginning to understand that the colored woman is not seeking social equality; she does not wish to hob-nob with the white woman; she is merely begging to be allowed to do for her men in the service what the white woman is doing for hers. Is there any earthly reason why she shouldn't be allowed to do it?

NOTICE TO RED CROSS

Savannah Tribune May 11 18

The Toussaint L'Overture Branch American Red Cross, held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening A large number was present and a very interesting meeting was held. Reports from the various departments were rendered, which were very creditable. Surgical dressings made for the month of April under the supervision of Mesdames Geo. S. Williams, J. Jackson, A Jackson, A. Dilworth and Miss A. Jones were 3,551. Under the direction of Mrs. Petty 26 pairs of pajamas were made during the month of April. The Junior Red Cross membership is 250. It is under the general chairman of Miss Lee. Information concerning families of enlisted men will be gladly received by Miss Helen Lee, secretary Civilian Relief, who can be seen at headquarters 9 a. m. to 12 m.



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THE SHAW MEMORIAL, BOSTON

Showing the 54th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, colored troops, led by Colonel Shaw, of Civil War fame

"But the high soul burns on to light men's fee'
Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet."

Negro Red Cross Work Room to Open Monday

The colored branch of the Red Cross work room will be formally opened at 157 Auburn avenue Monday. The hours of work will be from 9 in the morning to 6 in the evening, and the public is invited to inspect the rooms.

A request has been made that each visitor bring a silver offering.

W. F. Penn is president of the colored branch of the Red Cross.

TROY N Y EVE RECORD
APRIL 9, 1918

Negro War Relief.

Unit No. [redacted] Negro War Relief will hold a food sale, Thursday afternoon, April 11 at Tibbitt's hall, Fulton and River streets. The sale of home made food will begin at 4 o'clock with an entertainment in the evening. The officers of the unit are Mrs. Ethelbert Eveans, president; Mrs. Etta Thomas, vice president; Miss Theressa Vroman, secretary; Mrs. A. E. Hunter, treasurer.

TO HAVE A WAR SERVICE CENTER

New York Age 6-29-18

Will be Conducted in Harlem Under Auspices of Young Women's Christian Association.

TO BE OPENED ON JULY 4

Place Will be Used as Canteen for Soldiers and Sailors—Cots to be Furnished Mothers and Wives of Soldiers and Sailors Who Reach City Late at Night.

A war service center to be both a place of recreation for young women and one to which all soldiers and sailors are welcome will be formally opened at 127 West 136th street, July 4, from 4 to 6, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association.

This center is expected to fill a long-felt need in giving the young women of the city a place where they can meet to sew and knit for the Red Cross and have meetings of their Patriotic League and other club activities.

There will be emergency cots for the accommodation of the mothers and wives of our soldiers and sailors who come into the city late at night in search of their soldier relatives and with no friends to take them in.

One of the important features of this new center will be a canteen for the soldiers and sailors.

No effort will be spared to make this center serve the vital needs of the community by helping friends find trace of the soldier and sailor who may have been wounded or lost track of, by giving all soldiers and sailors a place where they may rest and read while in the city as well as enjoy wholesome food, and by furnishing a center for club activities for all young women and girls.

A splendid program for the opening is being prepared and everyone is most cordially invited.

There will be an adequate staff of workers. Miss Ruth A. Fisher has been called as the executive of this center.

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War Relief

THE COLORED AMERICAN IN WAR WORK

A Review of What the Negro People are Doing to Aid in Winning the World-Wide War for Liberty and Democracy

Southwestern Christian Advocate 9-19-18

Issued from the Office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C.—Company A, 301st Stevedore Regiment, "Somewhere in France," has been cited by Rear Admiral Wilson and General McClure for exceptionally efficient work. These colored men unloaded and coaled the immense steamship "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland," in fifty-six hours, making a new world's record, in competition with other stevedore detachments on the Western front in France, many of which are white. A film, showing this splendid regiment at work and at play, is to be exhibited throughout the country in the leading colored and white theaters.

In Los Angeles, Cal., nine colored "four-minute men" are at work talking up the purchase of Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps and war organization activities among the colored people, with excellent results.

The Army is still in need of chaplains. The ultimate plan is to have one for every 1,200 officers and men. It wants a special kind of chaplain—a sturdy, upstanding, brotherly man between the ages of 21 and 45—who cares a good deal more about the welfare of soldiers than about distinctions in creeds. At Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., the Army is conducting a school for chaplains. The course covers five weeks and new classes are formed at about an interval of a week after the current class is graduated. Applicants must pass the physical tests prescribed by the local draft board. While at the school the student-chaplain receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and the pay of a first-class private, $33 per month, with mileage home at the rate of 3½ cents per mile upon the completion of his course. If appointed he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the National Army, $2,000 a year and $2,200 abroad. The next class began August 23. Applicants should apply directly to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will furnish all necessary information. There are now about thirty-one colored chaplains in the several branches of the Army.

Arrangements have been made for the use of the splendid Parish House of the Church of Our Merciful Saviour at Louisville, Ky., as a club for the colored soldiers, several thousand of whom are stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor nearby. The house has two large reception rooms, a good-sized assembly hall, large kitchen, reading and writing rooms, bowling alley, poolroom, rathskellar, etc., in basement, and toilet and bathing facilities. There are six dormitory rooms, suitable for twenty-four cots. In addition to this place, there is a prospect for a building to be equipped as a dormitory that will accommodate two or three hundred cots for the colored soldiers in this vicinity, with small expense, if any, to the men. A group of representative business men have agreed to furnish and furnish and equip the building with light and heat.

August 3d to 18th a campaign for health, of State-wide proportions, was carried on at Columbia, S. C. On the 4th a meeting was held and Governor Manning presided. The Chief Executive also paid a visit to Camp Jackson to encourage the colored citizens in their very helpful effort in promotion of better health conditions among their people. The State Council of Defense is in charge of the campaign. Some of those interested in the work are: Seymour Carroll, secretary of State Council of Defense; I. S. Levy, chairman of the Columbia Council of Defense; J. H. Goode, president of the Negro Business League; Dr. M. A. Evans, president of South Carolina Health Association; R. W. Westbury, Food Administrator for the State of South Carolina; Dr. J. H. Goodwin, president State Fair Association; N. J. Frederick, editor of the Piedmont Indicator, and R. W. Boulware, president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the State.

The colored man is a willing factor in the war. This has been so convincingly demonstrated upon so many occasions that additional evidence is scarcely necessary. A striking case in point, however, may be noted in the journeying, at his own expeise, from Birmingham, Ala., to Washington of Archie Neely, a stalwart young colored American, to enlist in the Army. He had been refused by the local boards at his home, but was so determined to battle for Uncle Sam that he scraped together the necessary funds and came to Washington to see the officials of the War Department in person and tender his services. His personality was so inviting and his plea so eloquent that Neely was accepted. There wasn't a happier youngster in the land than Neely when he left the War Department with a paper authorizing him to proceed at once to Camp Meade.

The colored churches and fraternal societies of Jackson, Tenn., began an elaborate patriotic demonstration August 29, which continued three days. Speakers of national renown were on hand and a strenuous effort was made to raise $5,000 for war purposes. A big parade was an outstanding feature of the occasion and 25,000 marchers took part. The affair was under the management of a local committee, headed by R. Flippin.

Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the United States Army, has called for the enrollment of 8,000 graduate nurses to enter the service at the rate of 2,000 a week. Says he: "The Army to-day is growing faster than the Nurse Corps is increasing. I therefore urge upon the American Red Cross, through its agencies, to bring to the attention of the trained nurses of this country the necessity of immediate offer of service and their enrollment in the Army Nurse Corps." With the rapid increase of colored troops in the Army, the necessity of larger numbers of colored nurses will be apparent. Women who desire to register and enroll for this service should write to Miss Jane Delano, Headquarters of the American Red Cross (Army Nurse Section), or apply to the Red Cross authorities in the locality in which they reside.

A new community house, adjudged the best in the district, has been opened for Negro soldiers at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex. A committee has been appointed by the War Commission on Training Camp Activities and a colored worker has been placed in charge of the club home.

The appointment of Lieutenant Russell Smith, detailed in charge of the 2nd Battalion, Student Army Training Camp, Howard University, is the first time in the history of the United States Army when a colored officer has been placed in charge as commanding officer of a training camp.

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Gammon heological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., one of the race's ablest speakers, addressed a monster patriotic meeting recently at Wadesboro, N. C., with more than 6,000 persons in attendance from Anson and ajoining counties. Dr. Bowen was introduced by the Hon. L. . Robinson, member of

CIRCLE TO CONTINUE ITS RELIEF WORK

New York Age 9-7-18

Mrs. Elijah Rochon Boutte, executive secretary of The Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc., announces that despite the ending of the world war the work of the Circle will go on indefinitely. It is the aim of the Circle to become an effective force in Negro reconstruction work and do for colored Americans in particular what the Red Cross is doing for all people.

The work of the Circle is to be greatly expanded by the addition to the staff of a field worker in the person of Mrs. Julia Price Burrell of Frogmore, S. C., who is chairman of Unit No. 29, and has done effective work for the organization.

That colored soldiers need sweaters badly is made known in a letter to the Circle by F. Leslie Clark, who, in thanking the organization for remembering the boys, writes:

I have been here for some time and am now with our forces somewhere in France. I have found it a deal of pleasure to work with them and I have distributed the supplies intrusted to me by our Circle to both officers and men who really were in need of them and appreciated them so much. They assured me that they would write you immediately acknowledging the receipt of them. I certainly wish it were possible for you to send me more sweaters, as our men need them badly; they come in very nicely when they are on hikes. I would advise you to load every Y. M. C. A. man with all he can carry, as the weather is getting chilly and these things can be used to advantage, especially sweaters and socks.

It makes our men feel good and gives them new spirit to know that such an organization as the Circle for Negro War Relief is behind them. May God bless the organization and the hands that hold the Circle around the 100,000 or more Negro soldiers over here.

CURTIS' WIDOW TO DO WAR WORK IN FRANCE

New York Age 9-14-18

New York, May 7.—Mrs. James L. Curtis, wife of the late James L. Curtis, United States Minister to Liberia, will sail this week for France.

Mrs. Curtis enjoys the distinction of being the first Colored woman selected by the Government to work among the soldiers at the Front.

She will be stationed between Paris and the firing line.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, it is said, has also been selected and will sail soon.

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Congress from the Wadesboro district. He pointed out in a most luminous manner the duty of the race in support of the war policies of the government and urged the people to respond cheerfully to the call to the colors, to buy Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps, to contribute generously to the funds for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and to engage heartily in all of the activities designed to aid the nation in the winning of the war. Dr. Bowen spoke to another large gathering at Hickory, N. C., en route homeward to Atlanta.

The full text of President Wilson's letter in denunciation of lynching will probably be circulated in France among the colored soldiers.

The Negro Auxiliary of the Knox County Chapter of the American Red Cross Society of Knoxville, Tenn., is doing excellent work, with Mrs. J. C. Robinson as president. At a recent patriotic celebration Mayor John E. McMillan spoke and helpful addresses were delivered by Editor W. L. Porter, of the East Tennessee News; Prof. C. W. Cansler, Hon W. F. Yardley, Dr. J. H. Henderson, Rev. L St. George McCallum and others of like prominence.

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 5, 1918

A COLORED SOLDIERS' HOME

Recently there was held at Jacksonville a meeting the object of which was to establish somewhere in the state, a home and hospital for colored soldiers and sailors, and their children.

The meeting was at the instance of Governor Catts, and he had called to his counsel some of the most able men in the state. A permanent organization was formed, and work on the proposition will be started at once.

It is an excellent idea, and the only criticism we have to offer is that it is really a state, rather than a private individual's duty. Of course, the organization behind it will push matters to where the state will be shown its duty to take over the home; and until then there will doubtless be opportunity for contributing to the cause which has everything about it to recommend it to the public.

Our colored soldiers and sailors are making a record for themselves at the front. There will be maimed and invalided ones of them, as of the white men, of course, and there is in Florida no place to take care of them in the manner in which a great state should take care of its disabled veteran soldiers.

There will be need for such homes in every state; and in the South where the percentage of colored troops gone out is the highest, it will be one of our real problems when the war is over.

The state that begins now to adjust itself and its economic relations to what is inevitable after the war, will be the state to emerge from this era with the least disruption, ready to take up the usual business of life in a manner that will indicate sane thought, preparation and sympathy for the men coming home.

CAMP UPTON MEN SUBSCRIBE $10,000 FOR AN AUDITORIUM

N. Y. C. AMSTERDAM NEWS
DECEMBER 13, 1917

COL. ROOSEVELT HEADS WELFARE COMMITTEE WHICH GIVES $20,000 TOWARD $40,000 FOR STRUCTURE

Colonel Moss' Efforts to Help 367th Infantry Meets With Great Response at Shieffelin Home — Dr. Bishop President; Lattimore Field Secretary

Camp Upton, Dec. 11.—The 367th Infantry has subscribed $10,000 toward the $40,000 needed, it is learned for the erection of the general auditorium and recreation center which Colonel Moss is planning for the colored soldiers here.

In an address which he delivered last Wednesday night at the residence of Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, at which time the Executice Committee of the Welfare League of the 367th Infantry met, Colonel Moss, of the 367th Infantry, at Camp Upton, expressed full confidence in the belief that the colored soldiers of to-day would live up to the traditions of all the colored soldiers in the history of the country. It is his earnest desire to do some material things to aid in the comfort, entertainment and general welfare of the colored soldiers at Camp Upton. It is his plan, for which he deserves full credit, to establish the welfare league that starts off under such enthusiastic and favorable auspices.

The first purpose of the league is to erect at Camp Upton an auditorium, seating fully five thousand persons, in which the soldiers may assemble night after night and listen to lectures by good speakers, concerts by famous artists, moving picture exhibitions and other forms of amusement, which will prove both edifying to the men and will help to dispel the gloom and while away the long Winter nights.

Bonds have already been issued of which $20,000 has been subscribed toward the expense of erecting this building. The ground has already been cleared.

The second plan of Colonel Moss is to form among the people a sustaining membership of fully ten thousand persons, who will be asked and expected to visit the camp from time to time and assist in lending cheer to these brave fellows on their way to France, perhaps many to sacrifice their lives in defense of the country's cause.

Blanks will be distributed shortly through the churches and other avenues, and it is expected that all patriotic and race loving citizens will sign these blanks and return them to the Field Secretary at once, so as to get this gigantic movement under way in the shortest time possible.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was elected Honorary President; Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, President; Hon. Charles W. Anderson, First Vice-President; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Treasurer; Captain Walter B. Williams, Secretary, and George W. Lattimore, Field Secretary.

Other members of the committee are: George Foster Peabody, Major Robert R. Moton and Colonel James A. Moss.

Negro Soldiers Use New Bath House For First Time.

White Officer Insists that his Men be Granted the Courtesy

Colored troops passing through Raleigh used the new bath house at Johnson street for the first time Wednesday afternoon. The train composed of draftees, was enroute from Mobile Ala. and in charge of a big-souled, broad-hearted white officer. On reaching Johnson street station the train stopped as usual and was met by members of the colored canteen committee. The officer in charge on finding a bath house for soldiers made arrangements to have the men take the "showers." The bath house, however, was locked and the officer says he was told by some member of the white Canteen Committee, who happened to be present that the "captain" was not present, the keys therefore being unavailable. The officer then asked a member of the Colored Canteen Committee it she had the keys to the bath house. He was told that colored troops had not been accorded the privilege of using the bath house" whereupon the officer replied that his men were dirty and tired from the long trip and that they would not proceed until they had a bath. After some delay the keys were forth coming and the boys got the bath.

The bath house was completed some two months ago. It was built by popular subscription, black and white, alike contributing. Many of the factories and industrial plants employing colored labor took a day's wage from the laborers, carte blanche for the bath house. Either purposely or tactily, Negroes have not used the bath house before.

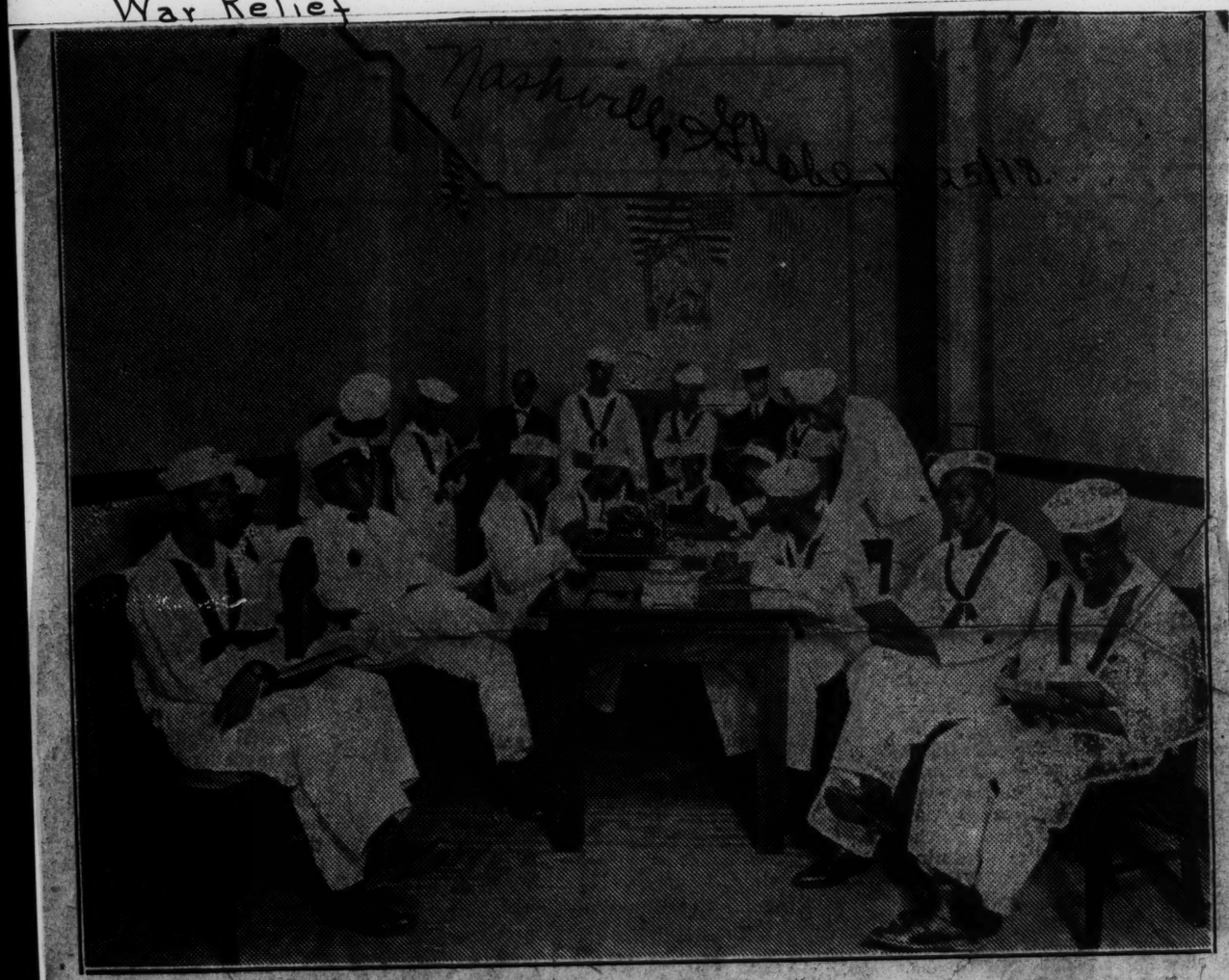
RESPONDING TO APPEAL OF SOLDIERS DEPENDENTS

The Journal & Guide

Washington.—The National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee was greatly encouraged last week by the many generous responses it received to appeal for funds to provide relief for needy dependents of Colored soldiers. Among the many contributions received was one for $126 from the Colored Shriners of Indianapolis; $50 from the Chemist Club, of Newburgh, N. Y., $10 from "A Sympathizer" in Lincher Creek, Alberta, Canada, and $10 from "A Friend" in Charleston, S. C. Judging from reports coming in to the Committees's headquarters here the Colored people throughout the country are tremendously interested in helping along the great movement to raise $2,000,000.

Soldiers — 1918 207

War Relief



A little recreation in the sailors' rest room of the American Red Cross Chapter. Branch No. 6 is run for soldiers and sailors. It is located on Branch No. 6 of the New Orleans Temple.

WITH THE NATIONAL COMFORT COMMITTEE

Courier-Journal 6-15-18

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The National Colored Soldiers' Comfort Committee has just responded splendidly to the appeal of a young Colored soldier who had recently been promoted to a lieutenancy. He was a poor boy who had to help support his mother out of the $30 per month allowed him as a private. On receiving his commission, and as his regiment was packed, ready to leave for "over there," he was ordered to procure his officer's outfit at once. He had not the funds, and to fail to secure the outfit would have meant a loss of the commission he had earned by meritorious work. On being appealed to, the National Colored Soldiers' Comfor Committee agreed to advance the necessary amount—about $200, without interest, to the boy. The young officer agreed to refund the loan to the committee in monthly installments.

* * *

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A fund was raised here last week to buy smokes for the Colored soldiers soon to sail for "over there" in France. The National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee headed the fund with a contribution of $100. A solacing cigar or a "wee pipe o' tobacco" is a great comfort to the boys while on the long, tedious voyage across the sea. In the trenches, and when resting behind the battle line.

* * *

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee received a very pathetic letter last week from a Colored citizen in Rochelle, Ga., in which was the following: "Am today sending you a contribution of one dollar. I will do all I can for you. I have one son and a brother in the army in France. If they continue to lynch here as they have for the past three weeks there won't be any of our race to send to the war, eight being lynched in one week. It makes us feel very bad, knowing there is a law to try men for their crimes. We will thank God when mob violence is done away with."

* * *

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10.—The Colored people here have caught the spirit sweeping over the country to help the National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee and have organized to begin a drive for funds. Mrs. Lulu B. Stanford, state organizer, was here last week and addressed three of the emergency units, and also spoke at Bethel A. M. E. church, arousing great interest. Miss Bertha F. Zedreck, president of the local emergency

aid here, is arranging for a big meeting, Armond W. Scott, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, to be the principal speaker.

DEMAND FOR WORKERS CALLS FOR TRAINING

GALVESTON WOMEN HAVE CHANCE TO FIT THEMSELVES FOR WAR SERVICE.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS APRIL 18, 1918

Mrs. Pearl Case Blough, who comes here one day each week from Houston to hold classes in protective work for girls, is eager to have more students in her classes and points out that training along any line of social service has a twofold mission—it fits the student for voluntary service or for a paid position.

"More than ever before," said Mrs. Blough yesterday, "is the demand for the trained worker in all service. In all phases of social service the worker is dealing directly with humanity and all mistakes in judgment, all lack of knowledge of the responsibility which the city or state assumes towards its people spells failure. I would like to see business women of the city in my Wednesday evening class. Many of them have had valuable experience which, added to a knowledge of the laws and courts, would add immensely to their capacity for service and to their general culture."

Mrs. Blough came to Texas last September from Minneapolis, Minn., and lives with her mother and small daughter in Houston. She is a representative of the commission on training camp activities and her work is in the educational field. Mrs. Edward F. Harris is in charge of registrations for Mrs. Blough's classes which are held in the assembly room of the Ball High School each Wednesday. The morning class meets at 10 o'clock and the evening class at 6:30.

Speaker Tells of Work.

"The chief protection of the girl in wartime must come from the girl herself," said Miss Maud E. Miner, in a recent interview., "and must spring from the girl's realization of her own important part as a worker in the great struggle."

Miss Miner is chairman of the committee on protective work for girls, which under the commission on training camp activities, has already done much to safeguard the girl in all parts of the country.

"When the individual girl in any community can be brought to see her own work in wartime, whether it be the making of munitions, clerking or housework, in the same heroic light in which she views the work of the man in uniform, the problem of the protection of that girl will be solved."

Texas Action Commended.

Miss Miner commended the women's building, recently opened in San Antonio, as an example of a detention home for girls with no outward suggestion of the purpose for which it is intended. The war service board made an appropriation for the maintenance of this building. In San Antonio a Mexican woman has a home in the Mexican quarter and does protective work with the Mexican girls. A negro trained nurse works with the negro girls in that city. The protective work in San Antonio is under the supervision of Mrs. Jane Rippin, director of protective girls in the southwestern district.

Gives $25,000 For Care of Negro Troops

Louisville News 207

Rockefeller Foundation Appropriates That Sum for Their Entertainment 6-16-18

New York, June 8.—The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that $25,000 had been appropriated "as an initial step to make possible a demonstration of a plan of adequate care and entertainment of Negro troops in a typical war camp community." It is expected that after the foundation has formulated an ideal plan for the care of the Negro troops further appropriations for work made and that other agencies for work in the training camps will use the plans. The announcement said:

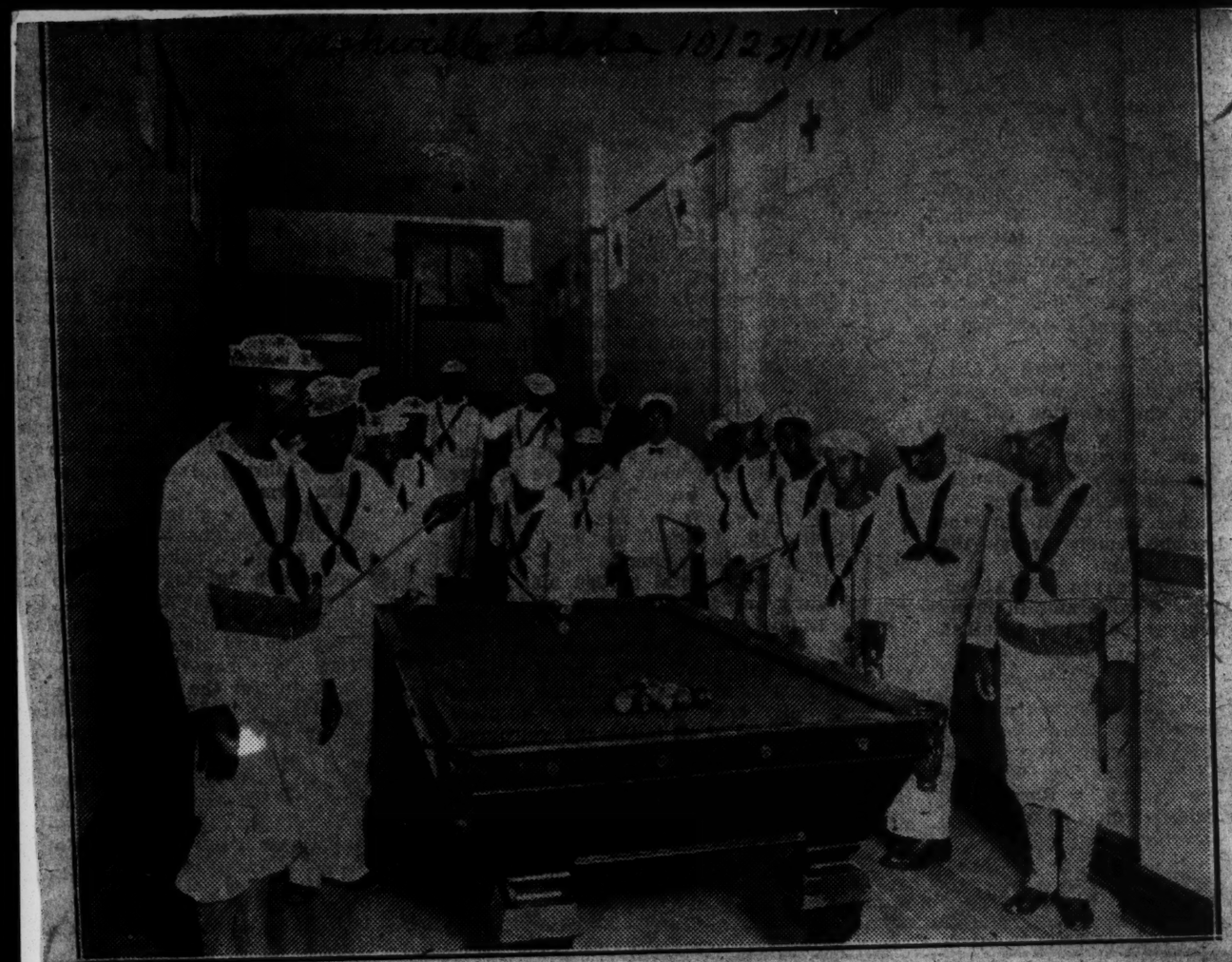
"The entertainment and recreation of troops in the communities adjacent to war camps, which is under the supervision of the Commission on Training Camps Activities, has been the result of co-operative effort of many organization supported largely by local funds. In some quarters, however, owing to a lack of direct attention to the problem, the care for Negro welfare in the territory has been found to be quite inadequate.

"It is the plan of the War Camp Community Service, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is Chairman, to include in its budget for the year beginning November 1, 1918, comparatively large sums for Negro work which, it is to be hoped, will lead the communities to raise additional sums for this purpose. The appropriation of the foundation is to demonstrate how such work can be best carried on in a typical community, in the thought that in the light of experience with such work, and the results obtained therefrom, it may be possible not alone to improve conditions in the particular district, but the more easily to arouse interest in this work on the part of other camp communities in which Negro troops are stationed."

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES AUGUST 1 1918

HEADS COLORED BUREAU.

Nannie Board has been appointed secretary of a negro rooming bureau established at 1021 West Madison street, by the Louisville War Camp Community Service Board. Relatives or friends of negroes at the cantonment may secure information on room rentals b yapplying there or calling City 4490.



Sailors playing pool in the rest room of Branch No. 6, New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross. Branch No. 6 is run for soldiers and sailors. It is located on the ground floor of the colored Pythian Temple.

PHILA PA REFORMED CHURCH
NOVEMBER 28, 1918

Hostess House for Colored Folks

A Typical Group

TO DIRECT EDUCATIONAL AMONG NEGROES HERE

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JULY 2, 1918

The appointment of Mary McCullough, negro, as director of constructive educational work among the negroes of Charlotte, was announced yesterday by the Charlotte war-camp community service. She will enter at once upon her duties. Monday afternoon she conducted her first conference with a group of local workers. Plans were formed for the holding each month a round table conference of the workers, with a view to forming soon a civic improvement league, which would take under advisement every educational, civic, recreational and other activity of the people of their race.

WANT MOVIE SHOW FOR NEGROES OF CITY

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
APRIL 3, 1918

Representatives of Social Service Bodies Ask City to Grant License for Theater.

The city commissioners yesterday afternoon were asked to grant license for a colored moving picture house on North College street in the building belonging to A. M. McDonald, between Trade and Fifth streets. The request was backed by Secretary Wheatley, of the war camp community service, who thought the colored people should have recreation. The place will not be opened for a month, it requiring that period of time to get the building ready, it was explained.

Although the commissioners thought favorably of the proposition, it was said, no decision was reached. Members of the committee presenting the petition were Secretary Wheatley of the Charlotte war camp community service; Lieut. William Yergenson, of the United States health department; V. S. Woodward, general secretary of the associated charities; Mrs. Katherine Krause, of the girls' protective association, and representatives of Biddle university.

WORKING FOR THE WELFARE OF NEGRO TROOPS

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(Federal Council of the Churches.)

The Star of Zion
April 24, 1918.

The steps looking forward to increased activity by the General War-Time Commission in securing adequate provision for the moral and religious welfare of the Negro troops were taken by the Committee on the Welfare of Negro troops at a meeting by the Executive Committee at its meeting on February 22.

At the former meeting Bishop W. P. Thirkield, Chairman of the Committee, presented the action of the Federal Council's Committee on Negro churches recommending the appointment of a field secretary to study conditions in the camps, and urging the fullest attention to the needs of the Negro soldiers on the part of the chaplains, and associations, and the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Bishop Thirkield reported on the work of Prof. John R. Hawkins, who had volunteered to serve as field secretary, and stated that the Secretary of War has appointed Mr. Emmett J. Scott as his assistant in matters effecting the welfare of Negro troops. Mr. Scott through the Fosdic Committee, has placed a number of workers in the camp communities and recommended that measures be taken looking to larger activity on the part of the colored churches. As a result of the meeting of the Committee, in co-operation with other organizations represented by Rev. Thomas Jesse Jones, Secretary of the Committee, two workers are being put into the field for a period of six months.

The Committee also has undertaken to seek colored clergymen who can be prevailed upon to serve as chaplains.

In this connection it may be noted that the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, have been considering the formation of a common War Commission and the Committee on the Welfare of Negro troops has invited them, and if they form such a commission, to appoint members of it to serve on the Committee.

Interior of a Y. M. C. A. Building for Colored Troo

Soldiers – 1918

War Relief

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The World-Battle for Freedom and Righteousness

PITTS PA CHRISTIAN ADVO
AUGUST 22 1918

HONOR THE NEGRO COLOR BEARER

Bessie L. Putnam

A railroad conductor who has carried thousands of troops seaward within the past few weeks was so much impressed with the cordial and substantial greetings of one town along his route that for a time he gave a peculiar whistle when nearing it with troops, a practice now abandoned for obvious reasons. The residents quickly learne to understand his signal. The residence section is nea the station, and whatever the hour they hustled to the sta tion with outstretched hands and baskets well filled wit dainties. Their pantries were kept full for just such emer gencies, and they went just as they were when the ca came, without stopping to "dress up."

On one occasion the signal was given with some mis givings. The troops were colored men who had com hundreds of miles without a single kindly recognitior They had left weeping mothers, sisters and sweethearts, t help in the defense of a country in which they too ofte are treated as menials. The conductor felt that their nee was urgent. Would the people of X—— be true to thei reputation, or would they do as other towns had done urn away in disgust at a first glimpse of the dusky face with the contemptuous expression, "It's only coons!"

His doubts were speedily banished. No color line was there. The cordiality and good will were just as pronounced as at any previous time. Tears rolled down the cheeks of more than one soldier as he took some trifling offering. "We have never been noticed before," was their touching explanation.

Quite different this from the treatment accorded to the troop trains bearing our own boys to the Southern camps. "It does us good," wrote one of them in his first letter home, "at the way every one waves and cheers as we pass along. Of course, it is not us that they cheer, but the cause which we represent; but it puts 'pep' into us, just the same."

Surely these colored men, going to oversea duty instead of to the home cantonment, need the encouragement, the "pep" of kindly treatment. They are going to fight for us. All honor to the town which treated them as men instead of "only coons." Somewhere in France they will be stimulated to act more bravely because of it. Possibly the recently reported bravery of colored troops there may have referred to this very regiment, and partly because they had proof that at least one town back in the States believed in them. We do not know. But we do know willing hand because of this single rift of sunshine alon the way showing an appreciation of the fact that true pa triotism is more than skin deep; and may we be drawi more and more to a realization of the fact that both whit and colored boys in khaki are equally needing and deserv ing of our cheer and of our cheers!

NEGRO Y. M. C. A. HUT

PITTS PA CHRISTIAN ADVO
AUGUST 22 1918

It is said that at no time since the Civil War has so great a degree, or so wide a variety, of opportunity come to e American Negro as in these strenuous days of war aining. In training in many of the big cantonments are regiments of colored troops. These units, recruited from the South and the North, form somewhat the same conglomerate of literate and illiterate, traveled and untraveled, that the white contingents do. Exactly the same type of association building is provided for the Negro regiments as for white troops and Negro secretaries serve in these buildings. These secretaries are for the most part college graduates who have been in the pastorate or who were in business or professional life before America entered the war. In one great cantonment practically all of the four thousand Negro troops have been enrolled in one or more phases of association activities. Not only are illiterates given an opportunity to learn to read and write, but advanced classes have been provided for colored officers. The men are taking a new attitude toward immorality and disease, because of the appeal that comes to them from the recreational or social or religious activities promoted by the Association. Many of the Negroes have to be taught even how to play recreational games, but they are quick to learn. In the picture is shown the process of weighing packages of civilian clothes that have been discarded by drafted men, the Association providing the facilities for wrapping and shipping these parcels back home.

News has just reached us that Dr. John W. Gilbert of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed a member of the General Committee on the Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Ministers of our church desiring to make application for entrance into the chaplaincy of the U. S. Army or Navy will send to Dr. Gilbert for information, blanks, etc. This is an important matter and we are glad to know that so capable a man as Dr. Gilbert will look after it for our Church.

RAISE $100 FOR COLORED SOLDIERS' HOSTESS HOUSE

PASSAIC N J NEWS
MAY 3, 1918

At a patriotic concert held in the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Chestnut Street, in aid of the Hostess House for colored soldiers at Camp Dix over $100 was subscribed for furnishing the same.

Mayor George N. Seger, who was one of the speakers of the evening, was given a hearty welcome by those assembled. Miss Bessie M. Randolph, a most enthusiastic worker in behalf of the colored people and a resident of Englewood, made a patriotic address which could not help but arouse the enthusiasm of those present.

Several musical numbers were rendered by Miss Lillian Savington, soprano. Much credit is due to James H. Penn, who arranged the meeting and acted as chairman.

ATLANTA NEGROES WORK FOR TROOPS AT GORDON

The Constitution

Needs for Recreation of Colored Soldiers to Be Filled Immediately.

Atlanta, May 5, 1

R. C. Stearns, special representativ of the War Camp Community Servi for the Atlanta district, has been ha at work for the past two weeks promoting recreation for the negro so diers at Camp Gordon.

Just exactly what steps should taken for the benefit of the men wa a problem which caused the commi tee from the colored churches of th city and the co-operating committe from the Atlanta War Camp Communi Service some anxiety.

To get a line on the soldiers' wish in the matter, Mr. Stearns and sever others went out to "Y" 154 last wee to hold a questionnaire of the me themselves.

It was found that the 750 men khaki congregated in the hall want the following amusements: Club rest rooms, writing facilities with t use of typewriters, victrolas and pianc sleeping quarters in town, opportuni to attend church, opportunity to spe several hours in respectable homes their fellow colored citizens, soci gatherings in which the better el ments of society among the negro should meet the soldiers.

In the process of the discussion, s argument of large dimension aros which has been related by Mr. Stear as follows:

"Private Odom, showing that he wa full of the new dignity of the Amer can soldier, arose and asked for po tables and dancing, arguing that the are worthy pastimes and that the so dier should have an opportunity seek enjoyment of this kind und clean and wholesome surrounding Many hands went up confirming Pr vate Odom's request.

"When he had concluded Private A len arose. 'Men,' he said, 'religion the most important thing in the n gro's life. Our mothers and fathe sent us to this camp to serve God ar keep that flag afloat that shines yo der. And now we hear some nigg saying 'pool.' We don't need pool; w need Jesus.'"

The major portion of the wants the colored selectmen will be met immediately by the committees in charge of their affairs.

TROY N Y TIMES
APRIL 9, 1918

For Negro War Relief Work.

Unit No. 44 for negro war relief will hold a food sale Thursday afternoon at Tibbits Hall. An entertainment will be provided in the evening. The officers of the unit are: President, Mrs. Ethelbert Evans; Vice President, Mrs. Etta Thomas; Secretary, Miss Theresa Vr man: Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Hunter.

JURIES DRAWN MAY MERCER COUR

Grand Jury Is to Begin Deliberations May 21—Petit Panels

Under the supervision of Judge Marshall the Grand and Petit Juries for the May term of Mercer Court were drawn yesterday afternoon. Jury Commissioner Joseph H. Moore and Sheriff Rees officiated at the drawing. The Grand Jury will begin deliberations Tuesday, May 21.

Following is a list of the Grand Jurors: John A. Renchard, 10 Gouverneur Avenue; Isaac Smith, 541 West State Street; Charles A. May, 849 West State Street; Stephen J. Healey, 207 Southard Street; Charles Mason, Hightstown; John H. Sechrist, 277 Spring Street; Harry Hill, 840 Edgewood Avenue; D. Winfield Measeroll, Hightstown; Harry C. Hand, State Hospital; Frederick Katzenbach, 229 West State Street; William J. Morris, 134 Prospect Street; Frank E. Weeden, 265 Bellevue Avenue; Edward D. Miers, 45 Prospect Street; Harry S. Pine, 476 Riverside Avenue; Thomas S. Chambers, 193 Brunswick Avenue; John M. Hodgson, 241 Bellevue Avenue; Harry J. Harris, 567 Rutherford Avenue; Charles H. Weller, Hightstown; Frank R. Adams, Dutch Neck; Jonas A. Fuld, 606 West State Street; Charles W. Wright, 38 South Clinton Avenue; Richard C. Chamberlain, 18 West Hanover Street; Harry Morgan 12 North Willow Street; George E Pierson, Hopewell; D. Wiley Baker 80 North Clinton Avenue; George O Wood, 938 South Clinton Avenue Joseph Hoff, Princeton; Sidney B Hayhurst, 51 Ellsworth Avenue; William P. Marshall, 34 Delawareview Avenue; Thomas F. Hickey, 71 Lamberton Street; Samuel Haverstick 932 Berkeley Avenue; William C Mauser, 574 Perry Street; H. Harrison Hutchinson, Jr., Robbinsville; Clark Reed, Trenton, R. F. D., No. 4 and Owen J. Prior, 29 Fisher Place.

The list of petit jurors follows George M. E bley, 43 Cook Avenue J. Franklin Donnell, Hightstown Jones Brian, 940 Ohio Avenue; John D. Howell, 330 North Broad Street John F. Abrams, 163 Lafayette Avenue; Nathan Aroniss, 170 South Broad Street; Henry Blisard, 121 North Stockton Street; Henry Eggert, 92

Interior of a Y. M. C. A. Building for Colored Troops

IT is said that at no time since the Civil War has so great a degree, or so wide a variet of opportunity come to the American Negro as in these strenuous days of war training In training in many of the big cantonments are regiments of colored troops. The units, recruited from the South and the North, form somewhat the same conglomerate o literate and illiterate, traveled and untraveled, that the white contingents do. Exactly t same type of Association building is provided for the Negro regiments as for white troo and Negro secretaries serve in these buildings. In the picture is shown the process weighing packages of civilian clothes that have been discarded by drafted men, the Ass ciation providing the facilities for wrapping and shipping these parcels back home.

Council of Defense Holds Interesting Session

Daily Herald 5-8-18

Woman Section in Afternoon Presided Over by Miss Ida Cummins Reports Activities

Eloquent Addresses at Evening Session by Prof. J. R. Hawkins, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Esq., and Congressman Linthieum

The second General Conference of the Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense convened this morning at Sharp Street M. E. church. Three sessions were held during the day; one at 11 A. M., an afternoon one at 2:30 and an evening session.

Morning Session.

Rev. Dr. Lyon presided at the opening session. After America was sung and devotional exercises he made the introductory remarks.

Rev. William Alexander made the address of welcome. Dean Pickens "message to the Negro" was all that could be expected and even more. A fine paper, "An appeal to the Ministry of the Race," was read by Rev. Dr. A. L. Gaines. Hon. Wm. F. Broening, State Attorney, made a stirring and enthusiastic patriotic address an the war and the Negro's part. "Message to the Boys Over There" by Rev. Dr. M. J. Naylor, was a very stormy appeal for "Our Boys."

Reports from commissioners from the various counties were received, after which a general discussion was gone into. After the meeting luncheon was served to the visitors and members by the ladies of the Council.

An exibition of activities of the women in war work was given all during the day, in the lecture room.

Afternoon Session.

Miss Ida Cummings, chairman of the Women's Section of the Council of Defense presided at the afternoon session which took place at 3 o'clock. This meeting was largely attended by the women.

America was sung by the audience following which a prayer was offered Mrs. Rosa Richardson, chairman of the Federation of Christian Women, conducted a short prayer and praise service in accordance with the President's proclamation for prayer for the victory of American arms.

Miss Cummings then made short opening remarks of the war work, which was being done by the Council. The report was highly encouraging and showed great activity.

Mrs. Ella V. Leighton, National Secretary of Civic League of New York City made the principal address. Her subject was "Food Conservation." It was highly scientific, helpful and entertaining.

The Red Cross was given quite a large boost when Mrs. A. B. Simms made an excellent plea for it. She described its workings, plans and activities and made a plea for subscriptions.

Mrs. Annie Hitchings spoke on "Our Women and the War." She made a fine and interesting speech, telling the women what they have done and what they should do.

Several visitors were introduced to the audience, after which an offering was lifted and the second big meeting of the Council closed.

Evening Session.

Prof. J. Nelson Fortune's Orchestra held a 15 minutes concert before the opening of the session which was called to order by Dr. Lyon. Dr. Lyons then made a full and comprehensive report of the activities of the Council of the activities of the Council ducing the past quarter.

Dr. John R. Hawkins' address on "The American Spirit" was a masterly piece of thought and eloquence and was received with thunderous applause. W. Ashbie Hawkins the "Demothenes," made a splendid address on "Kinds of Democracy the Negro Expects."

Prof. Mason A. Hawkins then read the resolutions, which were adopted. Rev. Geo. F. Bragg added an amendment scoring the "Birth of A Nation" and making an appeal to the President to suppress it for the period of the war.

Incidental music was rendered by the choir and the Peerless Singing Society.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

War Camp Community Service Helping Colored Organizations at Camp Sevier, Greenville.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JUNE 15, 1918

Special to The Observer.

Greenville, S. C., June 14.—A series of social entertainments for the negro soldiers at Camp Sevier are being given by the negro churches of this city, acting upon the suggestion of the war camp community service. The war camp community service defrays the soldiers' traveling expenses to and from the city, and the expense of the refreshments served. The church and the colored Red Cross auxiliary handle the details of the affair. The first of the series was given Thursday night at the John Wesley Methodist church. About 200 negro soldiers were present, and the affair is said to have been a thorough success.

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 14 1918

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PLAN A HOSTESS HOUSE FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

A number of patriotic women will meet to-morrow night at the residence of Mrs. Rose E. Harper, 123 West 131st street, to provide suitable entertainments for the Negro officers and men from Camp Upton and other military cantonments who visit the city on furlough. While many forms of amusement have been provided for the white soldiers, and specially organized efforts have been made to keep them from undesirable haunts, the Negro soldiers have had no centre of hospitality. Women who now propose to remedy this seeming neglect include Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the well known society leader, and Miss Ida Vera Simonton, author and African traveller, who will preside at to-morrow's conference.

Precisely what plan will be adopted for the soldiers' comfort has not been agreed upon, but it will probably take the form of a "Hostess House" in the Bronx, where every comfort and amusement will be provided. A number of places in the neighborhood are being considered, and the women entertain the hope that some one who is disposed to lend a hand to a patriotic and practical object will aid in providing a building which will enable the Negro soldier to avail himself of wholesome and healthy surroundings.

Miss Simonton said to-day that she and other women had by investigation found that the Negro soldier needed a place where he could enjoy his furlough and thus escape the evils of the city.

"A furlough is primarily intended to refresh the soldier by rest and recreation," said Miss Simonton, "but it is no secret that some, if not many, go back to camp no better for their visit. It is our object to give to the Negro soldier that real recreation which makes him in the highest sense a better soldier and a better man."

NEGRO WOMEN TO OPEN RED CROSS QUARTERS

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS
MARCH 19, 1918

Doing Much Work and Ask Assistance in Fitting Up Rooms.

The colored auxiliary of the Red Cross association here will open new quarters Friday on A street, adjoining the Congregational church. Open house is planned from 3 to 9 p.m., when the public is urged to visit the rooms and see what the negro women are doing along this line. Mrs. E. A. Henry, widow of the late Prof. Henry, is chairman of the organization. She stated Tuesday that the work is progressing well and that about eighty-five members have been secured. "The negro womne of the community are undertaking the work patriotically," she said. "It is, of course, more or less of a sacrifice in many cases, as they are otherwise employed and only have spare hours to devote to the Red Cross work, but we have accomplished much. We hope to secure sufficient donations to equip our new quarters, and I hope that patriotic white people, as well as colored, will visit us and see what the negro women of the community are actually doing to help win the war."

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War Relief

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The Colored branch at 121 West 132nd Street is knitting for the colored regiments.

EMMETT SCOTT'S PROGRAM

Washington Post 8-10-18

Gets a Setback—Keen Disappointment Over a Broken Promise.

New York, Aug. 5.—It is reported here that the program, suggested by the colored newspaper men at their recent conference in Washington, and which included the assignment of a representative race man in the Intelligence Bureau, has been abandoned by the powers that be.

This is interpreted here to mean that the alleged tender of a captaincy, with assignment to the Intelligence Bureau, to Dr. DuBois is off. No reason has reached here as to the abandoning of the remainder of the program, asked by colored newspaper men, urged by Emmett J. Scott, and tacitly promised by George Creel, head of the Information Bureau.

It is generally believed here that the abandonment of the program begun, and recommended, is a keen disappointment to Mr. Scott, who had urged it, and entertained high hopes that it would go through in its entirety.

PLANS TO AID NEGRO SOLDIERS

BROOKLYN N-Y CITIZEN
JANUARY 24, 1918

Makes Appeal for Dependent Families.

To the Editor of The Citizen:

Sir—May I be permitted to appeal in this personal way to the readers of the "Citizen" for a war need very pressing and very deserving of patriotic attention, and yet easily overlooked. The newly-organized Circle for Negro War Relief is trying to help provide for the colored enlisted and drafted men the same necessities for comfort and cheer that numerous special societies are giving the white troops, and also care for the many cases of temporary or permanent distress in negro families of small resources where the wage-earner is serving the country as a soldier.

It may not be generally realized that the large proportion of one-tenth of our troops are colored men. And throughout the whole country, especially in the South, there are thousands of civilian negro men and women willing and anxious to "do their bit," whether it be knitting sweaters, making bandages, securing Red Cross members, or seeing that local families of soldiers are provided for. Surely a movement to help these men and women organize and work toward a great common end will make them better citizens (just as all other war work is making better citizens) and will have results reaching far beyond the present crisis.

The Circle for Negro War Relief is approved by and working with the National Red Cross. Like other smaller and consequently more specialized relief organizations, it aims to do a needed work that might have to be left undone in the present enormous demands on our National Red Cross.

Our office (donated by a friend) is at No. 489 Fifth avenue, Manhattan. We need funds at once. Every penny will go to actual relief work. Our colored troops have been brave, loyal fighters from the days of the Civil War to San Juan Hill. Whatever one's view of race problems, there can be no two opinions of thousands of colored men and women to be more efficient soldiers and citizens, and so help win the war.

EMILIE BIGELOW HAPGOOD.

DOCTORS DID NOT ATTEND A CONFAB FOR WAR SERVICE

New York News 8-10-18

Police Department Calls Conference and Absence of Native Born Physicians is Noted

N. Y., May 28.—Commissioner of Police Enright recently requested the Colored Doctors in Harlem to attend a special meeting at the 38th precinct Police station Saturday evening last. The meeting was called for the special emergency in connection with making preparation for the protection and care of Harlem people wounded in case New York City is attacked from the air by enemy aeroplanes or zeppelins, or other emergencies.

A large number of white practitioners responded. The colored doctors were conspicuous by their absence, for not one American colored doctor appeared, it is said by an official present. Doctors Frazier, Saunders, Nearon and Taylor, all foreign born colored doctors responded readily, but were surprised not to find any of their American brothers present. They pledged their loyalty to the causes and assured the white doctors that they could be counted on to do their "bit." It was surprising to note the apathy exhibited for such a worthy cause, when such a noble and patritoic opportunity had presented itself.

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NEGRO COMMUNITY HOUSE IS ASSURED

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
AUGUST 29, 1918

$10,000 STRUCTURE IS TO BE ERECTED HERE BY WAR SERVICE BOARD.

A negro community house costing $10,000 will be built by the War Service Board on a site provided by the negroes, at Hackberry and Central Avenues, according to C. L. Brewer, secretary of the San Antonio War Service Board. After the war the building will be given by the War Service Board to the negroes for a club house or community center as a recompense for the use of the land. The War Service Board will meet at noon today to complete arrangements and work out final details for joint action.

Sketches have been made by several architects and the board will decide which will be accepted tomorrow. The building will be started immediately and will be finished at the earliest possible date.

The ground was given through the endeavors of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, which has a branch here. Its members were active in obtaining the land for the War Service Board.

Mr. Brewer said that he had not been acquainted until recently with the activities of the negroes. He found that there were many clubs and lodges among them. They are eager to assist in making the community house for the negro troops a success, and are so well organized that they will be able to take an active part in its commencement.

The community house will be operated upon the same plan as one for white soldiers near the Alamo. A director will be appointed and the women will act as hostesses.

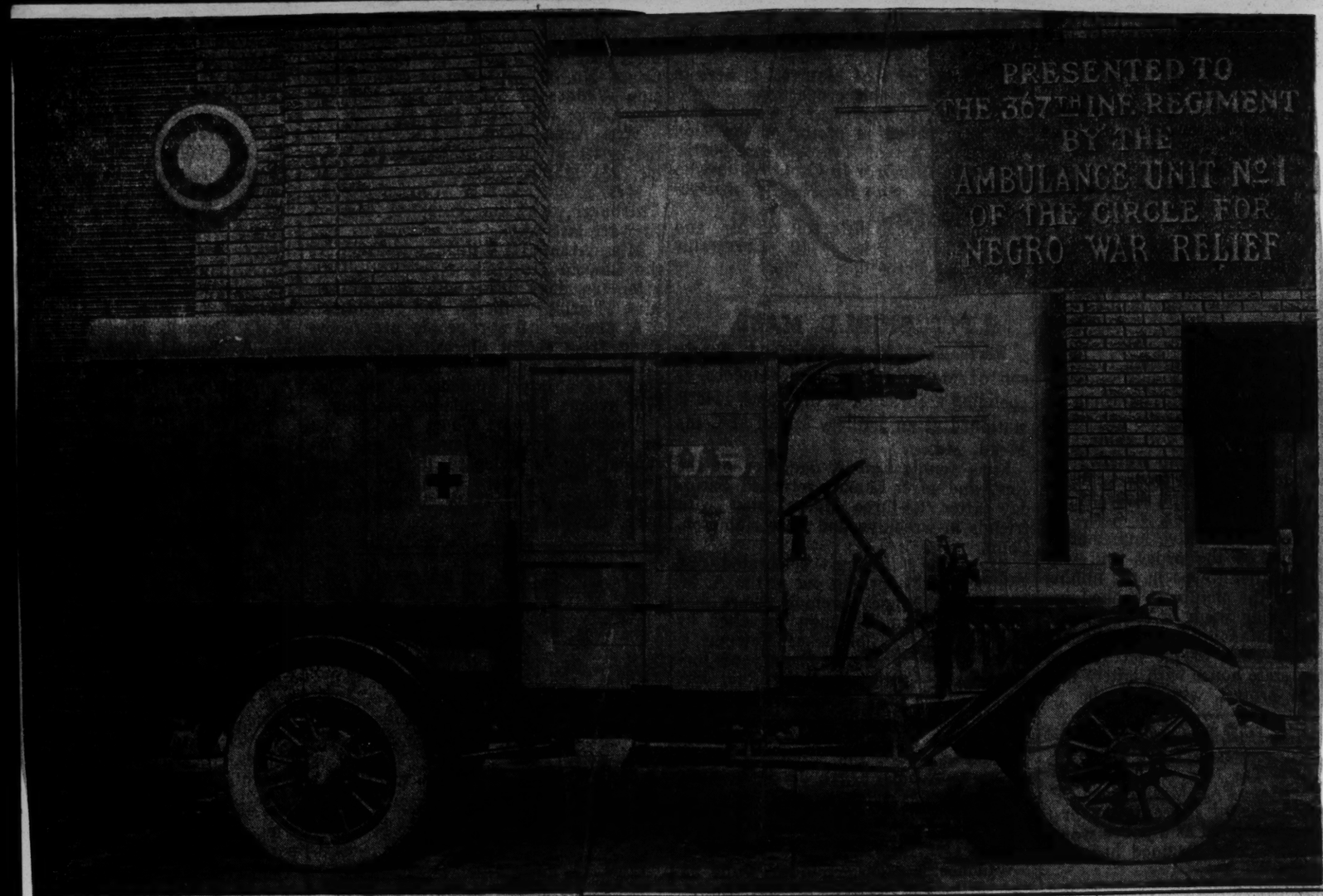
A trained negro social worker will arrive the first of the month from New York. She will be associated with the War Service Board. Her special duties will be to organize girls' clubs and all activities relating to recreation for negroes. There are about twenty of such clubs organized by the War Service Board already. They are doing Red Cross and social work. It is customary for them to give programs every month.

A committee of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People was told yesterday by Mayor Sam C. Bell that there were no funds available for the purchase by the city of a site for a negro community house, as the city charter prohibits the appropriation of money for such purposes. The negroes had requested the city to set aside $5,000 for the purchase of a site at the corner of North Center and Hackberry Streets.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MARCH 28, 1918

BOOK CAMPAIGN FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Plans are on foot to start at an early date a campaign for books for colored soldiers who have gone across the waters to fight for democracy. As soon as plans have been materialized all the colored citizens of Nashville will be called upon to give books, and it is believed that a large collection will be secured. One of the aims of the campaign will be to show the soldiers that the members of their race are interested in them and want to show their appreciation of their willingness to fight for their country.



Ambulance Donated to the Government by New York Colored Women

GIVE GOVERNMENT AN AMBULANCE

New York Age - 6-29-17

The Ambulance Unit of the Circle for Negro War Relief, has just donated a U. S. Standard Ambulance to the Government to be sent to France for the use of members of the 367th Infantry.

Receipt in full from the General Motors Company and acknowledgment from the Medical Department of the Government accepting the gift on behalf of in Columbus, Ohio, as a representative of the Labor Department. Prof. R. R. Wright, of Savannah, Ga., passed through the city on Saturday last en-

Colored Women Put On Big Feed for Soldiers at Depot

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 4, 1918

A demonstration of what they can do in cooking was given Saturday by a group of colored women at the hospital at the government storage depot, when they prepared and served a dinner to not only all convalescent colored soldiers there, but to a company of white men as well.

The bil lof fare ran from an abundance of yellow-legged chicken with hot biscuits through to ice cream with hot chocolate sauce.

Mrs. Minnie Jameson, state W. C. T. U. worker and president of Lucy Thurman W. C. T. U., was in charge. Assisting her were Mrs. G. Anderson, vice president of the local colored W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Nannie Good, secretary of the W. C. T. U. and head of the colored suffrage organization, and Miss Hughes of the Ohio Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Flowers decorated the tables and afterward were taken to the wards occupied by colored patients.

Not content with serving the sick soldiers, the colored workers announced at the close of the dinner that they would arrange a dinner next week for the officers who had been so kind.

Y. W. HOUSE FOR COLORED TROOPS

TRENTON N J TIMES
APRIL 2, 1918

For colored soldiers, a Hostess House is now being constructed at Camp Dix by the National Y. W. C. A. Every effort will be made to have the house a success. The furnishings must be provided by generous citizens interested in the work. Mrs. J. A. White, of 94 Bellevue Avenue, is general chairman of the equipment committee assisted by Mrs. Grace Valentine, of Bordentown; Miss Georgie Brown, Mrs. S. E. Collins and Mrs. H. V. Dillingham, of this city.

Request is made that any one wishing to contribute to this cause will send money to Mrs. White. Mrs. Grace B. Valentine is chairman of the executive committee of the Ironsides School, Bordentown.

NEGRO SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS TO HAVE CLUB

NEWPORT NEWS, VA HERALD
Oct. 31, 1918

J. L. Einstein, who returned yesterday evening from a conference of War Camp Community Service directors of the southern district at Charleston, South Carolina, stated this morning that an added appropriation of $25,000 has been awarded to the local bureau by the commission on training camp activities, for work among the colored soldiers and colored civilians of this community. A big handsome club house will shortly be built for the civilians and soldiers, and work among the women and girls of the colored race will be enlarged.

The club rooms recently leased by the service are practically ready for the colored soldiers. When the club house is built, these rooms will be turned over to the women's workers. After the war, the club house will belong to the colored community.

Mr. Einstein stated that the Service now has on hand for work among the colored people, about $29,000. A part of this will be expended on the club rooms at Twenty-third and Jefferson. The remainder will be spent on the building and maintenance of the colored soldiers' club house.

The new club house will probably be built just off of Jefferson avenue on Twenty-fifth street. It will be equipped with auditorium, reading and writing rooms, shower baths, pool tables, and the like. A colored secretary will have charge of the building. His work will be that of lining up the colored community with the colored soldiers, and in making the colored soldiers in camp here satisfied and contented.

As soon as the club house is ready for the hundreds of soldiers who will appreciate its hospitality, the present club rooms will be turned over to workers among the colored women and girls and young boys. One woman will have charge of patriotic work among the girls, and another will have charge of the recreation for the young girls and boys.

A play ground will be equipped near the headquarters on Jefferson avenue, and there the youngsters will be entertained.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
AUGUST 1, 1918

The Buffalo Theatre at Camp Upton, the only negro theatre in the country on the Liberty Circuit, outside of the one at Camp Funston, is to have a new manager in the person of Charles C. Perry, manager of the Strand Theatre, one of the largest picture houses in Milwaukee.

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War Relief

Anderson Breaks Record in Comfort Committee Rally

Cleveland Advocate 6-8-18

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The remarkable achievement made by the Colored people of Anderson, Ind., in raising $295 on the first half of their drive for $400 for the National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee, has attracted country-wide attention. The spirit of loyalty to race existing in Anderson is splendidly shown in the announcement that they will go "over the top" in their drive for $400 by the middle of this month. When it is considered that the total population of Anderson is but about 25,000, and that only about one-seventh of this is Colored, the race there has set a high mark for other cities and towns to reach, and that having raised $295 during the first half of the drive makes Anderson lead the municipalities of the country, in proportion to population, in the amount contributed by any one community by June 1st. For having achieved the feat, the National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee this week sent Charles W. Turner, of the Roscoe Conkling Simmons Club, which organization, under Mr. Turner's leadership, initiated and managed the campaign there, a handsome gold lined silver trophy cup, suitably engraved. The committee will offer another cup to the city or town that raises the largest amount, in proportion to Colored population by July 15. People who had never heard of Anderson, Ind., now know of it because of the race loyalty shown by the Colored people there in raising such a goodly sum for the National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee.

"WHITE PEOPLE HAVE WRONG VERSION"—SHILLADY.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—"White people must be made to know," said Mr. Shillady, in a speech here, "that they were thinking in the wrong way with respect to the Negro and their prejudice is largely caste. They desire to give the Negro only the menial positions of life, hence harboring towards them a directly opposite attitude to the spirit of true democracy. Colored people must first organize; organize intensely, organize doggedly. They must fight against and destroy this spirit in the white people and placing in its stead the spirit of democratic equality as the constitution already demands.

"The Negro must prepare himself to use these opportunities to his advantage and the advanage of his communiy. He must trust his cause to leaders, honest, able and above reproach, supplying them with the necessary sinews for this war, namely, money and yet more money."

WASHINGTON BEE TAKES ON "NEW BLOOD"

WASHINGTON, June 1.—On the eve of getting out a souvenir edition to commemorate its 39th anniversary, The Washington Bee has been incorporated, prominent Colored men to become interested in it to make it a strong newspaper for the race. It is rumored that a well known Colored newspaper man of national reputation may become the managing editor, and shape its policy in the future. The Bee is the oldest Colored newspaper in the country, and was started by the man who has piloted it to date—Wm. Calvin Chase.

COLORED HUBBIES, EXEMPTED, FACE MESS OF TROUBLE

WIVES, NOT SUPPORTED, WILL TELL DRAFT BOARDS IN L. I. CITY.

LONG ISLAND CITY N Y STAR SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

Wife Who Says Her Mate Likes Better Half of Soldier in France Starts Trouble in Magistrate's Court.

There is going to be a powerful lot of trouble for a number of colored gentlemen living in the vicinity of Hunter avenue and the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, who have been exempted from the draft up to the present time on the ground that they have wives to support.

Developments in this interesting situation came in the Long Island City Magistrate's Court Monday afternoon, where Attorney Benjamin Lynam was the chief legal adviser to the aggrieved wives.

Magistrate Conway also took an important part and he set the wives in motion by directing that one of them, Mrs. Melinda Tratty, bring her husband before the court on the ground of non-support.

At the bottom of the difficulties is the fact that the husbands are charged by their wives with not giving strict attention to their duties as husbands but very frequently getting mixed in their marriage relations by spending considerable time with women not their wives and with other men's wives.

Mrs. Lena Manley started all the trouble when she went into court and had a summons issued for Mrs. Tratty on the charge that the latter was threatening to cut Mrs. Manley's throat with a razor. Mrs. Manley's husband is now in France fighting for Uncle Sam and she is living at 423 West Fifty-third street.

To keep the home fire burning while awaiting her husband's allotment from the Government, she has been working at the Pullman yards in Long Island City.

She is "some" dresser, according to view in the police court Monday morning. She wore one of the latest white fuzzy-fur fall bonnets, a Scotch plaid silk frock, a riding habit outer coat of shepherd's plaid, and very neat high-topped tan shoes. She carried a silk bag. When she went on the witness stand, she said:

"I come here to ask that this Melinda stop threatening to cut my throat with a razor. This trouble started last Saturday a week, when this woman says to me, 'Don't you say too much to that black man of mine or I'll cut your throat.'

"She had a razor in her hand and I backed away. I has talked to her husband in the yards up there, but who wouldn't talk to any person in so public a place?"

Mrs. Tratty, when she went on the witness stand, said that her husband had been taken away from her by Mrs. Manley and was stopping with her in Manhattan.

"All I want is my man back and I want this lady to leave him alone," said Mrs. Tratty. "I didn't have no razor in my hand up there in that yard. There is too many detectives about.

"I know about the Sullivan Law and if they was to catch me with a razor, they would lock me up."

Magistrate Conway asked her why she did not live with her husband instead of letting him go with this other woman.

"I don't live with him because I can't catch him," said Mrs. Tratty. "He's running off with this other woman all the time."

Mrs. Tratty wept. She was attired in a French military gray suit with hat to match and patent leather shoes.

Several other women supported Mrs. Tratty. Magistrate Conway then said that he would find Mrs. Tratty guilty of the charge against her, but he would suspend sentence and warn her that she would have to use some other means to catch up with her husband instead of threatening Mrs. Manley.

He directed that she should go to the clerk's office and make out a complaint against her husband for non-support. It was while this was being done that the other married women who have been having domestic troubles decided to have their husbands brought into court and also to report the cases of their husbands to the draft boards.

SOLDIERS COMFORT COMMITTEE AT WORK

Journal 9/18

The members of the Local Branch of the National Soldiers Comfort Committee are making strenuous efforts to raise $500 as Norfolk's contribution to the national fund for dependents of colored soldiers. Secretary Ralph Tyler, in a recent letter to the Norfolk Branch pleaded for quick action as relief is very urgent.

Individual contributions are coming in. All of the members of the committe have reported some progress with their work. It is earnestly hoped that the churches and organizations that have been asked to help will make early returns.

The Local Branch is planning a big drive for additional funds early in May when a big mass meeting will be held at one of the churches and speakers of national reputation will be on hand to deliver addresses.

There are now hundreds of widows and orphans of colored national soldiers in destitute circumstances and soon to be thousands, appealing to the National Comfort Committee for aid. Especially are the wives, mothers and children of the members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry—thirteen hung and forty sentenced to life imprisonment for participation in the Houston riot, in immediate need. The National Committee cannot send them relief unless the members of the race respond liberally to its appeal for funds. Citizens of Norfolk should do their duty in this worthy cause. Those who have race pride are sure to help.

KITCHEN PATRIOTS

COLORED WOMEN OF GRAND RAPIDS DOING SPLENDID WORK IN FOOD CONSERVATION AND WAR GARDENING.

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GRAND RAPIDS MICH HERALD MAY 12, 1918

MRS. THEODORE BURGESS.

That the colored women of Grand Rapids are anxious to help Uncle Sam win the war is shown by their systematic organization to carry out a food study campaign. They are planning to do extensive work on war gardens and to conserve foods by the most practical methods.

This movement was started in January when a club of 25 colored women called at the home of Mrs. Theodore Burgess 654 Sherman street for a demonstration on substitutes. Mrs. Burgess is a community chairman, working under Miss Marguerite Erickson, urban home demonstration agent, and she has volunteered her services to the work.

This meeting held at Mrs. Burgess' home has been followed by several neighborhood meetings for similar work. These people are taking up all the work along this line with enthusiasm and report wonderful success with their canning of last year's food by the cold pack method.

The following women are members of the food club:

Mrs. L. Goings.
Miss Edna Brown.
Mrs. Mamie Smith.
Mrs. Stanley Barnett.
Mrs. E. H. Paul.
Mrs. Rufus Patterson.
Mrs. Mattie Ramsey.
Mrs. F. G. Shaffer.
Mrs. B. Brown.
Mrs. Clarence Hill.
Mrs. Geo. Logan.
Mrs. L. Ming.
Mrs. Lena Savington.
Mrs. Theo. Burgess.
Ethel Lee.
Mrs. Clarence Perkins.
Mrs. E. Brown.
Mrs. W. J. Gilbert.
Miss Conne Curup.
Mrs. Wm. Joiner.
Mrs. Minnie Blakemore.

K. OF C. SENDS NEGRO SECRETARIES OVERSEAS

As the Negro forces of the United States Army are being augmented from day to day, both here and abroad, the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities has taken cognizance of the need of having colored secretaries follow their brother fighters and bring to them the much needed consolation and comfort during their hours of trial and anxiety.

The New York

Several colored secretaries are now stationed in cantonments throughout the country. The work being done by the Knights of Columbus has appealed to them to such an extent that they, and many others, have expressed the desire of going overseas to carry the work right to the front lines. The K. of C. is operating in American camps and overseas under the direction of the National Catholic War Council.

The work of colored secretaries in camps is proving wonderfully successful and is winning the warm approval of the Negro soldiers. From an article appearing in the latest eddition of a newspaper for soldiers at Fort Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., one may get a vivid idea of the appreciation the Negro soldiers have for the K. of C.

The work the Knights of Columbus is doing in providing recreational buildings and proper home surroundings for the colored troops at Camp Funston and other cantonments in the country is a patriotic inspiration to every member of that race; it is a service that stamps it with the highest spirit of loyalty.

This loyal and patriotic organization which is doing much for the welfare of the race at this and other cantonments has endeared it to every colored soldier.

As the work in this country is being carefully carried on by the Knights of Columbus, the colored troops are participating in the welfare work that is being accomplished on the other side of the water by the organization. In fact, the Negro soldiers on the other side have increased so greatly that the K. of C. has been forced to broaden its work proportionately with the fast growing numbers.

The system, which the K. of C. has worked out, allows the Negro soldier to give no other countersign than his khaki uniform to gain for him everything offered by the Knights' service. The baseballs, tennis equipments, shower baths, books, candy, cigarettes and all the other articles which the Knights have been distributing to the soldiers in this country as well as aboard the transports and in the camps, rest billets and front line trenches have gone, in equal proportion to the colored troops under the organization's rule that the war service of the Knights shall be conducted without regard to race, color, religion or any other factor, except that the recipient be a member either of the military or naval forces of Uncle Sam's fighting organization.

The K. of C. is one of the seven service organizations, including the Y. M. C. A., War Camp Community Service, American Library Association, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army and National Catholic War Council, co-operating in the drive for $170,500,000 during the week of Nov. 11-18.

CLUB ROOMS FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Club Rooms on Broad Street For Colored Soldiers. W. S. Duffield Has Charge of Social Service Work.

Club rooms for colored soldiers at Camp Wadsworth have been opened on Broad street, near South Liberty, under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service. W. S. Duffield, assistant executive secretary of the War Camp Community Service for work among colored soldiers, is in charge of the club.

It was stated yesterday that while the club has been open only three weeks at the aggregate attendance, prior to the establishment of the quarantine at the camp, the aggregate attendance at the club was about 300 soldiers.

The club rooms for colored soldiers are conducted along the same line as the Soldiers' club on West Main street, though the quarters for the colored soldiers are not as spacious. Only reading and writing rooms are provided at present, though in the near future the management hopes to secure a location where it will be possible to provide all sorts of entertainment and fit up the rooms with tub and shower baths, moving pictures and a dance hall.

Secretary Duffield said yesterday that he is being given splendid co-operation by the colored preachers and the colored citizens generally. Many colored people have opened their homes to the colored soldiers and various sorts of entertainment is being given them. The committee on hospitality and the general committee are active and are doing everything possible for the entertainment of the colored soldiers at the camp.

Secretary Duffield was sent to Spartanburg by the War Camp Community Service to promote the welfare of the colored troops here. Before coming to Spartanburg he was engaged in public playground work in Washington.

NEWPORT R I NEWS
MARCH 22, 1918

—Mrs. N. Bloxam West of this city has sent to the National Colored Soldiers' Comfort committee at Washington a check for $115, the first contribution of the women of Newport to the fund of $2,000,000 for the relief of needy dependents of colored soldiers in the war.

WOMEN DECLARE COLOR NO BAR

Unanimously Favor No Racial Distinction for Council of Defense Section.

INDIANAPOLIS IND S
AUGUST 15, 1918

There will be no distinction as to race or color in placing persons on committees of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense. That question was settled by a unanimous vote at the monthly executive meeting of the woman's section yesterday. The action taboos any further thought for the formation of two sections.

In discussing the proposition, Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, president, said: "Colored women must have recognition. Colored soldiers are giving gallant service whenever called upon by the government and it is only fitting that colored women should be given a place in the woman's organization."

About 250,000 women have registered for war service in Indiana since the registration was begun at the first of the summer. This total is made up from about one-third of the counties which have completed the tabulation and does not include any of the larger counties of the state.

Names New Committee.

The resignation of Mrs. Arthur Hurrell as chairman of the Americanization committee of the woman's section was accepted. The resignation of Mrs. Hurrell was made necessary by the calling of her husband to another field in vocational service.

An advisory committee of five members was appointed by Mrs. Carlisle to consider all questions pertaining to the Indiana Motor Corps. Those on the committee are Mrs. Samuel Ralston, chairman; Mrs. William L. Elder, Mrs. Samuel L. Murdock and a fifth member, who will be the wife of the commander of Fort Harrison. If the commander is not married, then the wife of the next in command will be a member of the committee.

Since the last meeting, when it was decided to obtain scholarships for French girls in American colleges, a total of nineteen have been received from the following colleges and universities:

Seven from the St. Mary-of-the-Woods, two each from the St. Mary's of Notre Dame, Earlham, DePauw, Butler, Franklin, and Purdue. Under the plan of obtaining scholarships the French government is responsible for transportation, while all other expense is met by the scholarship.

NEGRO WELFARE WORK TO BE SHOWN TWO DAYS AT RECEPTION

WHITE PLAINS (N. Y.) ARGUS
MAY 9, 1918

The committee interested in the Day Nursery for colored children at No. 2 Winchester street, will give a reception Friday and Saturday, May 10th and 11th, so that the people of White Plains may have a glimpse of what a community center might mean to one section of our city.

Some years ago a small group of women of our local Federation Board dreamed of a social center and hoped they were making the beginnings of one when they opened the Federation rooms for the Girls Club. But so far these rooms have been used only by a few different groups of people. This winter, the chance for further community service came with the canteen and work for the soldiers.

But another important phase of community work started last Fall as a result of a special investigation made during the summer. The report of the investigation showed that the housing conditions for the colored people are poor. Showed also the great need for recreation work among the young people, for an employment bureau and for a day nursery. As is usual the work for the little children aroused the most enthusiasm so a Day Nursery, with accommodations for fifteen, was opened at No. 2 Winchester street in September. Gifts and money have come during the winter and the work has grown and branched out. Besides the 218 children cared for during the month of April, classes in sewing and singing and knitting have been going on, and the little house is being used more and more as a meeting place for the young people.

Just now the great need for the larger work the Welfare Committee sees ahead is money and greater interest among the progressive people of White Plains. The up-to-date way to do this work is with the skilled help of an executive secretary or social service worker. Doesn't this appeal to you as a patriotic service and won't you help with your interst and money?

Come to the reception and learn more of the work.

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
MAY 13, 1918

Colored War Fund Workers.

It seems that the colored people of Augusta are not responding to the War Savings Stamp appeal and the Liberty Loan movement in the same spirit which is being shown in other sections of the country. The lack of patriotism and of unselfish response by investing in these gilt-edged certificates of the nation may result unfavorably to a large number of colored workers if there is not a change in attitude. Every litle aid given to the government means a shortening of the war to that extent, and those who do not respond with their efforts and money at home may be called upon to go to war, and, of course Augusta's colored contingent will be increased in the same proportion that the demands of the nation may require, and the ratio being so great here there may be an innumerable number called on to take an active part in the war itself.

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The negroes of other sections are awakening to the condition which may confront them along with the rest of the people of this country, and in discussing the outcome of a patriotic meeting of the colored people of Taliaferro county the Crawfordville Advocate-Democrat says:

"The mass meeting of the colored people of the county last Friday afternoon for the promotion of the sale of War Savings Stamps amongst the colored people, was very commendable. The Advocate-Democrat learns that approximately $3,000 worth of these stamps have already been purchased by the colored people of the county, and they have set their goal at $10,000. Besides this, a number of them have purchased Liberty Bonds. As stated above, their actions in behalf of their country are indeed commendable, and worthy the commendation of every loyal American."

The negroes of Augusta, if they follow the advice of their leaders, will buy Liberty Bonds in every possible instance, and where they cannot do this much they will, at least, invest in War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps. However, this is the opportune time to talk out in meeting, so to speak, and if the colored citizens of Augusta are not heard from now they will most likely be called upon later.

SOLDIER BENEFIT ACTIVITIES.

April 27 1918.

Soldier Helping Clubs having been Slow in Sending in their News. Some Big Events have not been Reported. This Column Open to Soldiers Helping Clubs Who Will Send their News to the Guardian.—Editor.

Guardian

The Living pictures given for the benefit of the Soldiers Comfort Unit was one of the most beautful entertainments of the kind ever given. Bates Hall was filled, and the audiance was appreciative and enthusiastic. The Reveries of a Bachelor was a succession of pictures of beautiful girls that passed in review before the bachelor. The girls were all beautifully costumed and passed well, from the infant to the bride. The copies of paintings from the old masters were correctly costumed and posed, and the closing military pictures called forth a burst of patriotic applause, especially The Spirit of '76 and the Spirit of 1918, a young Lieutenant holding the motto of the Colored boys at Camp Upton in his hand. "See it through. The final picture was the Goddess of Liberty, which was shown during the singing of The Star Spangled Banner.

During the intermissions there was solo dancing by Mildred Davenport and Imogene Roundtree, both of whom danced superbly and to recalls. Hicks Jazz Band furnished the music.

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War Relief

The National Colored Soldiers' Comfort Committee, of which Ralph W. Tyler is secretary and manager, has put forward its second film, "The Death of a Race," a stirring companion piece to its initial production, "The Loyalty of a Race." Each have been seen by critical audiences and both have been warmly commended as accurate and inspiring portraits of the Negro people at their best. The patriotic strain that permeates the pictures, giving as they do the actual movement of our boys in camp and on the field, admirably adapts them to the needs of this trying hour when the heart of the race is aflame with the war spirit and love for the men who are going forth to do and perhaps to die. The two pictures will be shown throughout the country and the combination will make a fine evening's entertainment for the relief of the needy dependets of the men who have been called to the colors.

WILL KEEP CHECK ON CAMP GUESTS

SPOKANE WASH. CHRONICLE
AUGUST 23 1918

Thirteenth Division to Be Trained in Record Time Is the Aim.

CAMP LEWIS, TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Privileges of civilians are to be curtailed and closer check kept on their activities in camp through an order issued today requiring all civilian workers and others having business in camp to be provided with passes bearing their photographs.

The order indicates, it was said at camp headquarters, the training of the 18th division will be speeded to move it in record time for active service over seas. Orders limiting visitors to prevent their interfering with the training of the soldiers are expected soon.

Orders were issued today for the assignment of officers to superintend the war training of the newly arrived western men. The training will start immediately.

Colored Hostess House.

Colored soldiers who arrived here in the last draft are to have a hostess house at North First and Montana streets for the exclusive ure of themselves and friends, the Y. W. C. A. announced today.

Major Charles D. M. Houghton, camp adjutant, until the war a wholesale lumber dealer of Indianapolis, Ind., received an order from the war department sending him upon a mission which can not be disclosed, but which brought him the congratulations of the officers detailed at camp and division headquarters.

Assignments of officers to organizations making up the 18th division have been practically completed and with the arrival of 10,000 newly drafted men next week, training will get under full swing. The 18th division flag, which the western men will carry into battle following their training, arrived today and was unfurled at division headquarters.

HOSTESS HOUSE ESTABLISHED AT ATLANTA

The Daily

Colored Soldiers Provided for by Y. W. C. A.

Herald Jan. 22, 19

Atlanta, Ga., During his visit to camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, announced to a committee of colored citizens who are co-operating with the War Auxiliary Committee, that a Hostess House has been provided by the young Women's Christian Association for the benefit of colored troops stationed at Camp Gordon, and their female relatives who visit them from time to time.

This Hostess House will offer opportunity for the colored soldiers to meet their female relatives under dignified and comfortable circumstances. The announcement that the Hostess House is to be provided has brought very great pleasure and satisfaction to the colored citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

PUT BAN ON BLACK CROSS

Officials of American Red Cross Sav There Will be No Further Mistakes

The New York Age, March 30, 1918.

"AN INSULT TO THE RACE"

Mrs. Eleanor R. Wembridge writes that Whoever Issued Pamphlet Containing Black Cross Should be Removed from Position of Authority.

High officials of the American Red Cross at Washington are conducting an investigation to determine who was responsible in the Gulf Division for the circulation of pamphlets appealing to the colored citizens of Alabama, Louiisana and Mississippi for funds for the Red Cross, the pamphlets bearing the imprint of a black cross.

About the time the pamphlets were first issued THE AGE published a news item telling of this insult to the colored people and the matter was taken up by colored members of the Red Cross holding membership in some of the Eastern auxiliaries. Among those to protest against this form of discrimination was Mrs. E. A. Mars of the Liberty Auxiliary, Brooklyn, who is in receipt of the following communication from Mrs. Eleanor R. Wembridge, director of auxiliaries, Brooklyn:

AMERICAN RED CROSS
BROOKLYN CHAPTER
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1918.

Mrs. E. A. MARS.

My Dear Mrs. Mars—I want to thank you most sincerely for bringing the matter of the Red Cross pamphlets, with black and red crosses on the cover, to the attention of this office. We had not learned of the trouble, nor had those of other Red Cross divisions than our own. We communicated, through our Executive Committee, with a member of the Central Committee at Washington, and he reported the matter to one still higher in authority. There has been a delay in answering, due to the fact that the first man to whom it was given was obliged to leave town, and his mail was necessarily delayed for a week or two.

We now have from them the following response: "We shall immediately take the matter up with the Gulf Division so as to prevent any further mistakes.

Since an investigation is now under way, we can give no report of the outcome, but so far, no one to whom we presented the matter, had previously heard of it, nor could they believe it possible until they saw the pamphlets themselves, which you so kindly gave us.

Allow me to assure you of my strong feeling in this matter, that whoever was responsible for this discourteous, not to say insulting, indifference in printed matter, should be prevented from any further exercise of his authority, but you will understand that the Brooklyn Chapter has no authority in the matter, except to pass on the report to Washington, which it was glad to do. We only wish that we had known of it earlier, and could have reported it with less delay.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed)
MRS. ELEANOR R. WEMBRIDGE,
Director of Auxiliaries.

CANTEEN OPENS WITH FINE CROWD IN HARLEM HOME

New York News 2-28-18

Splendid Program With Canteen Workers Making Addresses and Superb Musical Program Under Doggett Marks Ceremony

New York, Aug. 7.—As early as 5 o'clock Saturday evening, Aug. 3rd, great vanguards for the big army of colored and white war workers, who long are entitled to flaunt the war

MRS. HATTIE JOHNSON.

camp motto, "Everybody Welcome and Everybody Free," began pouring into the Canteen House, opened especially for colored service men, at 2388 Seventh avenue, inspecting the Social Rooms, bedrooms, pool and billiard tables, dining rooms, piano, kitchen and the beautiful backyard of the Canteen House, of the Haywood Unit, No 14, and also celebrating the grand opening of this beautiful home for our boys in uniform.

The Canteen House was appropriately decorated with large American flags, as well as with flags of the Allied Nations and the beautifully uniformed members of the service served large portions of refreshments.

After the Dedicatory Prayer by the Right Rev. F. M. Hyder pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church; R. G. Doggett, master of ceremonies introduced Mrs. Hetty Johnson through whose untiring efforts assisted at every point by Mrs. Henry Gennert chairman of the Social and Welfare Department of the National League for Women's Service, Mrs. Donn Barber chairman of the Canteen Committee and Mrs. Dick, all members of the National League and truly three of America's noblest women, the canteen was established

In a soul-stirring address Mrs. Hetty Johnson told her audience which she held spellbound by her eloquent appeal, told of her tireless but successful struggles and of the sacrifice and co-operation of the forenamed ladies.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Johnson's address, R. G. Dogett read a letter, which he had just received from Robert F. Hill, who is "Somewhere in France" with the American Expeditionary Force, 369th Regiment d'Enfanterie, United States. In this letter, Mr. Hill spoke in glowing term of Captain Fillmore, the father of the Fifteenth New York Infantry, and the first colored officer to enter the first line trenches commanding a company of two hundred soldiers and fighting side by side with the French officers. After Mr. Doggett introduced Mrs. Henry Gennert and Mrs. Dick and a few encouraging remarks had been made by them, Mrs. Gennert introduced Marius McGuffey, Director of the Volunteer Bureau and also a representative of the New York War Camp Community Service, who gave an inspiring brief address. Before and after the program, charming dance music was furnished by Mrs. Ruby Mason and Mr. Haywood.

At 8:30 o'clock the following program was rendered by artists from R. G. Doggett's Music Bureau by Special arrangement with Mrs. Henry Gennert:

R. G. Doggett, master of ceremonies; Introduction of Mrs. Henry Gennert, chairman of Social and Welfare Department of National League for Women's Serpice, also Mrs. Dix, of the League; Introduction of Marius McGuffrey, Director of Volunteer Bureau, Mrs. Henry Gennert; Reading of letter written to Mr. R. G. Doggett from Mr. Rober F. Hill

Part II.—Soprano, (a) "Star Spangled Banner," Key; (b) "Jean," H. T. Burleigh, Miss Mabel Elizabeth Diggs. Basso, (a) "Little Mother of Mine," H. T. Burleigh; (b) "Exhortation." Violin, (a) 'African Dances," S. Coler-Will Marion Cook. J. Francis Mores. idge Taylor, Master William Butler, Jr., Miss Cecilia Butler, Accompanist. Reading, (a) "Little Rosa," Beben. J. Francis Mores. Violin, a) "G" String Solo, J. S. Bach, Master William Butler, Jr., Miss Cecelia Butler, Accompanist. Reading, (a) "The Black Regiment," George Boker, Mrs. Maude Jones. Soprano, (a) "A May Morning." Denza; (b) "Till I Awake," H. T. Burleigh, Miss Mabel Elizabeth Diggs. Specialty, (a) "Mother Machree." Ball; (b) "Why Adam Sinned." Bert Williams; (c) "They're on Their Way to Berlin," Irving Berlin; Mme. Pauline Dempsey, "Original Mammy" of the Metro Photo Studio. America. Miss Elizabeth Diggs, and entire audience. Mme. Stella Hawkins, accompanist for the artists. Music for dancing furnished by Mrs. Ruby Mason and Mr. Haywood.

SHOW INTEREST IN WAR RELIEF

Well Known Women Become Members of The Circle for Negro War Relief

AIMS ARE NATIONAL IN SCOPE

The New York Age Feb. 17, 1918

Units Being Organized in Various States—Clubs Already Formed Are Affiliating with Circle—To Serve as a Clearing House for Negroes Desirous of Giving from $1 Up—Advisory Committee Has Been Named.

Colored women throughout the country are showing more than casual interest in the work of The Circle for Negro War Relief, which now has on its rapidly-growing membership list Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mrs. B. K. Bruce of Washington, D. C., and other well known women.

Miss Caroline S. Bond, the executive secretary of the Circle, reports that clubs have been organized in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and in the District of Columbia, and that many clubs already formed have announced intentions of co-ordinating with the Circle with a view to concentrating on relief work for colored soldiers.

Of the fifteen units organized to date five are in Greater New York. Unit No. 1 is made up of group of New York nurses and women active in civic affairs. Mrs. Dora Cole Norman is chairman of the unit and Mrs. E. A. Johnson secretary. The chairmen of the other units are: Unit No. 2, Mrs. A. S. Danforth, Hoboken, N. J.; Unit No. 3, Mrs. Norman Cotton, Paterson N. J.; Unit No. 4, Mrs. S. P. Jones, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; Unit No. 5, Miss Amanda Webster, Manhattan; Unit No. 6, Miss Carrie J. Condy, The Bronx; Unit No. 7, Mrs. Malvina Thomas, Manhattan; Unit No. 8, Mrs. C. Howard, Jersey City N. J.; Unit No. 9, Mrs. J. H. Dade, Corona, N. Y.; Unit No. 10, Mrs. Grey, Manhattan; Unit No. 11, Miss Mary Burrill, Washington, D. C.; Unit No. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Jeter, Yonkers, N. Y.; Unit No. 13, Mrs. H. Furniss, Hartford, Conn.; Unit No. 14, N. T. Van Dunk, Hillburn, N. Y.; Unit No. 15, Mrs. J. C. Dobbins Parnassus, Pa.

Impetus has been given to the local campaign being conducted to form units in Greater New York by the appointment of an advisory committee which is co-operating with Mrs. Emilie Bigelow Hapgood, founder and president of The Circle for Negro War Relief, and Miss Caroline S. Bond, the executive secretary.

Members of Advisory Committee.

Some of the members of the advisory committee are Hon. E. A. Johnson, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, the Rev. George Frazier Miller, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Mme. C. J. Walker, Mrs. A. W. Hunton, Mrs. Adah B. Thoms and Mrs. Sadie Tandy. An important meeting of the committee was held this week and plans are laid to inaugurate a big drive in the various boroughs to increase the local membership.

The Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc., has for its object the general welfare of the Negro soldier while actually in the service and the care of the family if reduced to want by the emergencies of war. It intends to initiate a vigorous campaign, which will first aim to make a comprehensive survey of the suffering brought to the individual Negro soldier and his dependents by being drafted in the army and navy. The Circle proposes not only to furnish material aid but to encourage recreational activities and to take preventive measures to check the unfortunate conditions which necessarily follow in the wake of all war activities.

The mission of the Circle for Negro War Relief is to act as a clearing house for members of the race who desire to contribute their financial bit to aid the colored soldiers and their dependents.

Realizing that there are hundreds of colored people interested in the welfare of the colored troops, who do not know where to send contributions, it is the intention of the circle to serve as a medium of co-ordination. A large sum of money is expected to be raised in this manner.

Clubs already organized may become affiliated with the Circle for Negro War Relief upon the payment of $1 by each member. No further financial demands are made.

No attempt will be made to overlap the work of the American Red Cross and similar organizations. Mrs. Hapgood recently received a letter from Clyde A. Pratt, assistant to the general manager of The American Red Cross with an enclosed copy of a signed memorandum of understanding between the two organizations. Mr. Pratt stated the agreement should make possible the closest co-operation between the Red Cross and the Circle.

The offices of the Circle are at 485 Fifth avenue. To become a member one is asked to subscribe $1; a $10 subscription makes one a contributing member and a $20 subscription a sustaining member.

Book for Negro Soldiers

N. Y. EVE POST MARCH 14, 1918

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: The Book Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, and the Committee of Ladies now being organized, will collect many thousands of books for distribution at the various cantonments, and at the camps overseas. It is safe to say, however, that nearly all the books thus collected and distributed will be the works of white authors, and be about white persons; yet a large percentage of the troops to be thus benefited are negroes who, naturally, would like to read books dealing with the doings of negroes and written by negroes.

The need of the negro soldiers, in this respect, cannot be satisfied by means of collecting books in the manner above referred to. Negro literature in the possession of our citizens is exceedingly limited. This being so, it is necessary that the books required for the negro troops should be purchased. Convinced of this and with the endorsement of the Secretary of Missions of the A. M. E. Church I have started a movement touching all the negro churches in the United States which, it is hoped, will procure the good reading our "Black Boys in Khaki" should have.

Possibly, you will help this movement by giving it the publicity it deserves, and thus bring it to the notice of white persons, as well as colored, who may be willing to aid it. Any friend thus disposed and wishing for full particulars should write to

Henry F. Downing,
Room 61, Bible House,
New York City.

New York, March 18.

WELFARE WORK OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE

The Journal and Guide April 20, 1918

Plans Formulated For Looking After Spiritual and Moral Care of Strangers Here

The Committe on Religious Work of the Housing Committe which has for its purpose the looking after the spiritual and moral care of strangers who come to our city, met at the Y. M. C. A. Friday afternoon April 12th at 5 o'clock.

The members present were Mrs. E. Virginia Butts, secretary; Rev. N. D. King, D. D., Secretay Y. M. C. A., C. C Dogan and the chairman Rev. D. F. White.

An invitation had also been sent to the Denominational representatives who had been officially appointed by their affiliated bodies or congregations, and the following persons responded: Mr. M. E. Diggs, appointed by the Baptist Ministers' Meeting to represent that denomination; in the absence of Mr. L. M. Farmer he acted for the A. M. E. Zion denomination; in the absence of Mr. Jas M. Collins, Secretary Dogan spoke for the A. M. E. denomination; Mrs. S. E. Casper representative from the Episcopal church and Mrs. E. V. Butts for the United Presbyterian Church.

The Religious Committe thru its chairman set before the Denominational representatives the plan, purpose and nature of its work. Each representative was instructed to go to their respective church and ask each congregation to appoint a committee to cooperate with the denominational representative in his or her work.

Mr. M. E. Diggs was then chosen chairman of the Denominational Committee. Mr. Diggs will call together the representatives officially chosen and complete the organization of his committee and begin operation in behalf of the spiritual and moral welfare of the stranger at our doors. With this committe at work the Religious Committee has attained one of its major objectives, viz: the linking up of the church in a definite and well defined way with the great task of saving both the saved and the unsaved who come to our city from time to time and have no one to say to them, "Come with me and I will show you where Christ Dwells in this city."

The places of vice and questionable character are not only well advertised but are pressed upon the stranger by a legion of personal workers from the regions of the damned who are specialists in despoiling our young manhood and womanhood.

Vacant Rooms and Apartments Available.

The Housing Committee is in position to assist newcomers in the city to find suitable places to live, having in hand a large list of rooms and apartments that are available. The Secretary of the Committee will be found at the office of The Journal and Guide, 711 Highland Ave., and will respond to any request made for assistance in taking care of the housing nedes of the city's increasing population. The secretary's phone number is 2118.

NEGRO HOSTESS HOUSE TO GO UP AT GORDON

The Constitution Feb. 6, 1918

New Building Will Be Erected on Peachtree Road at Old Cavalry Quarters.

One of the latest movements for extension of the already numerous lines of service buildings at Camp Gordon is the construction of a Y. W. C. A. hostess house for the use of negro soldiers and their visiting friends and relatives. Plans for the new building have already progressed to such an extent that the site for the building has been selected and specifications are being prepared.

The hostess house for negroes will be located just across the Peachtree road from the overhead bridge that spans the Southern railroad tracks, and on the old quarters of the Georgia cavalry. It will be the same type of structure as the white hostess house, but will be constructed on a much smaller scale.

The wife of John Hope, president of Morehouse college, an Atlanta institution for negroes, has been named to take charge of the building. The remainder of the staff for the building will be named in the near future by authorities of the white hostess house, under whose supervision the new service building will be conducted.

It is stated that ground will be broken in the very near future for this structure, and construction work will be pushed to its maximum capacity in order to have the building ready for the use of the First Provisional regiment (colored) now quartered on the reservation.

A soldiers' club, at which all men in khaki are welcome at any time, day or night, has been established at 1636 4th street. Some form of entertainment is provided for every night in the week. The club is fostered by the colored auxiliary of the War Camp Community Service, of which Judge Robert H. Terrell is chairman, Miss Marie A. D. Madre is vice-chairman, and Mr. Francis Wells is secretary. Mr. Henry E. Hagans is manager in charge.

Mrs. Charles H. Anderson, of New York City, sometime leading lady of the Quality Amusement Company, came down last week on business with the War Department.

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Roosevelt Gives No[illegible] Peace Prize to War Charit[illegible]

Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Allied Nations Are to Share in Sum Awarded [illegible] President for Activity in Ending the Russian-Japanese Conflict

N Y C TRIBUNE
AUGUST 26, 1918

Oyster Bay, Aug. 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-day made public the amounts of money he is to give to war charities. This money being from the Nobel peace prize, which was awarded him for his action in connection with the peace of Portsmouth which closed the Russian-Japanese War. When the Colonel received the prize he turned it over to the government with the idea of establishing a peace commission. Nothing was done with this idea, and several weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to return the money to him. This was done, and then the Colonel turned it over to war charities.

The Colonel tells what he did in a letter addressed to Congressman James A. Gallivan, which says:

"In accordance with the terms of the Congressional resolution introduced by you in the House of Representatives and by Senator Johnson, acting for Senator Williams, in the Senate, Secretary Redfield, for the commission, returned to me the Nobel Peace Prize Fund. The hecurities, when sold, plus the cash in hand, amounted to 45,482.83. I have disposed of this sum as follows:

"To the American Red Cross, through the treasurer, John Skelton Williams, $6,900. (The American Red Cross and possibly some other war charities or war activities will receive further sums of money from my royalties on certain scenarios of motion pictures to be shortly produced by the McClure Company. All the royalties I receive from the pictures in question during the period of the war will be thus used.)

"To Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., now working in the Y. M. C. A. in France, $5,000. As Mrs. Roosevelt is working in the Y. M. C. A., I suppose that some or most of the money will be used in connection therewith, but the disposal is absolutely at her discretion.

"To the Young Mans Christian Association National War Work Council, $4,000.

Gives $4,000 to K. of C.

"To the Knights of Columbus War Activities Committee, $4,000.

"To the Jewish Welfare Board for war activities, $4,000.

"To the Salvation Army war fund, $4,000. Have sent this check through Major Atkins, who has been doing admirable work in the battalion of the 26th Infantry, in which my sons, Theodore, jr., and Archibald, have been serving.

"To the Young Woman's Christian Association War Work Council, colored, through Mrs. Henry P. Davison, $4,000. I have asked that Miss Eva Bolles be consulted in the disbursal of this item. My wife and I were very much struck with the work of Miss Bolles in connection with the colored hostess house at Camp Upton, and I have requested that the money be used for the hostess house for colored troops and in work among colored women and girls in and about the camps and cantonments.

"To Miss Emily Tyler Carew, at Porto Maurizo, Italy, for work in connectin with the Italian Red Cross $1,000. I send this sum merely as a token of my admiration of the high gallantry and efficiency of Italy's action.

NEW HAVEN CONN TIMES LEADER
JULY 24, 1918

Negro women in New York city have banded together to be better able to carry out war relief work and its several branches. More than 500 belong to Auxiliary 319 of the Red Cross, which has its headquarters in the armory of the old 15th regiment, now the 369th infantry, at Seventh avenue and 132nd street, New York. Since the organization of the branch last December, the negro women have worked unstint ngly and have turned out a great quantity of useful garments for soldiers. The Woman's Aid, an auxiliary of the negro regiment, has an enrollment of over 500 members; they are helping families of men in the service and recently receiveda silk American flag from Colonel Roosevelt for their exceptional work.

The first negro canteenfor negro regiments opened in the country has been opened at No. 2388 Seventh avenue, New York. A restaurant, 14 sleeping rooms, a pool and billiard room, rest rooms, a library and reception room have been newly furnished and all appointments of the place are new. The negro Red Cross supplies cooks, waitresses and helpers in general and soldiers are served old Southern home-cooked dinners for 25 cents. Many other organizations of colored women are helping in war relief work including the Young Women's Colored Christian association, the Colored Welfare league, the St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal and other negro churches through the city are doing their bit to help in war relief work.

CONCERT TO HELP COLORED TROOPS

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
APRIL 10, 1918

A large number of the colored ladies of Trenton are preparing for a concert and reception to be given in Hurley hall, Friday, April 19, for the benefit of the Hostess House for Colored soldiers at Camp Dix. This house, which is nearing completion, is to be used as a place of entertainment for the parents and friends of the colored soldiers and the equipment committee is endeavoring to raise means to make the house as comfortable as possible. The proceeds from the entertainment are to be used for that purpose.

The following ladies have consented to act as patronesses:

—Miss Dora Worthy, Mrs. Charles Moore, Mrs. Sidney Harvey, Mrs. Ida Clark, Mrs. Annie Oliver, Mrs. Leme Phillips, Mrs. Matilda Jones, Mrs. Madie Harris, Mrs. Franklin Binn, Mrs. Robert Royster, Mrs. Emma Wiggins, Mrs. Bert White, Mrs. Lola Carnege, Mrs. Pearl Cash, Mrs. Martha Morris, Mrs. Lena Binn, Mrs. Emma Walker, Mrs. Charles Staples, Mrs. Paul Higginbotham, Mrs. George LaVere, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Daniel Scott, Miss Rose McDaniels, Mrs. Martha James, Mrs. Martha Johnson, Mrs. Carrie Whittle, Mrs. Mark Bridgeford, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. Edward Stout, Mrs. Edward Henson, Sr., Mrs. Edward Henson, Jr., Mrs. Pascal Lee, Mrs. Daisy Graham, Mrs. Jacob Thornhill, Mrs. T. Edward Kinney, Mrs. Carle Tlipper, Mrs. Albert Wilson, Mrs. A. Titus, Mrs. L. V. Carso[illegible], Mrs. Scott, Miss Georgette Brown, Mrs. Laura Griffin, Mrs. Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Della Truhart, Mrs. Chester Patterson, Mrs. Lena Colston, Mrs. W. J. Laws, Mrs. J. G. Richardson, Mrs. Tamar Griffin, Mrs. Samuel Duncan, Mrs. Emma Saunderson, Mrs. Henry Reynolds, Mrs. Ada Layton, Mrs. James Miller, Mrs. Norwood Cale, Mrs. A. Y. Allen, Mrs. Mamie Brown, Mrs. Emma Spencer, Mrs. Lillian Bryant, Mrs. Della Gordon, Mrs. Ida Gordon, Mrs. Lottie Madden, Mrs. Harry Rodman, Mrs. Mable Dingman, Mrs. Jennie Jennings, Miss Carolyn Prout, Mrs. Ida Scruggs, Mrs. Florence Burton, Mrs. S. E. Collins, Mrs. Amos Congo, Mrs. Susan Charman, Mrs. Annie Dunstan, Mrs. Ruhama Hutchins, Mrs. Joseph Rattles, Mrs. Shephard Hockaday, Mrs. Alfred Ingard, Mrs. Callie Higginbotham, Mrs. Daniel G. Lee, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. Robert Murray, Mrs. Windom Green, Mrs. William Crippen, Mrs. William Bloughe, Mrs. J. E. Leftwich, Mrs. J. V. Dillingham, Mrs. Lillian Cross, Mrs. Thomas Williams, Mrs. Frank Coover, Mrs. William H. Salters, Mrs. Emma McCullough, Mrs. Nancy Kinney, Mrs. Samuel Kinney, Miss Gussie Holmes, Mrs. Mary M. Green, Mrs. Adele Johnson, Mrs. Major Lillery, Mrs. Minnie Boardley, Mrs. Louis Valentine, Mrs. Mary A. Fisher, Mrs. Aurelia Miller, Mrs. M. R. Richardson, Mrs. Daisy Hatcher, Mrs. Lizzie Dunson, Miss Ida Blonde Johnson, Mrs. Birdie Campbell, Mrs. Nannie Harvey, Mrs. John Higgins, Miss Anna Fredericks, Mrs. Rebecca Bruno, Mrs. William Hargett, Mrs. Newell Seruby, Mrs. Elmer Davis, Mrs. Jennie Kennard, Miss Gertrude Bovere, Mrs. James Turner, Miss Nettie Dillon, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Miss Mary Thornhill, Mrs. Abram Sallie, Mrs. Bertha Schenck, Mrs. Joseph Payne, Mrs. Jennie Bundy, Miss Lottie Goldsboro, Mrs. Matthew Brown, Mrs. E. Hart Hill, Miss Laura Teal, Mrs. Samuel Dillon, Mrs. Lillie Holmes, Mrs. Florence Cromwell, Mrs. Lillian Brown, Mrs. Elwood Rice, Mrs. Marie L. Young, Mrs. Mary J. Williams, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Sarah M. Hayes, Mrs. E. L. DePaur, Miss Elizabeth Van Harler, Miss B. Edna Jones, Miss Arnetta Lee, Mrs. Gertrude Peterson, Mrs. Gerald Griffin, Mrs. Robert Burrell, Mrs. David Graham, Mrs. Sarah DeBinyard, Mrs. Nathan Hovington, Mrs. Rebecca C. Roselle, Miss Phoebe James, Mrs. Mary Lee Brown, Mrs. Scott, (officer's wife) Mrs. Annie E. Stout, Mrs. William J. Swanson, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs. Sarah E. Hill, Miss Laura Van Harler, Mrs. Osborne Lee and Mrs. Elizabeth Williams.

ENTERTAINMENT PLACES AT UPTON RIVAL BROADWAY

Facilities Now Provided at Camp Can Accommodate 34,000 Men Every Night.

N Y C HERALD
MARCH 31, 1918

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Saturday.—New Yorkers who step into the blaze of Broadway after an entertaining evening at the theatre and are smitten with remorse at the thought of their pleasure when the boys in camps are sitting desolate, forlorn neglected and unamused may save themselves the pang, as far as Camp Upton is concerned. With the bpening of the brightly lighted Liberty Theatre a group of amusement and recreation centres is completed which can give Manhattan's widely mentioned Rialto a close run. The stranged dropped suddenly on Upton Boulevard one of these fine, starlit evenings when the crowds of olive-drab fighting men are surging toward the Liberty, the Knights of Columbus Auditorium, the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium and other places might easily imagine himself in the original White Light region, exvept that the street here is smooth and passable. The illusion would be carried further after the performance when officers and their wives throng into the Officers' House for an after-theatre bite. A large number of women can remain with their husbands into the evening, now that the roads to Center Moriches, Patchogue and other island metropoli are open for traffic.

Theatre Seats 3,000.

The Liberty Theatre is taking an easy position at the top of Upton's frolic headquarters. Three thousand and more can be accommodated in the Liberty, and every effort is made to look after the "convenience and comfort of patrons," to borrow a theatre programme phrase. A feature which soldiers find handy is the presence of racks under the seats where the Stetsons and overcoats may be stowed. And the benches have backs, which is something in camp luxury, since the men have few opportunities to rest themselves thus.

The new theatre is just one last link in the camp amusement chain, however. Ever since those dusty first days when chaos lay over Upton like an army blanket there has been the Y. M. C. A. hut. There now are eight of these refuges around the horseshoe which is camp, with two others at the base hospital and one in the old civilian camp where engineers from Western cantonments are mobilizing. Each hut has a hall seating a thousand to twelve hundred men, with a platform and moving picture machine 'n' ever'thing. Nightly programmes are given.

The Young Men's Christian Association also has a large auditorium on Upton boulevard seating thirty-five hundred, equipped with moving picture machine and a regular stage, with two sets of scenery, an interior and an exterior. This pair of settings is wonderfully flexible. Recently, at a performance given by the townsfolk of Valley Stream, L. I., the same interior went unscathed and sufficient through three full acts. Inside out, it has done service as a Mexican adobe hut, and makes a perfect ballroom, business office, room in the Duke's palace and hall bedroom. Soldiers are not hypercritical, and they grow fond of a thing after they've seen it a dozen times. It has a familiar, homelike look to them. The auditorium, with the eight huts, totals a seating capacity of close to ten thousand, and with all working, as they generally are, it can be seen that even with these buildings in commission the Upton boy is not entirely forsaken and neglected.

Other Amusement Places.

The Knights of Columbus have two buildings operating since a fire destroyed one of the club houses recently. Each is equipped with a motion picture machine and platform. The large auditorium has room for more than two thousand men and each club house can accommodate a thousand. The total here is four thousand.

Then there is the mammoth Buffalo auditorium, the institution established through the enterprise of Colonel James A. Moss' colored 367th infantry. This is the largest hall in camp and seats five thousand. Entertainments are given nightly, and the building is available for rental, when an organization wishes to give a benefit performance. The 308th infantry recently completed a regimental theatre, one of the most complete buildings in camp. It was built entirely by men of the regiment, who worked day and night under the greatest difficulties. The theatre has a well fortified stage, an orchestra pit, and, something even more noteworthy, concrete floors. There is a balcony for officers and visitors. The theatre building houses a barber shop, tailor shop and other conveniences. The seating capacity is fifteen hundred. The capacity to entertain of all these places combined is thirty-four thousand. Almost every soldier could see an entertainment the same evening. And this doesn't take into account the great flock of hundreds of barracks, each one of which is a possible meatre.

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BLUECOATS HEAR ALBANY WOMAN

Miss Margaret Brate Addresses Members of State Association.

WOMEN BEHIND THE MEN

Asks Policemen to Acquaint Themselves With Work of Y.W.C.A. in Order to Aid.

ALBANY N Y ARGUS
SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

Troy, Sept. 5.—At the invitation of Thomas P. Dolan, of Albany, president of the New York State Police association, Miss Margaret Brate, of Albany, a state worker in connection with the Blue Triangle campaign, yesterday afternoon addressed the closing session of the annual convention of the New York State Police association, at Troy. She was given an ovation by the hundreds of policemen. She outlined the Blue Triangle campaign of the Young Women's Christian association, as a section of the united war work drive to be conducted this fall.

Miss Brate said in part: "As policemen I appeal to you to acquaint yourself with the work of the Young Women's Christian association in view of directing young girls who come under your care to the Y. W. C. A., for assistance and advice. The work of the Y. W. C. A. in the State is to assist young girls and to work for their welfare. As guardians of the safety of the public on the city streets, many young girls in need of advice and assistance come to your attention. Such cases should be directed to the Y. W. C. A.

"The campaign for funds as conducted this fall by the Y. W. C. A., is for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to carry on the association's war work in this country and abroad. There is a large army of women, behind the men in khaki, engaged in war industries. At the request of the United States government these women are being cared for by the Y. W. C. A. Recreational leaders have been placed in charge of this work in all of the big munition factories. Hostess houses have been erected at the training camps, where the boys in khaki may come for a breath of home life after a hard day's drill, or may meet their home folks upon a visit to the camps.

At the present time there are 59 hostess houses in operation and 24 additional ones are under construction. Ten of this number are for colored troops. Many additional houses have been requested by the government. Early in the war, French women cabled to the American Young Women's Christian association for help. The answer of the Y. W. C. A. was 64 war workers on the spot and more sailing almost weekly. They conduct social and recreation work for French women among the munition workers of Lyons, St. Etienne and Bourges, for French women in government employ, and for Americans who serve in the social rooms for nurses at Red Cross huts at 14 base hospitals, and in the hostess houses in Paris and Tours."

At the conclusion of Miss Brate's address, the men in attendance, at the suggestion of Mr. Dolan, voted to uphold the united war drive and to do all in their power to help in its success.

COLORED SOLDIERS HAVE A HOSTESS HOUSE TOO

PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT AT CAMP UPTON.

Building Erected by Young Women's Christian Association Is First of Series Planned for Various Camps.

N Y C POST
APRIL 20, 1918

The first hostess house of the Young Women's Christian Association built for colored people will be formally opened and presented to the national Government at Camp Upton this afternoon. This house will cater to the needs of the colored women visitors to the camp and to those of the colored soldiers. There are over 5,000 colored men in training at Camp Upton, and the problem of furnishing a place where their women friends and relatives may visit them under good surroundings has been urgent.

A number of colored hostess houses will be opened in other camps shortly. The one at Camp Dix is just being given its finishing touches, and will be formally opened in two weeks. Others that will be given to the Government soon are those at Camp Gordon, Ga.; Camp Jackson, S. C.; Camp Funston, Kan.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, and Camp Sherman, Ohio. The hostess house at Camp Upton has one distinction, in that it is a training centre for women who will become the hostesses at other houses to be opened later.

Miss Eva D. Bowles, head of the colored work for the Y. W. C. A., with headquarters at 600 Lexington Avenue, passes upon the women employed as hostesses in the various houses, and has placed Mrs. Emily Brown in charge at Camp Upton.

That the hostess house at Camp Upton answers a long-felt need is shown by the fact that last fall the commandant of the camp turned over to the colored men a barracks for the use of women visiting in camp. Capable women were put over the barracks, and they evolved out of an almost hopeless situation a comfortable quarters for a temporary hostess house. This proved far too small and inadequate for the constant demands made upon it. One of the features of the new house which delights the staff of workers more than anything else, is the size of the kitchen stove. Since fall, while trying to act the part of hostess to many men and women, the dining-room director has tackled the proposition with a tiny kitchen stove as her only ally.

While the formal opening of the house takes place to-day, it has been in use now for two weeks. During that time there have been 5,522 visitors entertained, and 2,669 meals served in the cafeteria. This house, like those opened for the relatives and friends of the white soldiers, has a large living room, a smoking room, an information desk where visitors may be put in touch with those whom they seek; a large cafeteria where a supplement to the regular mess may be had, and a nursery where a matron takes charge of small children. A piano, Victrola, magazines, and books are provided for the use of the men, and for women, who many times have to wait some time for friends to come. The colored soldiers have dubbed the hostess house the "Little Palace."

Red Cross Holds Annual Meeting

7-6-18

BRANCH HAS ACCOMPLISHED MUCH DURING THE YEAR

Enrollment Now Amounts to 900—11,640 Surgical Dressings and Numerous Other Equipment Made in Past Twelve Months—Has Balance of Over $200 in the Bank—Officers for the year Elected

Savannah Dispatch 7/6/18

The annual meeting of Toussaint L'OvRerture branch of the Savannah Chap. of Red Cross Society was held on last Monday night at St. Paul C. M. E. Church. Quite a representative crowd of women was present, but only a few male members of the organization. Reports from all the chairmen were rendered, which showed that the organization has accomplished some excellent work during the last twelve months. The meeting was presided over by the chairman, Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor.

The serretary, Mrs. M. E. Belcher, gave a short history of the organization as well as a summary of the work in the different departments. Mrs. Lucy Taylor, the treasurer, reported $589.55 raised by the branch during the year and $384.50 spent, leaving a balance of $205.00 in the Wage Earners bank.

Mrs. A. E. Orner, chairman of administration, detailed all collections, disbursements and donations. Mrs. G. S. Williams, chairman of membership, reported a total membership of 900; 500 senior and 400 junior members.

The surgical dressings department report was made by Mrs. J. L. Jackson. She reported 11,640 dressings made, both standard and and special. Mrs. Albert Jackson as chairman of the educational committee, told of the two first aid classes, one taught by Dr. W. A. Harris and the other by Dr. F. S. Belcher. Mrs. William Blair, chairman of knitting, reported ten sweaters, seven scarfs, three pairs of socks and three dozen wash rags made during the year. The rags were made by the junior members.

Mrs. Fannie Pettie, head of the hospital garments department, reported reported 28 pajamas finished and returned as well as 15 pajamas made by the girls at the Cuyler street school and 10 more are being finished at the branch headquarters.

Work is being held up at the headquarters and computation of the time of the workers is being made so that recommendations might be made for service pins.

A canteen service of 25, under Miss Nettie A. Houston, has been authorized. The civilian relief committee with Mrs. M. E. Tolbert as chairman, and Miss Helen Lee as secretary, told of its work in the homes and at the hospitals.

Aside from the work of the members in these departments the branch has on several occasions served various detachments of Negro troops at the depot, giving excellent service to the boys en route to the front or encampments.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

Mrs. R. S. Taylor, chairman
Mrs. M. E. Belcher, vice chairman
Mrs. A. E. Orner, secretary
Mrs. G. S. Williams,, treasurer

The following officers were appointed:

Dr. F. S. Belcher, chairman of administration.
Mrs. J. L. Jackson, chairman of surgical dressings
Mrs. T. J. Goodall, chairman of membership
Mrs. Lucy Taylor, chairman of hospital garments
Mrs. Willie Blair, chairman of knitting
Mrs. Marian Tolbert, chairman of civilian relief
Miss Helen Lee, secretary of civilian relief
Miss Nettie Houston, chairman of canteen service
Miss Mae Stewart, reporter

MAKE $60 GIFTS TO WAR CIRCLE

PATERSON, N. J., GUARDIAN
MARCH 14, 1918

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Local Association of Colored Women Plan Work Among Soldiers at Camp Dix

Unit No. 2 of The Circle for Negro War Relief, a local association of colored women, doing work for the negro soldiers here, and "over there," and also for their destitute dependents at home, received two checks last evening amounting to $60 from two friends in the city.

Mrs. Norman T. Cotton is chairman of the unit in Paterson, and under her supervision the unit has made progress exceeding expectations. A committee will soon visit Camp Dix and become more thoroughly acquainted with our brave boys.

The Circle, incorporated, is working in the closest co-operation possible with the Red Cross, as may be seen in a letter from the national headquarters of the Red Cross to the Central organization of the Circle, which reads thus:

The American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1918.

Mrs. Emilie Bigelow Hapgood, president. The Circle for Negro War Relief 489 Fifth avenue, New York city.

My dear Mrs. Hapgood: I am pleased to enclose to you herewith for your files, a copy of signed memorandum of understanding between the American Red Cross and the Circle for Negro War Relief, which I believe will make possible the closest co-operation between our organizations.

With best wishes for the success of your enterprise, I am,

Most sincerely yours,
CLYDE A. PRATT,
Assistant to the General Manager

SPEAKS TO NEGRO BLUE-JACKETS COMPANY HERE

CHARLOTTE N. C. NEWS
JULY 4 1918

A company of negroes in the naval service passed through Charlotte yesterday, stopping here for a few hours for recreation The Red Cross canteen service at the Southern station served these men with refreshments. Professor J. D. Martin, of Biddle university, made a brief address to the men, at the request of the commander of the naval detachment. The men were drawn up in company formation, at ease, while he spoke. Professor Martin's remarks were intended to encourage and cheer the men. He informed them this state is the native state of their naval commander-in-chief, the secretary of the navy, and urged them to keep themselves "fit to fight" and called upon them to be "bold in defense." His words of advice were received with cheers. He told them their presence in uniform was evidence that "the negro is loyal."

Soldiers — 1918 213

War Relief.

COL. ROOSEVELT GIVES PEACE PRIZE TO CHARITY

Special to The Indianapolis Freeman.

In disposing of his noble peace prize Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gives to the Young Women's Christian Association War Work Council, Colored, through Mrs. Henry P. Davison, $4,000. He said, "I have asked that Miss Eva Bolles be consulted in the disbursal of this item. My wife and I were very much struck with the work of Miss Bolles in connection with the colored hostess house at Camp Upton, and I have requested that the money be used for the hostess' house for colored troops and in the work among colored women and girls in and about the camps and cantonments."

COLORED REGIMENT TO OPEN NEW HALL

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE FEBRUARY 14, 1918

Assistant Secretary of War Cromwell Will Make Chief Address.

SOLDIERS SUPPLIED FUND

Members of 367th Infantry Contributed $14,000—Notables Have Been Invited.

Eagle Bureau,
Metropolitan Division.

Camp Upton, L. I., February 14—The big $40,000 auditorium of the 367th Infantry, Ninety-second Division (colored), to which the men and officers of the regiment contributed over $14,000 from their own pockets, will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Cromwell will be the guest of honor and will make the dedicatory address. The auditorium is the only building in the camp to be constructed from funds subscribed by the men themselves and is a remarkable outward manifestation of the spirit of the regiment and the leadership of Colonel James A. Moss, commander of the unit. Colonel Moss, author of scores of military works, has no peer as an organizer and his success with colored troops has long ago won him country-wide recognition.

The dedicatory exercises will be simple. Colonel Moss will introduce the speakers and will speak to his men congratulating them upon their success. Brigadier General Hay will attend.

Invitations have been extended to Governor Whitman, Mayor John F. Hylan, Clarence H. Kelsey, C. A. Coffin, Oswald G. Villard, Mrs. V. Everett Macy, Payne Whitney, Arthur Curtis James, Murray Young, Thomas Fortune Ryan and James Cox Brady. It is not likely that Governor Whitman will be able to attend because of his presence in the western part of the State. The Mayor will be absent. Many of the invited guests have given their financial support to the auditorium.

Other guests invited are United States Senator William Calder, United States Senator J. W. Wadsworth Jr., Dr. W. E. B. Duboise, Charles W. Anderson, the Rev. J. W. Brown, the Rev. C. P. Cole, F. H. Gilbert, Mrs. Musette B. Gregory, Thomas W. Grigsby, George W. Harris, the Rev. William P. Hayes, Mrs. Harriet Howard Johnson, Eugene Kinkel Jones, Mrs. D. I. Martin, Anthony McCarthy, Fred M. Moore, Ferdinand Morton, the Rev. Thomas O'Keefe, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, E. A. Warren, Alexander Walters and Gilchrist Stewart.

Assistant Secretary of War Cromwell will, in all probability, review the regiment. If the Secretary desires, and time will permit, Brigadier General Johnson, commander of the post, has already expressed his willingness to turn out the entire division for a review.

Although the 367th was one of the last units to form—it did not begin work until the latter part of November—it has made rapid progress and is attracting widespread attention. The colored men are making excellent soldiers—so well have they progressed that visiting officers have frequently paid them the frank compliment of being one of the snappiest outfits in camp.

STIRRING APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

Mr. Ralph W. Tyler Tells Of Work Of National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee

The public mass meeting held at the the Queen Street Baptist Church on Thursday evening of last week was a success. On account of the downpour of rain prior to the meeting the audience was small but those present manifested an earnest interest in the work of the National Colored Soldiers Comfort Committe in the interest of which the meeting was held. Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, of Washington, D. C., the secretary of the National Committe, made an eloquent, earnest and pathetic appeal for the dependents of colored soldiers, many of whom are now in destitute circumstances and are making daily applications to Mr. Tyler for aid. In his address he told of many in distress, especially those who were left without support on account of the notorious Houston affair. He told of the aid the National Committee had already rendered in the most urgent cases and of the sacrifice and devotion to the cause by the various members of the committee all of whom were working without compensation in an endeavor to give relief to those in need. He made a most earnest appeal to Norfolk through those present for donations and said he believed that this city, as other cities have done, would respond nobly to the cause. Rev. F. W. Williams, D. D., the pastor of Queer Street church presided and P. B Young, editor of The Journal and Guide, introduced the speaker, paying a liberal tribute to the work he was unselfishly devoting his time and talent to. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Vehon Club which has been designated as a local branch of the National Committee. President Andrew Porter made some very fitting remarks in which he told of the Vehon's part in this work of mercy. Other members of the Club who took an active part in the meeting and in the entertainment of Mr. Tyler were W. W. Foreman, C. W. Davis, Jr., J. L. Parker, J. S. Tate, I. F. Leigh and H. C. Young. The Silver Leaf Quartet rendered appropriate selections which were much enjoyed by the audience. The Misses Robinson and Weaver assisted in raising a collection which amounted to $40.75.

The club is hoping to raise $500.00 as Norfolk's contribution to the national fund. Churches, organizations and individuals are asked to contribute. Those giving one dollar are entitled to one year's membership in the Committe and will receive a button to be worn as a badge of honor. Donations will be published in these columns. Contributions may be made at the Y. M. C. A., Journal and Guide office or to any member of the local committee.

Committe of Ladies Appointed.

A committee of ladies, whose names will be announced later, has been appointed to canvass the city in the interest of the proposed fund. The National Comfort Committee will give to the most successful lady member of the committee, the one who brings in the largest amount, a silver loving cup. This cup will be on exhibit in Norfolk in a few days.

A full list of the contributions to the fund will be published in next week's issue of The Journal and Guide.

HOSTESS HOUSE AS A WAR DEVELOPMENT

By Florida Ruffin Ridley

The opening of the first Colored Hostess House at Camp Upton was an event so unique and of such significance that it demands something more than a passing notice.

A new institution developed by this war and the War Council of the Y. M. C. A., the Hostess House idea is still in its initial stage and although a thing that has already proven itself of real and definite value to those who have tested it, it presents itself to the general public with more or less vagueness.

The Hostess House is meant by its originators to be a camp institution for the special use of the immediate women relatives and friends of the soldiers. It is to do service never before attempted, that of furnishing a meeting place which shall be comfortable, attractive and usable for the women who have sons, brothers, husbands or lovers in camp—a place presided over by women able to greet their visitors with sympathy and cordiality, to assist them with intelligence and tact in the inevitable problems of locating soldiers, finding accommodations, providing food and chances for rest and refreshment, giving information as to train, telephone and telegraph service, etc.

Hostess House No. 3 at Camp Upton, L. I., is the first house to be opened for the friends of colored soldiers, although it has been used to capacity for about five months, the formal opening did not occur until April 20. On that day a large company of influential friends and backers of the house came on from New York and other cities to the opening exercises, which were of decided interest. The immense living room which at all times presents a most attractive appearance with its chintz hangings and wicker furnishings, was made gorgeously beautiful by a profusion of flowers donated by Mrs. E. M. Townsend.

Mrs. Townsend, as chairman of the Hostess House Committee, presided and speeches were made by Mrs. W. A. Brown, who dwelt upon the fine record of the Negro as a soldier, and upon the great opportunity before him; by Mrs. B. R. Wilson, who enlarged upon the Americanism of the Negro and of the indebtedness of the nation to him; and by Miss Eva Boroles, who called attention to the fine spirit of "get-together-ness" which is actuating the Y. W. C. A. in its handling of the problem.

In the absence of the commanding officer the house was accepted by Capt. Walter B. Williams of Co. A. Thos. R. Hall, who sang a group of songs, gave much pleasure and was accompanied on the fine Steinway by Geo. Battum. The Cafeteria was equal to the occasion and served a dinner that was immensely enjoyed by the company.

Hostess House No. 3 is presided over by Mrs. John Hope, wife of the president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. It is being used as a training center for future homes and is attracting to itself representative colored women from all sections of the country, who are responding with enthusiasm and intelligence to this opportunity, not only to become a part of the great war, but also to prove to the men that colored women are ready, willing and able to stand shoulder to shoulder with white women is rendering service.

MEETING TO PUSH GILL PLAN IN AID OF COLORED TROOPS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INTERESTED IN MOVEMENT FOR HOSPITALITY WORK.

ENDORSED BY LEAGUE

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
AUGUST 28, 1918

Further efforts to boom hospitality work for colored soldiers will be put forth at a meeting tomorrow night, when George W. Duffus, of the war camp community service, will advance the movement for the benefit of the colored race.

The hospitality plan has been endorsed by the Trenton League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, of which Assemblyman John E. Gill is president. Assemblyman Gill is vitally interested in and one of the pioneers of the project. He has written Mr. Duffus promising hearty co-operation in any movement that will bring needed benefits to the colored men in the service. First, however, Mr. Gill wishes to see the hospitality work now being considered by the war emergency committee go through as planned, before any other move is prosecuted along the same lines.

Should the emergency committee be unable to finance the plan for the colored soldiers, it is the intention to conduct a brief campaign for raising the necessary funds. Whether or not this will be done rests with the committee.

Assemblyman Gill's letter to Mr. Duffus explaining the progress of the hospitality work for colored soldiers follows:

"Mr. George W. Duffus,
"Care of Hanover House,
"Trenton, N. J.

"Dear Mr. Duffus:

"I appreciate more than I can tell you the speed with which you are moving towards the establishment of hospitality work in Trenton for the benefit of the colored soldiers.

"I know very well all the colored men who will meet with you on Thursday evening, and if I could reach them personally in the meantime I would commend you to each one. You have my permission, however, to do that yourself Thursday night.

"My several talks with you on the question of our colored people have thor-

oughly convinced me of your sincere interest in their welfare. In this we are of one mind, for you will recall my expressed determination to restrict my activities along other lines until something is done for the colored soldiers.

"Let me assure you and the colored men who meet with you Thursday night that on this matter there will be no division of opinion. I have talked to more than a score of our most prominent people and every one has heartily agreed that there must be hospitality work in Trenton for our colored fighters.

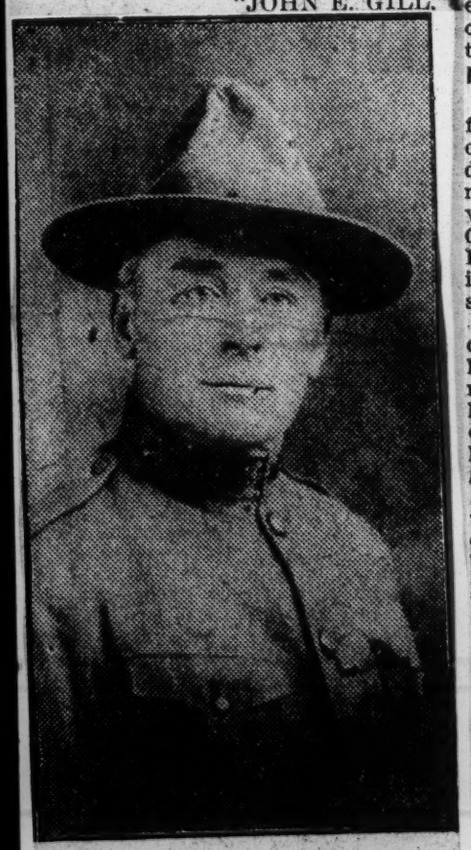
"You will recall, too, that I told you about the meeting at the Trenton House of at least one hundred representative citizens when they voted unanimously in favor of the proposition I submitted in behalf of the colored people; in fact some subscriptions were offered then and there. That meeting opened their eye to the neglect that our city had really been guilty of.

"You have come on the scene, it seems at the most psychological moment for representing the national government in its war committee service; your presence and influence will be vitally effective in establishing the work.

"In behalf of the Trenton League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, of which I have the honor of being president, I pledge you the best efforts of this league. My connection with this work has taught me what you will learn, that in Trenton we have a colored population that is eminently worthy of all the cooperation we can give them, and you will find them thoroughly appreciative of every bit of help afforded.

"Sincerely and cordially yours,

"JOHN E. GILL."



CAPT. CALEB HOURTON.

COMMUNITY HOUSE OPENED FOR SOLDIERS AT CAMP GRANT

8-17-18

By A. N. Fields

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 16.—The formal opening of the Colored Soldiers' club at 218 South Main street, Rockford, Ill., was a signal bringing together some of the most presentable citizens, both white and black, of the city. The program began at 8 o'clock last Saturday evening under the auspices of the "War Camp Community Service," was unique, interesting and intelligently arranged. It was opened with music by one of the Camp Grant bands, after which Fred A. Moore (white), secretary of the War Camp Community Service, delivered an impressive address elaborately dealing with the purposes of the club and the importance of social recreation to the life of the soldier. He said, among other things: "It is intended by those who have your best interests at heart to so beautify this clubhouse as to make it typify your whole life. This will be done in proportion to the interest manifested by the men whom we are trying to serve."

Col. Milton O. McGrew (white), commander of the new 803d ergiment of infantry being formed at Camp Grant, delivered an interesting talk on the duties, involving obligations as a soldier. He spoke feelingly of the part played by our soldiers in other crises of our country, and said that he counted himself fortunate that the command of the 803d regiment had been assigned to him.

Rockford Mayor Delivers Able Address

Mayor Robert Rew (white) of Rockford delivered the welcome address on the part of the city to the new soldiers of Camp Grant. His address was replete with good and wholesome advice, both for the soldiers of Camp Grant and for the citizens of America. By the principles he enunciated he evidenced his fitness to measure up to the spirit of the times.

In the course of his remarks he called upon the citizens of America to live out the true principles of democracy for which the sons of this republic had gone to France and other foreign battle fields to lay down their lives that other nations might enjoy.

Attorney Edward Randolph Makes Talk

Following the mayor's address Attorney Edward D. Randolph (white), chairman of the War Camp Community Service, spoke at length and in high commendation of the part being played by our soldiers on the battle front. He said that they were holding up, very much to the discomfiture of the boche, our tradition as capable soldiers. He paid a high compliment to the conduct of the honor men at the camp, and said that the white citzens of Rockford would exert every possible effort to make their stay a pleasant and happy one.

T. Arnold Hill's Speech

T. Arnold Hill, secretary of Urban Conditions Among Negroes in Chicago, delivered a well-pointed talk on the duties of the honor men who have been called from the various industries to serve their country. Mr. Hill admonished them that while they go forth to battle, that the star of hope may give new ambitions and life to other nations, we, who remain at home, would see to it that the true sense of democracy shall be established in every part of our own country.

Dr. George C. Hall Speaks

Dr. George C. Hall, Chicago, one of the most widely known surgeons of the country, made a highly appreciative address on "True Americanism." In the course of his talk he insisted that since the fight was for democracy that there should be no incomplete democracy; but that if all races were giving ther lives and their treasures that the benefits coming as the result of this tremendous sacrifice should know no person by race, creed or religion. He said: "The time has come when there shall be a showdown upon the question of democracy, and it should have no special place to live and exist, and that the cruel fangs of autocracy in this country, which have for half a century blighted the hopes, destroyed the morals and bastardized a race of people, at the end of this great struggle should take its place in the silent grave where also will sleep forever the German kultur and brutality."

Camp Grant Interesting

In company with a number of distinguished gentlemen a careful observation was made of Camp Grant, which is located about eight miles from Rockford. It is a city within itself with every modern method used to fit the honor men for battle with his adversary. Trench warfare is taught as it is fought on the other side by French army instructors. All forms of athletic and physical exercises are indulged in and made compulsory to insure physical and healthy life of the soldier. The barracks showed evidence of cleanliness and wholesome environment. Excellent food, properly prepared and liberally dealt out to the men. In conversation with numerous soldiers it is easily discerned that, while they felt the weight of the responsibility devolving upon them as a part of the mighty host who are determined to revolutionize the world, they were eager for the task and were satisfied to undertake the job.

Fred Moore Conscientious Worker

Too much credit cannot be given to Fred A. Moore, secretary of War Camp Community Service. In meeting him he impresses you as being a man who lives beyond hampering influences of petty race prejudices and discrimination. He appears to be a man of large vision and one who believes in the equality of mankind.

CITY CLUBS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Evening

WHEN AWAY FROM CAMP ON LEAVE COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS IN CITIES.

11-9-18

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The establishment of clubs for colored soldiers and sailors in cities so that the men may have a headquarters when they are away from camp on leave is an important function being successfully performed by the War Camp Community Service. This work has developed greatly in the last two months and many new clubs have been formed.

Clubs have been established by the War Camp Community Service in the following communities: New York, Boston, Camp Dix, N. J., Baltimore, Alexandria, Va., Richmond, Va., Petersburg, Va., Newport News, Va., Norfolk, Va., Hampton, Va., Southport, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Asheville, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Pensacola, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Anniston, Ala., Detroit, Mich., Battle Creek, Mich., Chillicothe, O., Louisville, Ky., Rockford, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Camp Funston District, Indianapolis, Ind., Little Rock, Ark., Waco, Tex., Galveston, Tex., and San Antonio, Tex.

The policy of the Government in placing Negro battalions in each of the camps is said to have created a problem in some of the neighboring communities. This problem the War Camp Community Service is endeavoring to solve. Most of the cities have been destitute of recreational facilities suitable for many of the colored soldiers.

The War Camp Community Service has been confronted with the necessity of adjusting colored soldiers from the North to southern cities and vice versa. The organization has met with a good degree of success in handling the situation and is providing the men with the forms of recreation which they most enjoy.

Several of the southern cities have formed parallel committees for W. C. C. S., one being for work among the white people and the other among the colored. The colored committee works along the same lines as the white committee and practically all the same activities are conducted. In all the cities the effort is made to have the people of their own race undertake the management of the work as well as the actual entertainment of men.

The supplying of a club seems to be the best single answer to the problem of recreation for colored troops. Not only does it serve as a headquarters for them, but also most of the activities for the men seem naturally to center about it. Des Moines was a pioneer city in establishing a club for colored soldiers.

Prominent officers of the War Camp Community Service are Joseph Lee, president; Myron T. Herrick, chairman of the national finance committee; William B. Joyce, vice chairman; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., member of the national finance committee, and ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, member of the national finance committee.

The War Camp Community Service is one of the seven organizations which will conduct the United War Work Campaign week of November 11 to raise $170,500,000.

W. C. C. S.'S WORK FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Twenty-five Towns and Many Churches Co-operating—Ten Club Houses Already Built and Seven More Are Now Under Way

ATTLEBORO MASS. SUN
SETTEMBER 16, 1918

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"For some reason a negro soldier can look lonesomer when he is lonesome than any one else in the world. For the love of heaven let's think of something we can do for him!" The speaker was a War Camp Community organizer in one of the western training camps months ago. Where his eyes then saw a bare stretch of prairie, with disconsolate looking negroes scattered here and there, now stands a special club for them under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

Early in our present war history the need for special recreation centers for the negro troops in training camps became apparent all over the country. This need the War Camp Community Service saw, and as a result there are today ten clubs for these men in as many camp communities. There are seven more under way, while Newport News is planning her second. The interest of both white and colored elements in the communities near the camps has been aroused, and twenty-five towns now have special committees to carry on activities for the negro in uniform. Co-operating with the War Camp Community Service colored churches in many camp cities have opened rest rooms for the negro soldiers when in town on leave.

When one considers the tremendous number of negroes in service (the total called in the draft for five days in June was 300,000) and that these men are leaving homes and families all over the United States to go to strange camps for their training special attention to their needs in the margin of time from camp duties seems decidedly essential. There is good reason for the negro soldier or sailor to "look lonesomer than any one in all the world" if there is no provision made for his comfort in hours off duty.

The largest of the negro War Camp Community Service clubs are located at Des Moines, Ia.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; Chillicothe, O.; Petersburg, Va., and Newport News, Va. In each one facilities similar to those found in clubs for enlisted white men are available. Also there is every encouragement for the negroes' native musical gifts, and community sings, with banjo accompanists, are featured in all the clubs.

Nowhere is the finer community spirit which will result from war work in camp cities better illustrated than in the work now being done all over the country for the negroes. Much of it is done by the co-operation of white and colored people jointly interested in the projects. And as for the results with the negro soldiers themselves a remark of one guest at the Negro Army Club at Des Moines is eloquent. He had just had a refreshing shower following a game of pool and was then invited to the club dance.

"Golly!" was his comment. "Why didn't some one start this war be-

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N Y C POST
JULY 31, 1918

Inconsistency being the hobgoblin of small souls only, it is easy for the German military critics to speak of the non-existent American army as now being driven forward to slaughter by the wily and unscrupulous French. The phrase "like Brusiloff" occurs with suspicious regularity; evidently the word has gone out to the Berlin editors, "play up Brusiloff and his terrific casualties." "American cannon fodder" and casualties of a "hundred thousand" are the prescribed tune for the German news acrobats. If you believe the Salzmanns and others, the proud German army has been badly beaten by an aggregation of untrained Americans and "black men" from Senegal and Indo-China; another inconsistency which we will not be cruel enough to press on a nation that has other things to worry over. The trick is a clumsy one, and yet likely to be effective in its brutal fashion, if the impression should really go forth that France is now playing for victory by sending Americans and "black men"—cheap cannon-fodder—into the battle. Nearly four years ago the German press artists began to speak of France's colored tro[illegible] as if all of France's own sons were [illegible] accounted for or else refuse[illegible] the toll of battle. But it is [illegible] German mind, so blind t[illegible] moral perceptions, so d[illegible] humor, that would think of bringing this charge against a people that has poured out its blood for civilization, on its native fields and wherever the Germanic danger threatened—in Belgium, in Italy, in Servia, in Gallipoli, in Albania. If it is not French arms that are now driving the invader back, then all the more glory to the might of French genius which can win victory with phantom armies.

13 SONS, 17 GIRLS IN WAR

CLINTON S C CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

John Ward of North Carolina Has 35 Children—Boys in Army, Girls in War Work.

Raleigh, N. C.—John Ward, a negro, of Goldsboro, has thirteen of his eighteen sons in the Ninth and Tenth United States cavalry, while his seventeen daughters are busy with war work. The facts are vouched for by Sheriff R. H. Edwards of Wayne county, of which Goldsboro is the county seat. Ward also probably holds the record for quadruplets, says Sheriff Edwards, who gives the record thus:

Ward was born April 21, 1856, at Goldsboro. He has married three times and his last wife is now living. His first wife bore him fifteen children, four at one time twice, three at one time twice, one at a time once. His second wife bore him two at one time twice, three at one time once and five one at a time. His present wife has borne him eight, one at a time. His first wife lived six years and three weeks after marriage, his second wife eight years and six months. The number of boys is: By first wife, eight, by second wife, five, and by third wife, five. Of those now in the service seven are by the first wife, five by the second and one by the present wife. Another son has served in the cavalry, but is now living at Wilson, N. C.

Want Special Books For Negro Soldiers

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 11, 1918

Believing that nothing should be left undone to keep alive the war ardor of American negro troops, a special appeal is being made to the public for assistance in sending to these soldiers inspiring books by authors of their own race. Efforts to this end are being directed by the "Negro Books for Negro Soldiers" movement, of which Henry F. Downing is manager, acting in coöperation with the American Library Association.

Mr. Downing explained yesterday that some time ago Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress and director general of the American Library Association, intimated to him that the colored soldiers' literary needs were not being satisfied, and approved of a movement to supply this want. It was felt, said Mr. Downing, that the negro soldier should be given some reading matter by authors who more thoroughly understand him, and so was born the movement to give him books written by men of his own race.

Among the works declared desirable are "Fifty Years and Other Poems," by James W. Johnson; "The Negro in Art and Literature," by Benjamin Brawley; "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington; "John Brown," by W. E. DuBois; "The Haitian Revolution," by G. S. Stewart; "Poems," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "Aftermath of Slavery," by Dr. William Sinclair; "The American Cavalryman," by Herbert F. Downing; "A Tribute for the Negro Soldier," by J. K. Bruce; "Out of the House of Bondage," by Kelly Miller, and numerous others.

FOR SOLDIERS' WELFARE

Washington, April 25.—As the result of a generous appropriation made at the annual meeting of the financial board of the A. M. E. Church, held here last week, Prof. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the denomination, will visit various army cantonments to look after the welfare of the men. Wherever possible co-operation will be made with the Army Y. M. C. A. Camp pastors will be assigned and the social and religious welfare of thousands of draftees looked after. Professor Hawkins is enthusiastic over the work, and says that the A. M. E. Church could not do a better thing than looking after the thousands of men who are going to help crush Germany.

WELFARE WORK AMONG COLORED SOLDIERS

Elaborate plans which have been formulated for welfare work among the colored soldiers in Atlanta began to take definite form Wednesday when a large building at 195-197 Edgewood avenue was leased for a community center for the negro troops.

The arrangements are being conducted by the committee on colored cooperation from the Atlanta War Camp Community Service, under whose supervision all work in this direction will be handled. David Woodward is chairman of this committee.

The quarters which have been leased contain two large stores on the ground floor, which will be merged into one large hall and an assembly room on the second floor, where a cafeteria will be placed. Many conveniences and facilities for harmless games and amusements will be installed, and the equipment in general will be made sufficient to carry out an extensive program of welfare work.

Miles Connor, formerly a teacher in the State Normal school at Petersburg, Va., has been sent here to conduct the colored work, and he will immediately organize his task along the lines already laid down by the War Camp Community Service for white soldiers.

Plans for the coming year reveal a large amount of welfare work to be conducted both among the civilian and soldier population of the city.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED BY NOTED EXPERTS

Social problems growing out of the war, brought into the limelight by war conditions, and the obligation of the general public to learn these conditions and its part in meeting them, will be the general subject of a meeting called by the Central Council of Social Agencies for Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the chamber of commerce auditorium. Three of America's leading sociologists will be the speakers.

What the army is doing for the disabled soldier in giving him a trade and putting him again in the way of being independent, and what is the obligation to him of the people of the community to which he is returned, will be the subject of a talk by Major John L. Riley, who is now in charge of all reconstruction work at Fort McPherson. An educator of prominence before the war, his address will hold the double interest of theory and experienc.

Lieutenant Arthur Estabrook, who has been in charge of all mental tests at Camp Gordon, will explain the great strides which have been made since the war began in this aid to sociological research, and how it can be used to meet scientifically and practically problems growing out of the war, or merely revealed by war conditions.

The third speaker is Alexander Johnson, the oldest social worker in the United States, now associated with the southern division of the Red Cross.

The Central council, composed of representatives of all social, civic and welfare agencies in Atlanta, a body recognized by the municipal government, will form the nucleus of the audience. But the meeting calls upon the patriotism of all citizens who would do their part in peace times as in war, and the public is invited to attend.

MRS. SLADE QUITS WAR SERVICE BODY

N Y C HERALD
APRIL 28, 1918

Mrs. Louis F. Slade, chairman of the War Service Committee of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, of No. 3 East Thirty-eighth street, yesterday resigned and announced that the committee will disband. In taking this action Mrs. Slade said the committee had decided to do this not because it had ceased to be interested in war work but because each member of the committee had entered so heartily into some phase of war service as to be unable to find time to attend the committee meetings.

There will be five large war work committees, one in each borough, to take the place of the Central Committee. In handing in her resignation Mrs. Slade gave a list of things accomplished by her committee. This includes donations of $10,000 for a Y. M. C. A. hut for negro troops at Camp Upton, $12,000 for a hut for white troops at Plattsburg and $500 to the Knights of Columbus; placing 30,000 recruiting posters about the city, establishing a bureau of enrollment for women desiring to do war work, conducting a war garden in the Bronx, raising more than $170,000 for the Red Cross, selling $956,600 worth of Liberty Bonds in the first and second issues, establishing a naval unit to furnish knitted garments for men of the battle ship Missouri, furnishing 1,219 knitted garments to the Red Cross, supplying 11,700 women to act as registrars in taking the military census, conducting a house to house canvass and distributing more than 100,000 of the Hoover food pledge cards, conducting food conservation lectures and helping the food campaign in other ways, and in assisting in selecting women for canteen work in France.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 6, 1918

GORDON COLORED HOSTESS HOUSE TO OPEN TUESDAY

A patriotic event of the coming week will be the opening of Hostess House No. 2 for colored soldiers at Camp Gordon, the dedication to take place at camp Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Appropriate exercises will be held under the direction of Dr. Black, chaplain-at-large at Gordon.

Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, chairman of the Atlanta organization of the National War Work Council, will turn over Hostess House No. 2 to General Sage, who in turn will accept the house for the use of colored soldiers. There will be a flag-raising and a band of colored soldiers will render an impressive musical program.

Miss Adele Ruffian, a field worker of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., will be on the program to tell of what the hostess house will mean to colored soldiers as a home meeting place for themselves and their friends and families who visit them in camp.

HELP NEEDED BY THE MEDICAL DEPT. AT CAMP DEVENS

Guardian 6-18-18

Detachment, Medical, Dept., 519th Engr. Service Bn.
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.,
May 15th 1918.

Mr. Wm. Mounroe Trotter, 34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—The boys who guard the health of the 519th Engineers Service Battalion are greatly in need of a Recreation Fund.

As you, no doubt know, the Medical Detachment is an organization by itself, and does not participate in any of the benefit dances or other funds that are being subscribed now for the Colored troops.

We are now on thep riority list for overseas duty and we have no other means to raise money than directly appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the general public.

It was suggested to me that an article in "The Guardian" would be the most direct way to the public.

For your own information the boys are in need of books treating on medicine and its different branches, also a few base balls etc. That fund will also be used to help each and every individual in the detachment, should any one be in need such as extra clothing, etc., in fact all necessaries that the government does not furnish.

Trusting that you will give this matter careful consideration, I am,

All subscriptions must be sent to Sergt. Joseph A. Rochette, Treas., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Yours respectfully,
PRIVATE H. H. GREEN.
Secretary. Recreation Fund.

NEGROES' RED CROSS CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
MAY 27, 1918

The receipt books which F. Rivers Barnwell, marshal of the Booker Washington negro division of the Red Cross workers will turn in will show many a contribution of a dime and a quarter. There were many of the negroes who were living in the depths of poverty but wanted to do their bit. Nearly $3,000 was raised by the Booker Washington division.

"Too much cannot be said of the splendid work that the negroes did during the drive," said Campaign Manager J. D. Young. "They were untiring in their efforts and showed splendid spirit."

Should the money that the negroes employed in various business and packing houses gave to the white teams be credited to the negro division it is estimated that fully $10,000 would be their share in the grand total. Under Rivers Barnwell there were 150 workers, many of whom worked during the day and gave their services at night. [illegible] will be given Monday

Canteen Service for Colored Soldiers

Well Organized Under Atlanta Chapter

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JULY 18, 1918

Mrs. James L. Dickey, chairman of the canteen service of the Atlanta chapter of the Red Cross, has organized a canteen service for the colored troops, which pass through the city, the committee in charge composed of a group of Atlanta's colored women under the direction of Alice Carey. The new committee operates through the general canteen kitchen in the Inman Yards, and follow the same program which is observed by Mrs. Dickey and her committee.

Previous to the organization of the colored woman's committee, Mrs. Dickey and her co-workers served the colored troops who passed through Atlanta, on one day 2,500 having received refreshments, according to requisition made ahead for them by their commanding officer. Mrs. Dickey and Mrs. Milton Dargan were in charge of the canteen on this particular day.

While the canteen service for the colored troops will continue under the direction of Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. William Hammond has been appointed director of the colored woman's Red Cross work in the city, and their work room is now being organized.

The camp activities of the colored women has had patriotic expression, and under the war work council of the Y. W. C. A., the hostess house for colored soldiers at Camp Gordon will soon be formally opened, with a colored secretary and assistants in charge. The hostess house will be operated on the same plan which has been found successful in all other hostess houses, the purpose to afford a meeting place for the soldiers and their women relatives and friends.

At present one of the Y. M. C. A. huts has been used as a temporary hostess house for colored women visiting their soldier relatives at Camp Gordon. Besides these departments of work, there has been the hospitality committee of colored women who have arranged for the entertainment of soldiers in homes when they come to the city, while programs for their entertainment at Camp Gordon are regularly provided by the colored organizations of the cities through churches and kindred institutions.

WACO TEX NEWS
APRIL 23, 1918

WILL ORGANIZE NEGROES OF M'GREGOR FOR RED CROSS

For the purpose of organizing the negroes of McGregor and getting them busy in Red Cross activies, A. D. Jackson will go to McGregor Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The negroes are stated to be doing a good work in parts of the county.

Wm. Baxter, Jr., field secretary of the Red Cross; W. W. Seley, Dr. Downs and A. D. Jackson, have organized a fine Red Cross auxiliary at Leroy, the membership including all who were present at the meeting. Talks were made by all the Waco delegation present.

There are now 32 Red Cross auxiliaries in McLennan county.

$25,000 TO AID NEGRO TROOPS.

N Y C POST
JUNE 8, 1918

Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Their Care and Entertainment.

The Rockefeller Foundation announces that methods have been considered whereby it might be of assistance in war work along lines similar to those it employs in other fields, that is, by demonstrations and experiments which, when worked out, may be assumed by authorized public and private agencies. Two efforts in this direction are now to be made.

As an initial step, the Foundation has appropriated $25,000 to make possible a demonstration of a plan of adequate care and entertainment of negro troops in a typical war-camp community.

Provision for entertainment within the training camps is being developed by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The entertainment and recreation of troops in the communities adjacent to war camps, which is under the supervision of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has been the result of coöperative effort of many organizations supported largely by local funds. In some quarters, however, owing to a lack of direct attention to the problem, the care for negro welfare in the territory has been found to be quite inadequate.

Negro Preacher To Enter Army

Gentleman Tells Herald

AUGUST 1 1918

Rev. A. J. Simms, a negro preacher, who has lived here for a number of years, approached a Thomasville gentleman this week and asked if it would be possible for him to get into the colored division of the army as Chaplain. He was insistent, urgent and anxious about it and is still hunting someone who can help him get in.

His is a rather interesting case. He has six sons and those sons all are wearing the Khaki. Two were below the draft age and as soon as they were acceptable they both got into the army. He says he wants to round it out to a lucky seven if Uncle Sam will let him shoulder a gun or do the preaching.—Times-Enterprise.

HAS NINE SONS TO FIGHT

Nashville Tenn Banner July 26 1918

One of the bright stars in the firmament of Nashville is Mr. Thomas Hayes, who is employed by the Nashville Railway and Light Company. He has been with the company for more than fifteen years and has just been designated by this company ,so it is reported as a 100 per cent American citizen, not only for his fiathful service, but because as a father he has presented six soldiers who are either "somewhere in France" or preparing to go, and there are three other sons of this noble sire, awaiting the passage of the New Draft Law, that they might register i nthe cause for World's Democracy. Mr. Hayes is not only doing his bit in furnishing the high standard as a workman and in giving his sons for the cause of world's free dom, he has also purchased Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and has contributed to the Red Cross Fund and the various charitable and patriotic efforts that have been put on recently. Mr. Hayes wears the No. 1 badge of the Railway and Light Company and is therefore designated as first in faithful and presistent service, there never having been lodged against him a complaint of negligence or dereliction of duty.

UTICA N Y DISPATCH
AUGUST 30, 1918

COLORED SOLDIERS HERE

Were Guests of Knights of Columbus for Several Hours To-day.

Another battalion of colored soldiers arrived here to-day from the southwest on their way to an Atlantic coast camp. Their train stopped at the Union Station to shift to the O. & W. tracks and about 300 of the men marched up to the new Knights of Columbus Hall and gymnasium where they took advantage of the many privileges including the shower baths, reading and game rooms. Stationery was furnished them at the home and many availed themselves of the opportunity of writing to relatives and friends of the fine time that was given them by the Knights of Columbus of Utica.

On their return to the Union Station, the women of the Red Cross canteen service supplied them with fruit, candy and cigarets, while magazines from the Public Library were distributed among them. The soldiers belonged to the Eight Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Headquarters and Supply Companies, and the battalion consisted of 500 enlisted men and officers.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
APRIL 11, 1918

NEGRO RED CROSS AUXILIARY—Brownwood, Texas, April 10.—The negro citizens of Brownwood at a mass meeting Monday night organized a Red Cross auxiliary with a big membership, and pledged their assistance and co-operation in the thrift stamp and liberty loan campaign. A fund was donated during the meeting for the purchase of supplies for the Red Cross workers.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JULY 30, 1918

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Germany and the Negro

(From the Austin American.)

"The American negro finds more reasons to fight Germany than the American white man," says a writer in an Eastern paper. This statement is extreme, but it is true that no country has treated the negro so badly as has Germany. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch recently quoted the following from a proclamation issued by General von Trotha in Southwest Africa:

> The Hereros must now quit the soil. If they refuse, I shall force them with the gun. Every Herero, with or without a weapon, with or without cattle, found in German territory, I will have shot. I shall not look after the women and children, but will drive them back to their own people or shoot them.

One result of such methods is that the German colonies in Africa never have been real colonies. They have been military outposts. While England has builded an empire in South Africa and France has attached her North African possessions so firmly to her that she is able to draw fighters from them, Germany's ruthless policy has resulted in nothing but military occupation. Fertile as is the soil of Southwest Africa that country remains undeveloped and its natives must be genuinely glad that the Germans have been drive out.

No, the black man has no more reasons to fight Germany than has the white man, but he has reason good enough, both patriotic and racial.

ATLANTIC CITY N J UNION
MAY 24, 1918

COLORED PEOPLE STRONG FOR THE RED CROSS FUND

Chairman aPrker aSys Hearts and Souls of Race Are in Work to Help Big Cause

Chairman Parker Says Hearts and Souls of Race Are in Work to Help Big Cause.

Chairman B. F. Parker, of the colored division of the Red Cross drive, said today that things were going along smoothly with the colored people, and they would do their full share in helping to raise the Atlantic City quota.

"The hearts and souls of the colored people are in the work," said the chairman. "We realize that a good many of the colored boys of this city are in the military service and that some of the money which is being raised here will be used providing bandages, etc., for them if they are among the wounded.

"We are going rigth along with the work and there is every indication that we will come in strong at the finish."

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
APRIL 20, 1918

Urges Negroes To Aid Allies.

That the colored people of this country should render every service they can to aid the Allies was urged by Bishop L. J. Coppin yesterday at the Baltimore African Methodist Conference. The ministers also held an executive session at which affairs of Mt. Zion Cemetery were discussed.

NEGRO HAS TWELVE SONS FOR FIGHTERS

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MAY 26, 1918

Arthur Acklen, the Negro janitor of the Elm-street Methodist church, claims to have twelve sons within the limits of the military draft age, two of whom are in the army and have already been six months in France. None of the others have yet been called to the colors, so far as he knows.

Acklen says he is 64 years of age, and that he is the father of twenty-two children, twenty-one of whom are living. The survivors consist of thirteen sons and eight daughters. The oldest child, according to his statement is 42 years old, the youngest, 23. He also boasts twenty-three grandchildren. He has been three times married and now lives with his third wife on Sixth avenue, south, just above Peabody street.

Acklen gives Alabama as his native state, but says he was brought to Nashville when a small child and reared in this city. When a young man he spent several years in Texas, Alabama and what is now Oklahoma and some of his boys are scattered through those states. For twenty-six years he has been janitor of the Elm-street church and is still faithfully discharging the duties of that position. He is said to be highly esteemed by the entire congregation and to be a great favorite with all the children of the Sunday school and of the entire community.

NEGRO PREACHER HAS TWELVE SONS IN ARMY

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
OCTOBER 6, 1918

Eight Enlisted as Volunteers and Four Drafted—Include Twins and Triplets.

RAYVILLE, LA., OCT. 5.—Twelve sons in active service is the record of R. H. Windslow, a negro preacher of this parish. Eight sons enlisted before the enactment of the selective service law and the other four are in the national army. Two of th soldiers are twins, the last three triplets.

Because of the remarkable record plans are under way for a public demonstration for Mr. Winslow. He already has received a congratulatory letter from President Wilson. Mr. Windslow conducts a Red Cross auxiliary.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

PLYMOUTH HOUSE HOST TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

Several hundred negro soldiers passing through Memphis en route to Camp Pike were entertained at the Plymouth community house by the negroes of Memphis Wednesday night. The soldiers were conducted through the city in automobiles and the evening was occupied with music and speaking. All negroes in uniform are welcome at the home at any time and the negroes of Memphis have been asked to help in entertaining these transient troops.

Soldiers — 1918

War Relief

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SENDOFF COMMITTEE TO CHEER COLORED SELECTS

A committee of thirty men and nineteen women was organized last night at the Chamber of Commerce to assist in the send-off for negroes called to the colors.

The committee will work with the soldiers' and sailors' welfare commission, on which they are represented by Noah D. Thompson and Mrs. J. M. Scott. Thompson was chosen chairman of the committee last night and Charles Darling secretary.

It was also arranged to carry on relief work among the families of the negro soldiers along the lines of the commission. Members of the committee will visit these families and if there is any want, will try to relieve it.

Addresses were made by Secretary E. P. Teasdale of the welfare commission, Mrs. Teasdale, Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Scott.

GIVES $25,000 FOR CARE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS

Rockefeller Foundation Appropriates That Sum for Their Entertainment.

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 8, 1918

The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that $25,000 had been appropriated "as an initial step to make possible a demonstration of a plan of adequate care and entertainment of negro troops in a typical war camp community." It is expected that after the foundation has formulated an ideal plan for the care of the negro troops further appropriations for work made, and that other agencies for work in the training camps will use the plans. The announcement said:

"The entertainment and recreation of troops in the communities adjacent to war camps, which is under the supervision of the Commission on Training Camps Activities, has been the result of co-operative effort of many organizations supported largely by local funds. In some quarters, however, owing to a lack of direct attention to the problem the care for negro welfare in the territory has been found to be quite inadequate.

"It is the plan of the War Camp Community Service, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is Chairman, to include in its budget for the year beginning Nov. 1, 1918, comparatively large sums for negro work which, it is to be hoped, will lead the communities to raise additional sums for this purpose. The appropriation of the foundation is to demonstrate how such work can best be carried on in a typical community, in the thought that in the light of experience with such work, and the results obtained therefrom, it may be possible not alone to improve conditions in the particular district, but the more easily to arouse interest in this work on the part of other camp communities in which negro troops are stationed."

George E. Vincent, President of the foundation, announced also that $35,000 had been appropriated "to make possible an adequate demonstration of the application of a program of social hygiene in a typical war camp community." In explaining the reasons for the appropriation the announcement says that, while plans have been evolved in all the communities, no carefully developed program has been worked out. The medical departments of the army and navy, State and Federal Health Services, the Red Cross, the Training Camps Commission, the Y. M. C. A. and similiar organizations are to co-operate with the American Social Hygiene in the demonstration, and more than $135,000 is available for the work. The communities for the two demonstrations were not announced.

MRS. CURTIS IN CHARGE OF HOSTESS HOUSE

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—The hostess house of the 367th Infantry, conducted under the supervision of the Y. W. C. A., is the objective point of many members of the gentler sex who come to camp to visit members of the regiment. At the hostess house the soldiers meet their wives and sweethearts. Quite often they dine in the cafeteria together where appetizing meals are furnished. Sometimes the female visitor brings some delicacy from home which is eaten in the cafeteria.

Mrs. Helen Curtis, widow of the late United States Minister to Liberia, is in charge of the hostess house, Mrs. Charlotte Seabrooke is cafeteria directress and Mrs. R. F. Brown of Yonkers, assistant. Young women will be trained under Mrs. Curtis to preside over hostess houses at the other cantonments.

Miss Josephine Pinyon supervisor of all hostess work, is here for a few weeks and is highly pleased over the manner in which affairs are being conducted.

Plans are on foot to erect a much larger hostess house by spring, which will have all the comforts of a model home. One of the objects of the hostess house is to give a home touch to camp life.

WAR WORK OF COLORED WOMEN.

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson Named as Field Representative for Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson has recently been appointed field representative of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense.

This week she is leaving Washington for the States to make a preliminary survey of the war work which is being done among the Colored women by the State Divisions of the Women's Committee and to assist them in perfecting any organization they may have in hand. In a number of states these auxiliaries are already in existence.

Mrs. Nelson comes to this work from Wilmington, Delaware, where she is the head of the English department of the Howard High School, which has given her leave of absence for a year in order to do war work among the Colored women of the country. She is well known as a club woman, having served for several years as secretary of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and is intimately in touch with the women of the country who are interested in or actively identified with philanthropic movements or public service organizations.

Mrs. Nelson is the widow of the late Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, whose productions are familiar to every household in the land, and who first sprang into fame through his verses under the caption of "Lyrics of Lowly Life." Mrs. Nelson is an author of note, having written a volume of very creditable poems and some short stories of Louisiana life, and compiled a collection of best orations by Negro leaders. She is also a newspaper and magazine writer of recognized ability and far-reaching influence.

Suffragists' War Service Record

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 1, 1918

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the War Service Committee of the City Suffrage party, has resigned from her position because the committee has decided to disband. This action has been taken, not because war work has ceased to interest the committee, but because each member has entered so heartily into some phase of war service as to be unable to find time to attend the committee meetings. Five large war work committees will take the place of the central committee, as the borough organizations will henceforth take up all war demands made upon the City Suffrage party. The committee did the following things:

Placed 32,000 recruiting posters about the city. Established a bureau of enrollment for women who wished to do war work. Donated $10,000 for a Y. M. C. A. unit for colored troops at Camp Upton and $12,000 for a Y. M. C. A. unit for white troops at Plattsburg. Donated $500 to the Knights of Columbus for their camp centers. Conducted a war garden in the Bronx. Raised over $170,000 for the Red Cross. Sold $956,600 worth of Liberty Bonds in the first and second issues. Established a naval unit to furnish knitted garments for men of the battleship Missouri. Through its knitting bureau furnished 1,219 garments to the Red Cross. Supplied 11,700 women to act as registrars in the taking of the State military census. Conducted a house to house canvass and distributed 100,000 of the Hoover pledge cards. Conducted food conservation lectures and gave food exhibits to help the food campaign. Helped in the selection of women to serve at the canteens in Fance, and helped city officials and military officers in many emergency matters, such as addressing thousands of envelopes for letters, and doing other clerical work.

CHURCH WELFARE

N Y C GLOBE
APRIL 20, 1918

Efforts to be taken in securing adequate provision for the moral and religious welfare of Negro troops were taken at the recent meeting of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. The committee, in co-operation with other organizations, is putting two workers into the field for a period of six months. It has also undertaken to seek out colored clergymen to act as chaplains. The African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal churches have been considering the formation of a common war commission and the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops has invited them, if they do so, to appoint members of it to serve on the committee.

WASHINGTON D C A & N REG
MARCH 2, 1918

COLORED TROOPS AT UPTON.

The dedication recently at Camp Upton, N. Y., of the "Buffalo Auditorium," built by the 367th Infantry (colored), Colonel Jas. A. Moss, commanding, was an event of more than passing interest. The regiment has the unusual honor of having the War Department officially represented by Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell and Major General John Biddle, Acting Chief of Staff. Also, a number of prominent civilians, whit and colored, from New York City were present, as well as the Division Commander and his staff, all the brigade commanders at Camp Upton and their staffs, and all the regimental commanders, their staffs and their field officers. Not only is the "Buffalo Auditorium," which cost $40,000, the largest building at Camp Upton, but, with its seating capacity of 5,000, it is, as far as known, the largest building in any of our cantonment. The fine esprit of the 367th Infantry is shown by the fact that of the $40,000 that the auditorium cost the officers and men contributed $14,000. The construction of this building is, indeed, a splendid achievement for which Colonel Moss deserves great credit.

One of the features of the parade of the 10,000 troops from Camp Upton in New York City, on February 22, was the big ovation given the colored soldiers of the 367th Infantry, Colonel Moss, commanding. Although the regiment was organized two months after the other regiments at Camp Upton, the band was one of the best in the parade and the marching and alignment of the troops were second to none. The splendid ovation the colored troops received all along the line of March, especially on Fifth Avenue, reached its climax when the head of the column reached the reviewing stand and the band began playing "Dixie."

WELFARE PLANNED FOR COLORED MEN

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
AUGUST 26, 1918

Mayor Donnelly has appointed a committee of leading colored citizens of the city to make arrangements for the welfare of the negro soldiers and sailors visiting this city. Means will be provided to offer the same hospitality and recreation facilities to them as is now being prepared for his white brethren.

The committee which the mayor has appointed will meet in the city hall Thursday evening of this week at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be in charge of George W. F. Duffus, the local representative of the commission on training camp activities. He will suggest tentative plans for the committee to take under advisement and guide it through the necessary preliminaries in inaugurating the movement.

The committee which Mayor Donnelly appointed is comprised of Rev. John A. White, Rev. J. S. Flipper, Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Rev. William H. Batchelor, Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, T. Thomas Fortune, Samuel Gordon, Jacob Thornhill, Charles H. Jones, P. S. Lee, Alexis Y. Allen, Joseph C. Tasker, Professor T. Edward Kinney, Dr. Paul A. Collins, Francis T. Layton, John M. Herbert and Norwood Cale.

SEIMOUR CARROLL WAS HERE TUESDAY

UNION S C TIMES
AUGUST 7, 1918

Seymour Carroll of Columbia was here yesterday in conference with leading colored citizens in connection with the Health Campaign that is to open in Union Frday, August 16, with a big mass meeting in the auditorium of the court house. G. W. Bolden is the chairman of the County Council of Defense and Dr. C. A. Dawkins will assist him in the city health campaign.

Carroll is the State director of the health campaign among the colored people for South Carolina. He left here after conference with Mayor Morgan and other relative to the city campaign among colored people. It is expected that one of the most successful campaigns will be held in Union as the people are now at work for better health and better living.

NEW HOSTESS HOUSE AT CAMP UPTON

New York Times

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—Despite the downpour Satrday hundreds attended the formal inspection of the new hostess house here for the Buffaloes. Mrs. E. M. Townsend of Oyster Bay presided at the exercises which opened the recreation house for the Negro soldier boys of Yaphank. Mrs. Francis C. Barlow of New York, sister of the late Col. Robert Gould Shaw, who led the 54th Infantry in the Civil War, was one of the guests.

The house will be in charge of Mrs. L. E. Hope, whose husband is president of Moorehouse College, Georgia. Negro hostesses will be trained at the house and will take charge of similar houses which are to be opened in Camp Dix and other cantonments.

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NEW YORK CITY STAR
MAY 25, 1918

The matter of books for soldiers appears to have in it more possibilities than was supposed. There has been a generous response to the appeal for books. The New York Public Library has collected nearly a half million volumes, and similar work has been going on throughout the country; which means that the soldiers, both here and abroad, will have practically the same reading facilities hitherto enjoyed by the men from large cities and better than those who have come from villages and farms. But a new angle has been discovered by those who are giving special attention to the Negro soldiers. Complaint is made that practically all the books contributed are written by white people, about white people, and do not for that reason make the greatest appeal to the colored men. Hence the Negro Books for Negro Soldiers movement, which is cooperating with the American Library Association Library War Service, and has the endorsement of Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. James H. Dillard. Dr. Dillard, who as trustee of the Slater and Jeanes Foundations has done so much for Negro education in the South, says the movement deserves support as an "efficient means of developing race pride and confidence." This appeal to the pride of race is most stimulating. It is the line pursued by Booker Washington, who continually expressed pride in the achievements of his race, which, in a century from savagery and a half century from slavery, and handicapped by race prejudice, had distinguished itself in all the walks of life. Few persons realize the amount of literary work that has been done by Negroes. Probably many of the colored people themselves do not appreciate it. The collection of Negro works, therefore, to be sent with books by white authors to Negro camps will have a quickening effect upon the men's natural pride, and stimulate their ambition to keep up abreast of the whites.

WASHINGTON D C POST
MAY 5, 1918

2,000 NEGROES AIDED.

White Cross Employment Bureau Urges Pensions for Old Servants.

Dr. S. P. W. Drew, president of the White Cross Free Employment Bureau, announces that more than 2,000 persons have obtained work through the efforts of the organization, which provides colored help exclusively.

The bureau has advocated the system of pensioning faithful servants after they have outlived their usefulness, and in many cases this has been promised. The bureau may be reached by telephoning North 5063 or North 3608.

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
JUNE 29, 1918

WAR WORK FOR NEGRO WOMEN

Unit Will Act With Committee of National Defense

Mrs. Bowman Leaf, of Philadelphia, has been appointed chairman of a unit of negro women, who will act as a co-ordinate branch of the woman's committee of the Pennsylvania division, Council of National Defense. She will at once effect organization among women of the negro race, who have indicated a desire to serve and are eager to have definite war tasks under the supervision of the council.

Mrs. S. W. Leighton, a leader of her race, will act as vice chairman. Mrs. Leighton is a leading factor in the Association for the Protection of Colored Women, which has a membership and allied force of 100,000.

In a letter in which she accepted the vice chairmanship of the negro women's unit, Mrs. Leighton wrote to Mrs. J. Willis Martin, State chairman of the woman's committee, Council of National Defense, that the negro women are anxious to be of service in the national crisis.

She further asked to be put on record as wishing to see her race called upon for service of every kind. They belong to a group of unquestioned patriots, she said, and they beg the council to give them something to do.

Wilkes-Barre Record
OCTOBER 1, 1918

NEGRO HAS SEVEN SONS IN THE ARMY

A well known negro of the city, Isham Atkins, has seven sons in the army, according to his statement made this morning. He also states that he has 25 children in all, 11 of which are sons. Besides, he has grandchildren old enough to register under the last registration bill.

He gave the names of his sons now in the service as follows: George, Frank, Alex, James, Alfred, Samuel, Harry and Columbus. Three of them volunteered, and four were drafted. He states he has not heard from any of them for about three months, but is certain that the first ones to leave have reached France by this time. He also has two other sons registered.

Atkins is 69 years of age, and carries his years well.

N Y C TELEGRAM
APRIL 22, 1918

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Monday. — Charles J. Webb & Co., wool merchants of this city, have been exonerated by the War Trade Board at Washington of all connection with the alleged operations of Eugene Schwedt in German wool and with any connection with the charge made against the firm by the Textile Alliance, Inc., of having bought wool for Germany.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Monday.—Women prominent in soldiers' welfare movements came from New York Sunday to attend the formal inspection of the third and last hostess house built by the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A. This is for the use of guests of the Buffaloes, the 367th negro infantry, commanded by Colonel James A. Moss.

CHICAGO ILL POST
FEBRUARY 6, 1918

Cheer for Colored Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: May I be permitted to appeal in this personal way to the readers of THE POST for a war need very pressing and very deserving of patriotic attention, and yet easily overlooked. The newly organized Circle for Negro War Relief is trying to help provide for the colored, enlisted and drafted men the same necessities for comfort and cheer that numerous special societies are giving the white troops; and [illegible] for the many cases of temporary or permanent distress in negro families of small resources, where the wage-earner is serving the country as a soldier.

It may not be generally realized that the large proportion of one-tenth of our troops are colored men. And thruout the whole country, especially in the South, there are thousands of civilian negro men and women willing to "do their bit"—whether it be knitting sweaters, making bandages, securing Red Cross members or seeing that local families of soldiers are provided for. Surely a movement to help these men and women organize and work toward a great common end will make them better citizens (just as all other war work is making better citizens), and will have results reaching far beyond the present crisis.

The Circle for Negro War Relief is approved by and working with the national Red Cross. Like other smaller and consequently more specialized organizations, it aims to do a needed work that might have to be left partially undone in the present enormous demands on our national Red Cross.

Our office (donated by a friend) is at 489 Fifth avenue. We need funds at once. Every penny will go to actual relief work. Our colored troops have been brave, loyal fighters, from the days of the civil war to San Juan Hill. Whatever one's view of race problems, there can be no two opinions of helping thousands of colored men and women to be more efficient soldiers and citizens—and so help win the war.

EMILIE BIGELOW HOPGOOD.

Welfare of Negro Troops.

N Y C POST
APRIL 23, 1918

Fresh steps toward securing adequate provision for the moral and religious welfare of negro troops were taken at the recent meeting of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops, of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches. The Committee, in coöperation with other organizations, is putting two workers into the field for a period of six months. It has also undertaken to seek out colored clergymen to act as chaplains. The African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches have been considering the formation of a common war commission, and the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops has invited them, if they do so, to appoint members of it to serve on the Committee.

For the Negro Troops

THE General War-Time Commission of the Churches has a committee on the welfare of negro troops. This committee has taken steps looking toward the making of more adequate provision for the moral and religious welfare of the negro troops. Professor John R. Hawkins has been rendering service as a volunteer secretary to study conditions in the camps. Mr. Emmet J. Scott has been appointed assistant secretary to the Secretary of War in matters affecting the welfare of the negro troops. Two workers are being put in the field for a period of six months. The committee has also undertaken to seek out colored clergymen to act as chaplains. The African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches have been considering the formation of a common war commission and the Committee on Welfare of Negro Troops has invited them, if they do so, to appoint members [illegible] on the committee.

Rest Rooms and Social Centers for Colored Soldiers Are Planned

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
APRIL 5, 1918

A movement to provide rest rooms and social centers for the several thousand colored troops at Camp Gordon has been started by Mrs. J. K. Orr, David Woodward, Captain J. W. English and others of the war activities committee.

No provision whatever has been made for the welfare of the colored soldiers when on leave in Atlanta and as they will constitute a considerable percentage of the Camp Gordon forces indefinitely, it is highly important that they have accommodations similar to those furnished the white troops by the Rotary club and other organizations.

Space in the negro Y. M. C. A. building, 132 Auburn avenue, has been tendered for the purpose free of charge, and a subscription list is now being circulated by two leading colored citizens, H. A. Rucker and W. J. Trent, to provide funds for repairing and equipping the premises.

UTICA N Y PRESS
AUGUST 31, 1918

More Colored Soldiers Here

After riding continuously since Tuesday from a Western training camp, a contingent of over 500 colored soldiers was given an hour's rest in this city yesterday. The soldiers comprised a portion of the 805 U. S. Infantry, and white officers were in charge. The men marched up Genesee street about 1:30 o'clock, part of them going to the Y. M. C. A. and the others to the Knights of Columbus home. At both places all privileges were extended to the men, and the shower baths were especially made use of.

Upon their return to the station they were served with fruit, candy and cigaretts by the canteen women of the Red Cross. Magazines from the library were also distributed among them.

Soldiers — 1918

War Relief — 191

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ASKS ENTERTAINMENT FOR COLORED PEOPLE

CHARLOTTE N.C. NEWS
MARCH 23, 1918

Several officers and military men appeared before the city commissioners yesterday afternoon to recommend an interesting course for the consideration of the officials.

The officers called attention to the district of the city into which soldiers are not permitted to enter, and then offered the suggestion that the city interest itself in a plan to furnish some form of legitimate entertainment for the colored people, especially the younger generation, who are in a sense isolated.

The officers an dthe city commissioners discussed moving picture shows and similar public entertainments for half an hour, without reaching a conclusion, but the idea was regarded with favor by the city authorities, and a tacit agreement was reached that the city officials should bear in mind the plan and perhaps take active steps later to carry out the recommendations that were made by the officers interested in general welfare work.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MAY 6, 1918

CLUBROOMS FOR NEGROES

Soldiers Will Have Room in Building at Ninth and State.

Arrangements have been completed for a clubroom for negro soldiers on the ground floor of the new Knights of Tabor Temple, a building which is being erected at the corner of Ninth and State streets by the Knights of Tabor, a negro lodge organization, it was announced by the War Camp Community Service Tuesday afternoon.

The building will be completed in about 10 days, and immediately afterward the clubroom will be equipped. It will have reading, writing and lounging facilities, and will be equipped with a lavatory. A club director will be placed in charge.

The director, in addition to managing the clubroom, will promote club activities among negro soldiers stationed at Camp Pike.

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIE
DECEMBER 10, 1918

J. W. Wyckoff Cares For Colored Troops

Writing about the work of the Blue Triangle in the war, Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff says, in Everybody's for December, "Where colored troops are stationed, special houses with educated, charming women of their own race as hostesses take care of the bewildered mothers and wives who have journeyed, often on the last penny of some hard-earned money, to see their soldiers before they sail. The colored soldiers' houses are exactly like the other houses and perhaps even more appreciated by their women visitors. Twenty-four-hour duty is not enough for these colored hostesses. They manage to slide in classes in English reading and writing and sometimes French when the boys come around and say how much they would like to add to their schooling."

RED CROSS IN EVERY ADAMS NEGRO SCHOOL

JACKSON, MISS. NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1918

Thirty-One Societies Formed In Organization—Much Good Work Done

Thirty-one negro schools in Adams county and every one with a Red Cross unit!

This one hundred per cent record, reported to Prof. Bura Hilbun, state supervisor of negro schools, by the Jeanes' agent of that section, is probably without equal in the state, and the colored children composing those Red Cross units should have every reason to be proud.

In the same county, through the efforts of the Jeanes' club agents, fourteen community kitchens are operated for the colored people, and much gotood is resulting in teaching food economy.

Colored people of Adams have also ninety-two Red Cross pigs, and are learning much.

The work in Adams county by the colored people, led by the Jeanes' club agents, is worthy of commendation and Prof. Hilbun is well pleased over the progress of the work in that section.

WANTED FLOWERS FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

CHARLOTTE N.C. NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1918

An appeal is made for cut flowers to distribute among the wards of the Base hospital at Camp Greene where there are colored soldier patients, is made by the sub-committee on colored activities of the war-camp community service. Gifts of flowers are greatly appreciated by the men, especially when they are convalescent, and the sub-committee invites all citizens, especially the colored who have flower gardens of their own, to assist in this branch of community service for the soldiers. Flowers for this purpose should be sent to the colored community house, 438 East Second street, not later than 3 p. m. Friday.

The thoughtful and generous assistance of patriotic women of Charlotte has made it possible for the war-camp community service colored workers to add to the attractions of the community room which is an assembling place for the relatives and friends of the colored soldiers and where frequent informal entertainments are conducted. Miss Gail Harwood recently contributed four potted plants and a beautiful vase; Mrs. James Henderson donated a table, and Mrs. E. F. MacGowan gave a number of Victrola records.

As a result of the recent special service at Hawthorne Lane church when a silver offering was taken to be devoted to the activities of the colored in behalf of the soldiers. At this service a colored choir participated in the program. The sum of $42.77 was raised and a check was received yesterday to that amount. This makes a total of $282.32 in the bank which has been raised to purchase instruments for a colored soldiers' band.

N Y C MAIL
AUGUST 10, 1918

Novel War Work.

MRS. SCOTT LEE, an aged negress, of Ashtabula, Ohio, after numerous futile attempts to find war work, has at last found a way to cheer the soldiers as they pass through her town from camp to ports of embarkation.

The woman stands for hours at the station awaiting the arrival of troop trains. As the trains race past she reaches a long, flexible pole to the coach windows. On the end of the pole are bundles of magazines and sandwches. These are hooked in by the soldiers as automatic arms snatch mail bags from station platforms. The boys wave their hats. The negress waves her handkerchief. Then with a satisfied chuckle she hobbles home to prepare more comfort kits.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JUNE 23, 1918

AID RETURNED FIGHTERS

Crispus Attucks Society Receives Negroes Sent Home

Two negro veterans of the 301st Quartermaster's Corps, which is a part of Pershing's forces now in France, and who were invalided home because of shell shock and break-down, arrived in Philadelphia and immediately were provided for by the Crispus Attucks Circle, an organization for war and relief work among colored soldiers.

The men are Charles A. Mackall, of Washington, D. C., who enlisted in Company B, Quartermaster's Corps, last September, and James C. Randall, who enlisted at the same time and was assigned to Company F. Mackall was in the front line trenches, and was unconscious for ten days from shell shock. Randall's suffering from exposure, as the driver of a water tank, is believed to have permanently removed him from military service.

The Crispus Attucks Circle is now campaigning to enable Mercy Hospital to so improve its recently purchased property at Fifty-fifth street and Woodland avenue that the government will accept it as a base hospital and recreational and recuperating place for invalided negro sailors and soldiers.

SUBSTANTIAL CHECK FOR MRS. HENDERSON

Special to The Daily News.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Learning that Mrs. Pearl Henderson of Dayton, mother of Sergeant Joseph Henderson, the first Ohio colored soldier to die in action in France, was urgently in need of funds, the National Colored Soldiers' Comfort committee here immediately sent, by special delivery, check for a substantial sum to the sorrowing mother to take care of her immediate needs. This colored relief organization does not loan to worthy applicants, but makes outright gifts of sums for relief of dependents of colored coldiers. Ralph W. Tyler of Columbus, O., former auditor of the United States navy, and one of the best-known colored men in the country, is national secretary, and the directing head of the organization which is incorporated under the laws of congress.

COLORED WOMEN VISIT CAMP DIX

ATLANTIC CITY N J REVIEW
APRIL 10, 1918

A large and representative audience at the Second Baptist Church was greatly inspired by a committee of women who visited Camp Dix under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Club of this city last Wednesday. They gave a most vivid and interesting explanation of their visit to the Y. M. C. A. Hut No. 7, and the high appreciation extended them by the officers and members of No. 350 Field A., Battery B, and others, to whom they served a colation. They left a number of knitted garments with Mr. Davidson in charge of the Y. M. C. A., to be given to those who most need them. They reported that the board, discipline and deportment are highly praiseworthy, and that every one seemed happy and congenial.

Miss Shepherd, who is in charge of the present hostess house, took delight in showing the committee through and explaining to them the necessary equipment to be furnished by the colored women of New Jersey for the hostess house now under construction by the Government for the colored soldiers. The committee pledged themselves to do their bit with the rest of the New Jersey women in seeing that the house when finished will be properly turnished. The committee comprised Mrs. Ida Marshall, Mrs. A. L. Martin, Mrs. N. L. E. Gregory, Mrs. M. F. Gamble, Mrs. Cordelia Donaway and Miss Susie Minor. Mrs. Anna L. Anderson is chairman and Miss F. L. Ryson is the secretary.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
MAY 12, 1918

CHURCHES TO WATCH THE NEGRO SOLDIERS

Washington, May 11.—Fresh steps toward securing adequate provision for the moral and religious welfare of Negro troops were taken at the recent meeting of the committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops, of the General War Time Commission of the Churches. The committee, in co-operation with other organizations, is putting two workers into the field for a period of six months. It has also undertaken to seek out colored clergymen to act as chaplains. The African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodise Episcopal churches have been considering the formation of a common war commission, and the committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops has invited them, if they so, to appoint members of it to serve on the committee.

CLUBROOMS PLANNED FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

DETROIT MICH NEWS
APRIL 4, 1918

Word having reached the National League for Woman's Service that a detachment of Negro soldiers is to arrive at a military location near Detroit within a week or two, the social welfare department, under the direction of Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge, has obtained club rooms in a central locality, similar to those occupied by the Army and Navy club, 124 Broadway, which was founded by the women of the league.

As soon as the furniture is installed the rooms will be turned over to an arrangements committee. T. Forrester Washington, secretary of the Detroit Urban league, and W. G. Kemp, edior of the Detroit Leader, are members of this committee.

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA TIMES
APRIL 3, 1918

The negro branch of the Oklahoma county chapter of the American Red Cross has been very active since its institution. S. R. Youngblood, chairman of the chapter has all his departmental work thoroughly organized and in splendid working order.

A bazar planned recently by the younger set brought in $26.90 which has helped to swell the funds for the treasury. Mrs. Betty Osborne is in charge of the women's work and Mrs. Lucile Jamison has charge of the junior Red Cross work.

The publicity committee is planning to placard Oklahoma City with cards, which will especially appeal to the negro race. The Oklahoma City branch is anxious to make a record showing with the helpful suggestions of Mrs. L. C. Holzapfel, extension secretary of the Oklahoma county chapter.

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TROY (N Y) RECORD
MAY 5, 1918

NEGRO WAR RELIEF WORK.

A committee appointed from Unit No. 22 of the Negro War Relief circle of this city a few days ago at the home of Joseph Sullivan of 151 Ninth Street, gave the colored boys who left last week for Camp Devens a good send-off. Fitting remarks were made by George B. Kelly, after which cigars, candy, comfort kits and bibles were presented by Mrs. Sullivan, the bibles representing the gift of Mrs. Richard Kelly. The committee consists of Mrs. Joseph Sullivan, Miss Bertha Hall, Mrs. Charles Rivers, Miss Lulu Kemp and Mrs. John Thomas.

N Y EVE SUN
JUNE 8, 1918

$25,000 FUND FOR NEGROES

Sum Will Be Us . to Provide Recreation Army Camps.

In order t rouse interest in the problem of nishing recreation for negro soldi in the draft camps and cantonments, the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $25,000 for the purpose. The sum will be spent under the direction of the War Camp Community service.

Thirty-five thousand dollars also was donated by the foundation to conduct a social hygiene programme in the camps.

Rest Room for Negro

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
APRIL 15, 1918

In answer to an appeal from Red Cross headquarters the Holy Name Society of the Corpus Christi church has come forward with an offer of a rest room in the Temple building, Saratoga and Common streets, for the use of negro troops passing through the city. The offer is made through Red Cross Chapter No. 6.

There are 260 members in the society, and they have already started a fund

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 9, 1918

Negro Soldier Problem.

Editor Globe: A careful estimate will show that there are at least from five to six thousand Negro soldiers who visit the Negro section of Harlem, from Camp Upton and other nearby cantonments. Many are strangers and without friends, and are at a loss to know just where to go and spend their time in the most profitable manner. Many of these soldiers come from good families, are well educated, and crave the companionship of pleasant people who would assist in keeping around them the proper environment. Those who are not so fortunate are subjected to the common vices such as are found in any large city.

There ought to be some place or institution in Harlem where these men can come, and find congenial companions, and profitably spend their time. This condition could be remedied by the establishment of a hostess house properly equipped and maintained which would give the soldiers a touch of home life, and make them feel the real sympathy and interest of the community in their problems.

What brave American man or woman will invest in this noble service? I shall call a conference of prominent persons on this matter very soon and would be glad to hear from those who are interested in the moral, spiritual and intellectual preservation of our

Negro soldiers.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

New York, May 7.

1530 Lawrenceville, Ga.

OCTOBER 9, 1918

The negroes of Georgia are perfecting a strong organization for the united war work campaign. They are manifesting the true American spirit in responding to the supreme call of the national crisis: "America First in all Things." This is quite timely, for many a shuffling, grinning, happy-go-lucky darky lad from Georgia plantations is now a spruce, active, hair-trigger soldier on foreign battle fields. His welfare, too, is the object of the united war work campaign.

for fitting up the room as other rest rooms for soldiers have been fitted up in various parts of the city. Comfortable chairs, with books and tables and writing materials are the chief requisites. And for hungry men there will be the usual coffee and sandwiches or buns. Canteen work is the same the world over, but this branch can be one that will fill a long-felt want in the community. The furnishing fund starts with $12.

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